THE WEATHER — PARIS: Monday, Rain, Temp. 9-12(48-6). Tuesday, Variable. LONDON: Monday, Cloudy with showers. Temp. 5-10(41-50). Tuesday, Cloudy. CHANNEL: Light. ROME: Monday, Cloudy. Temp. 7-16(45-61). NEW YORK: Monday, Cloudy. Temp. 10-19(50-66)

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abu Dhabi | 4.50 Dirh | Greece | 22 Drs. | Netherlands | 1.75 Fior. |
| Algeria | 2.75 Din. | Iceland | 150 I.Kr | Nigeria | 70 K. |
| Austria | 12 S. | India | Rs 8 | Norway | 3.25 N.Kr. |
| Bahrain | 0.400 Din | Iran | 70 Rials | Oman | 0.425 Rials |
| Belgium | 23 B.Fr. | Israel | I.£17.00 | Portugal | 25 Esc. |
| Cyprus | 250 Mils | Italy | 500 Lire | Qatar | 4.00 Rials |
| Denmark | 3.75 D.Kr. | Jordan | 0.300 Fils | Saudi Arabia | 3.50 Rials |
| Dubai | 4.50 Dirh. | Kenya | Shs. 8.00 | Spain | 50 Ptas. |
| Egypt | 40 P. | Kuwait | 0.300 Fils | Sweden | 3.00 S.Kr. |
| Eire | 22 P. | Lebanon | £2.75 | Switzerland | 1.70 S.Fr. |
| Finland | 3.00 F.M. | Libya | L.Din. 0.25 | Tunisia | 2.25 Din |
| France | 3 F | Luxembourg | 23 L.Fr. | Turkey | T.L. 15 |
| Germany | 1.50 D.M. | Madeira | 37.5 Esc. | U.S. Mil. (Eur.) | $0.35 |
| Great Britain | 20 P. | Morocco | 3.00 Dr. | Yugoslavia | 20 D. |

No. 29,925 * PARIS, MONDAY, APRIL 30, 1979 Established 1887

# Iran Newspaper Publishes Draft Of Constitution

By William Branigin

TEHRAN, April 29 (WP) — Iran's proposed constitution provides for a council of Moslem religious leaders to review the laws passed by a unicameral legislature, according to a text published yesterday in a local newspaper. The second installment published today shows that the purported draft of the constitution also effectively bans Communists from high office.

The newspaper Kayhan said that the draft it had obtained contained all but 8 of the proposed constitution's 168 points. It would provide for a president and a premier in a system similar to the French government.

Nasser Minarchi, a member of a committee charged with drawing up the document, confirmed that the articles published unofficially were generally accurate. He cautioned, however, that the constitution described was not the final draft.

The constitution represents the dream of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini of institutionalizing a permanent "Islamic Republic." According to Ayatollah Khomeini and his supporters, the document will guarantee freedoms that were denied to Iranians under Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi.

### Key Transition

The eventual ratification of the draft constitution by a constituent assembly would mark a key transition from the provisional revolutionary government dominated by Ayatollah Khomeini's Islamic committees.

The activities of the committees have aroused fear among many Iranians that an Islamic dictatorship would replace the shah's. Under a permanent elected government, the committees would be abolished although it is far from certain that their influence would disappear.

The new constitution has become a subject of keen curiosity here. A draft was supposed to have been published weeks ago, but this was delayed by debate over provisions, notably articles governing regional autonomy for minority groups.

Sources have confirmed that, according to the latest draft, the republic will have a single house of parliament and a president, both elected, plus a premier and a Cabinet. The president would name the premier.

According to the version reported by Kayhan, the legislative body, called the Majlis, cannot pass any laws that violate the constitution of the Shiite sect of Islam, the religion of 95 percent of Iran's 35 million people.

A key clause in the newspaper's version says that, in the event of a dispute between the Majlis and the council, the case is to be referred for arbitration to "the religious leaders or leader of the time." There is nothing so far to indicate any specific procedure for determining which religious leader or leaders would be responsible for such final judgment.

Most of the basic freedoms listed in Kayhan's draft carry stipulations making them conform to Islamic tenets that are not spelled out. For example, citizens are free to form political parties, provided that the organizations "respect freedom, independence, national sovereignty and the principles of the Islamic Republic."

Likewise, equal rights for men and women are put in a context of "Islamic religious law," which tends to favor men. The press is free, Kayhan says, "except in cases where it violates public decency or Islamic morals or insults people and spreads lies."

Other articles outlaw "subversive literature" but prohibit censorship, telephone tapping, mail tampering or torture. Trade unions and demonstrations are allowed, and martial law is banned in any form.

In the 88 articles, nearly half the total, printed in yesterday's Kayhan, there was no mention of a formula for regional autonomy. Minority groups such as Kurds, Arabs and Turkoman tribesmen have demanded written guarantees of autonomy that generally go beyond what the central government has been willing to grant.

Kayhan's draft also said that the president, who is to be elected by universal suffrage, will have a term of four years and can run for a maximum of two terms.

It said that a council comprising the president, premier and prosecutor-general would command the armed forces, and that no foreign military bases would be allowed in the country. The construction of nuclear power plants would require

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Associated Press

Georgi Vins (left) enters the Washington First Baptist Church yesterday with President Carter. Vins, a Baptist activist, was among five dissidents released Friday by the Soviet Union.



United Press International

Valentyn Moroz, a leading Ukrainian dissident, raises a bouquet of flowers during a human rights rally in Philadelphia Saturday. He had been a prisoner in Soviet jails since 1965.

# Russians Hold Secrets of U.S. On Satellites

By Robert Lindsey

LOS ANGELES, April 29 (NYT) — Information about several secret satellite systems that the United States expects to use to help verify the proposed strategic arms limitation treaty with the Soviet Union was bought more than two years ago by Soviet intelligence agents, according to documents made available to The New York Times.

The loss of the information has never been made public by the Carter administration.

Two Californians, Andrew Lee and Christopher Boyce, who are serving long terms in federal prisons, were convicted here in the spring of 1977 of having attempted to sell documents to Soviet agents in Mexico City concerning a proposed CIA satellite system called Pyramider, which was never built.

But the National Security Council and the Justice Department concealed at their trials — and it was not disclosed until now — that the two men had sold data about two functioning CIA systems, called Rhyolite and Argus, as well as other satellite systems used by the agency. The two convicted spies outlined the nature of the data they had sold to agents of the KGB, the Soviet intelligence service, in debriefings with the CIA and FBI after their conviction. Copies of transcripts of the debriefings were obtained by The New York Times.

Herbert Hetu, director of public affairs for the CIA, acknowleged yesterday that the agency had found that Lee and Boyce "had passed papers on some other kinds of satellites, including surveillance satellites, to the Russians." But he said the papers were not operating manuals and had nothing to do with the operation of the surveillance satellites themselves.

### 'Not That Terrible'

He described the material they passed as related data and added, "It wasn't that terrible." Mr. Hetu said a "complete damage assessment" based on the interrogation of the two convicted spies had been submitted to the oversight committees on intelligence in both the Senate and House.

Asked whether the National Security Council and the Justice Department had concealed information about the sale of data on CIA systems call Rhyolite and Argus, Mr. Hetu said this was not so. "We didn't need to make that public at the trial," he said.

The Rhyolite and Argus satellites, said to have been unknown to the Russians until they learned about them from the two Californians, are used to intercept telemetry signals transmitted by Soviet missiles during test launchings. Along with stations on the ground and other intelligence sources, they have been used by CIA analysts to plot the evolution of Soviet ballistic missiles and their improved atmospheric re-entry systems.

Both of the satellite systems were developed for the agency by TRW Systems Group, a California aerospace concern where Boyce was employed for more than two years.

### CIA Refusal

The CIA and National Security Council have refused to discuss the losses. President Carter and Secretary of Defense Harold Brown have insisted that the United States has the ability to verify Soviet compliance with a strategic arms treaty, and implicit in their remarks has been the assurance that the United States has a wide variety of means to monitor tests and that no single system is indispensable.

Aerospace experts here who have worked on reconnaissance satellites have speculated that the CIA, after discovering the Rhyolite and Argus security breach, probably acted to minimize the damage and began work on other systems with some of the same capabilities.

These sources said that the more the Russians know about the U.S. satellite systems, the easier it would be to mount a counterintelligence effort aimed at thwarting the satellites' value.

Knowing technical specifications and other data, the sources said, would make it easier to design countermeasures, which could include physical camouflage of relevant defense sites during the passing of satellites or transmission of erroneous data to satellites to deceive them.

The Soviet Union began encoding telemetry signals from their test missiles about six months after the arrest of the two Americans, although it is unknown what relation.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

# *Five Dissidents Express Delight, Disbelief After Trade of 2 Soviet Spies Frees Them*

By Pranay B. Gupte

NEW YORK, April 29 (NYT) — The five dissidents who were exchanged Friday for two convicted Soviet spies spoke yesterday of their disbelief at being released from prison, of their delight at being flown from the Soviet Union to New York, and of their hope that more Soviet prisoners would be freed.

"We still can't believe that all our camp burdens are behind us," said Eduard Kuznetsov, reading in Russian from a statement. "Yesterday, we were still deprived of all rights; today, we are here in a country which for more than 200 years has been a symbol of freedom."

"We are here in the United States — and this is as incredible as if we found ourselves on the moon," he went on. "We are here — this seems inconceivable, it's difficult to get this through our heads. We still feel somewhat ill at ease wearing civilian clothes. We still haven't grown accustomed to free faces expressing good will."

The five told of harsh conditions, of being denied medical attention and the right to religious worship, of abuse and anti-Semitic epithets hurled by guards — and of the fact that, within minutes of being informed of their imminent expulsion from the Soviet Union, each man was told that he had been stripped of Soviet citizenship.

• How Moscow and Washington negotiated the exchange. Page 2.

Soviet officials told them that their families would be permitted to join them abroad, the dissidents reported.

Mr. Kuznetsov, convicted in 1970 as a leader of an unsuccessful plot to hijack a Soviet plane to get to Israel, spoke at a news conference at the United Nations Plaza Hotel, barely 24 hours after he, Georgi Vins, Mark Dymshits, Valentyn Moroz and Alexander Ginsburg landed at Kennedy International Airport in a Soviet airliner. The plane picked up Valdik Enger and Rudolf Chernyayev, the spies who had been sentenced to 50-year terms in the United States.

The case was the first in which Soviet citizens were exchanged for Soviet citizens.

The statement that Mr. Kuznetsov read was on behalf of himself, Mr. Ginsburg, Mr. Moroz and Mr. Dymshits. Mr. Dymshits was arrested with Mr. Kuznetsov in the hijacking plot; Mr. Moroz had been held on various charges since 1965.

### 'Thank God I Am Free'

Mr. Vins, a leader of a group of Reform Baptists, the Initsiativniki, also read a statement.

"I thank my Lord that I am free," he said, "I thank President Carter, the American Congress and all the Christians in the United States — and all the people of good will who have been interceding for the persecuted Christians in the Soviet Union."

Mr. Vins paused, then smiled.

"I was delighted that the first book I saw in this hotel in New York was the Bible," he said. "For five years I was deprived of this book. There is no book that I cherish more," he said, his voice rising.

Mr. Vins was sentenced by a court in Kiev in 1975 to five years in prison, to be followed by five years of Siberian exile for defaming the Soviet state.

Like Mr. Vins, Mr. Ginsburg, who was sentenced to a third term last year of eight years in a strict labor camp to be followed by three in exile for anti-Soviet agitation, occasionally grew emotional during the news conference.

"We are still the same people that we were," he said, alluding to the fact that the dissidents had been stripped of their Soviet citizenship by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet.

"You can't tear Moroz away from the Ukraine, you can't tear me away from Russia — that is not within the power of the Supreme Soviet," Mr. Ginsburg, a writer, declared.

Asked whether he knew of the whereabouts and welfare of another prominent Soviet political prisoner, Anatoli Shcharansky, Mr. Ginsburg said that he had heard in his labor camp, Camp 385-1A in the Mordovian Autonomous Republic southeast of Moscow, where Mr. Moroz and Mr. Kuznetsov also had been held, that Mr. Shcharansky had been transferred to a new prison at Chistopol in the Tatar Autonomous Republic.

Mr. Dymshits, like Mr. Ginsburg, spoke about conditions

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## Underlying the Campaign

# *Britain: A Theme of Extremism*

By R.W. Apple Jr.

MANCHESTER (NYT) — British voters as a rule care more about issues and less about personalities than U.S. voters.

Party manifestos, or platforms, are read closely here. The promises of politicians are scrutinized. Although campaigns in Britain last only two or three weeks, issues arise, spark intense debate for a time and fade away, to be replaced by others.

So it is in Britain's current electoral battle. Although the campaign began in earnest only on the Tuesday after Easter and will end on Wednesday, with the balloting the next day, a shifting pattern of concern and partisan gain is clearly discernible.

The theme underlying the 16 days, it appears, will be extremism. Is Prime Minister James Callaghan a front man for a band of Trotskyists who would take over the Labor Paet Thatcher a rightist zealot who would cripple the welfare state and restore privilege to the rich?

### Tax Issue

Within the context of that debate, which seems to be a standoff, another subject dominated the first eight days of the campaign through the early part of this week: taxes. The Conservatives, with their promise to slash income taxes, evidently made a large initial impact that contributed heavily to their strong early lead in the polls. But Labor managed to ask so insistently how the Tories intended to pay for the tax cuts that the issue has been blunted and Labor has begun to recover some lost ground.

Each party now is trying to define the field of battle for the final phase of the campaign. The Tories are hammering away at union power and law and order, between which they profess to see a link. Labor is stressing jobs and public services. The one that succeeds in catching the attention of what the British call the "floating voters" should win.

The tax issue demonstrates both the impatience of the British voters with soaring income taxes and their skepticism about politicians' willingness to level with them. Contrary to popular mythology both here and abroad, most Britons do not pay much more in taxes than the West Germans or French. But they pay more in income tax — more, as Mrs. Thatcher never tires of saying, "out of your pay packet before you have a chance to decide whether to spend it."

The Tories therefore are proposing to cut the basic tax rate from 33 percent to 30 percent and to reduce the maximum rate, which reaches 98 percent for a few people. They have given no figure for the overall revenue loss, but most independent analysts think that it might reach $6 billion a year.

In addition, Mrs. Thatcher has pledged to increase spending on defense and law and order, at an estimated cost of $4 billion a year, to reduce the deficit by at least $2 billion and to meet about $2 billion in pending pay raises for public employees. That means that she would need to find, very roughly, $14 billion annually in savings or in new taxes.

Where, the Labor politicians ask. No firm answers have been forthcoming, although it is clear that the Conservatives hope to sell off some nationalized industries and to raise some money by selling public housing to tenants. They might net as much as $2 billion a year in this way.

They also intend to increase, by

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 7)

## U.K. Polls Show Conservatives Lead, but With Smaller Margin

LONDON, April 29 (UPI) — Opinion polls released today showed Margaret Thatcher's Conservatives with a much smaller lead than in previous polls.

The Conservative lead over Prime Minister James Callaghan's Labor Party fell by 7 percent in a week, according to the latest survey by Research Services Ltd. for the Sunday Observer.

Conservative Party officials said that their private polls still gave them an edge over Labor that, translated into actual votes, would mean a working majority for them in Parliament.

The Observer gave the Conservatives an 11½-percent lead in the latest poll, against 18½ percent in a survey conducted April 17 and 18. A Gallup poll in the Sunday Telegraph put the Tory lead at 8 percent, up from 4½ percent a week before.

The Sunday Times, which is not being published because of a labor dispute, commissioned a poll that gave the Conservatives a 5-percent lead over Labor, a four-point drop.

In yesterday's Daily Express, a Market and Opinion Research International survey gave the Conservatives a 3-percent lead over Labor. The survey a week earlier showed a Tory lead of 6 percent.

Conservative Party officials said that opinion sampling in the decisive marginal regions gave the Tories a much larger advantage than the national polls can detect.

Further, the Conservatives believe that Labor's lead in Scotland, placed by a poll at 9 percent, distorted the results of United Kingdom polls to Labor's advantage. Tory experts are cutting 2 percentage points off Labor's percentage figures because of it.

They also feel that a narrowing of the predicted Conservative victory margin, set as high as 20 percent two weeks ago, will bring committed Conservative voters out to polling stations May 3 and insure the victory.

## *Black Nations Allegedly Monitored*

# U.S. Said to Supply Spy Photos to Pretoria

By Caryle Murphy

JOHANNESBURG, April 29 (WP) — U.S. intelligence agents gave their South African counterparts aerial photographs of hostile African states taken by a hidden camera in the U.S. ambassador's private plane, a newspaper reported here last night.

Quoting "intelligence sources," the Johannesburg Sunday Times said that the Americans gave the South Africans photos taken over the capitals of Angola, Tanzania and Zambia in exchange for secret information from the South Africans. This was only one instance of close cooperation between the two spying communities over several years, the newspaper's sources said.

While earlier Pretoria charges of U.S. spying with the plane in South Africa have strained relations between the two countries, yesterday's allegations could seriously affect U.S. ties with the black African countries said to have been photographed. All consider South Africa their major enemy and each could be the target of military activity resulting from the intelligence that South Africa allegedly acquired.

The white-dominated government of Rhodesia, which receives some support from South Africa, has bombed both Angola and Zambia in recent months.

It was speculated here that the latest allegations may have been leaked to the Sunday Times to damage the Carter administration's carefully nurtured ties with black Africa.

[The U.S. Embassy in South Africa said today that "there is absolutely no truth " to the newspaper report, the Associated Press reported. A statement read by an embassy spokesman in Cape Town, however, acknowledged that the plane assigned to the U.S. ambassador did make trips to "other countries of southern Africa with the permission of the countries concerned," the AP said.]

South Africa expelled three U.S. military personnel April 12 and ordered out U.S. Ambassador William Edmondson's 11-seat plane after charging that a secret camera in the plane was used to photograph strategic sites in South Africa. In retaliation, the U.S. government ordered two top South African defense attaches to leave the United States.

The ambassador's plane was used to ferry Mr. Edmondson and other U.S. officials, including the ambassador to Zambia, Stephen Low, to Rhodesia and to several black-ruled states. These include Angola, Zambia, Tanzania, Botswana and Mozambique — the front-line states that support Soviet-armed black guerrillas in Namibia (South-West Africa) and Rhodesia.

The Sunday Times did not say whether the alleged photos were considered to have proved valuable to South Africa. The white-minority government is prohibited from flying its own planes over most of black Africa.

Most observers here long have assumed that U.S. and South African intelligence operatives worked closely together, especially in tracking Soviet activity. It was not clear, though, why the South Africans were acting in a way — in expelling the Americans and making the spy charges — that seems bound to wreck any such relationship.

It has been conjectured that the Americans were learning more about South Africa's nuclear program than Pretoria wanted them to know. Another possibility is that the intelligence received was not as important as the advantages to be gained by alienating the United States from many black African states.

The black leaders may question U.S. sincerity in its opposition to South African apartheid if they believe that Washington engages in such close cooperation with the South African intelligence service.

While it was not stated in the Sunday Times' article, in all likelihood the intelligence sources quoted are South African.

"The idea is to discredit the Americans, discredit the West, to show that they [the black states] cannot trust the West," a South African said. The aim of this tactic is to undermine U.S.-led diplomatic initiatives to find negotiated solutions to the region's racial conflicts, according to this reasoning.

## News Analysis

# *NATO Arms Talks Test U.S.-Europe Ties*

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS, April 29 (IHT) — In a major test of the United States' relations with its European allies, NATO governments have started negotiations on how to counter a new Soviet nuclear threat to Western Europe spearheaded by the SS-20 missile.

To offset the Soviet firepower, the planners of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization have recommended basing in West Germany a new generation of U.S.-controlled nuclear weapons capable of sending warheads deep into Soviet territory. But Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, reacting to the growing political sensitivity over nuclear escalation in West Germany, has stipulated that any new weapons must be deployed in several NATO countries.

On both sides of the Atlantic, NATO supporters fear that, if the alliance fails to reach a collective decision by the end of the year as planned, European governments — including France, which does not belong to the military arm of the alliance — may have to consider inter-European missile cooperation to deter Soviet strength in Europe.

According to Western intelligence reports, the Soviet Union has deployed in western Russia about 100 SS-20 rockets — each with three independent warheads — with a 3,000-mile range covering Western Europe and the Mediterranean. The Soviet buildup already "can destroy all the NATO inventory in 10 minutes," said French strategist Pierre Gallois. The 300 warheads are enough to destroy all the missile silos, command bunkers and other hardened sites in Western Europe, NATO sources confirm.

This military edge has thrown a psychological and political shadow over the alliance. "If we cannot respond to this challenge," a NATO planner recently warned in Brussels, "it will open fissures in the alliance and create the worst U.S.-European security strains since France left NATO in the 1960s."

NATO's nuclear planning group, which met last week in Florida, recommended a mixed force of new long-range nuclear missiles, probably Pershing-2 ballistic missiles and ground- or air-launched Cruise missiles. NATO experts also are considering a new intermediate-range ballistic missile and submarine-launched Cruise missiles, which would relieve European governments from taking more nuclear weapons on their soil. The decision is expected to be made in December by NATO defense ministers.

"We can't afford another N-bomb fumble," said a Western diplomat, referring to NATO's failure to agree last year on deploying the neutron warheads. The potential for discord remains. The United States wants European governments to share the political and financial cost of any NATO rearmament. European leaders like Mr. Schmidt reportedly fear that the Carter administration may neglect Europe's interest in dealing with the Soviet Union, particularly in the strategic arms limitation talks.

Some European analysts fear that the U.S.-Soviet pact will curtail the U.S. ability to bolster European defenses because the treaty's protocol bans long-range Cruise missiles for three years. Meanwhile, the Soviet Union apparently will be free to continue its buildup of SS-20 missiles and other nuclear weapons threatening Europe like the supersonic Backfire bomber.

The SS-20 troubles NATO strategists mainly because it is small. With smaller warheads and greater

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## Sithole Continues Election Protest

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, April 29 (NYT) — The Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, whose party was badly beaten in last week's elections, said yesterday that his group would not take its assembly and Cabinet seats unless an international commission were established to investigate his charges of election irregularities.

Mr. Sithole also implied that his group might try to disrupt the installation of the government, which will be headed by Bishop Abel Muzorewa. The bishop's United African National Council won 51

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

# U.S. Sees Possible Distortion by Ex-Official on Missing Uranium

By Ellen Hume

WASHINGTON, April 29 — The Department of Energy's inspector general has found evidence that a former top energy official may have intentionally misled Congress in 1977 about the disappearance of bomb-grade uranium from a Pennsylvania nuclear facility.

The Department of Justice declined last week to start a criminal perjury investigation based on the findings, which themselves provide no new clues to what happened to the 206 pounds of highly enriched uranium that disappeared in 1965 from the Nuclear Materials and Equipment Co. processing plant in Apollo, Pa.

The allegedly misleading statements were made at an Aug. 8, 1977, hearing by Robert Fri, the acting director of the Energy Research and Development Administration, before the House Subcommittee on Energy and Power chaired by Rep. John Dingell, D-Mich.

The subcommittee was studying what the FBI, CIA and other government investigative groups have been trying to unravel since 1968: What happened to the uranium, which was sufficient to make four nuclear weapons each equal to 20,000 tons of TNT?

### Conflicting Theories

A number of CIA officials have indicated that the uranium was acquired by Israel and has become part of Israel's nuclear weapons arsenal. Other federal officials have disagreed, including FBI Director William Webster, who said last week that the loss was an inventory error.

Last December, Joseph Hendrie, the chairman of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, wrote in a letter to Rep. Morris Udall, D-Ariz., that "there are many people familiar with the information that exists on this subject to seriously suggest a diversion occurred, and they have arguments that do have substance. We have seen no hard proof one way or the other, but there are various circumstantial items that keep the question unanswered."

Since the 1977 hearing, Mr. Udall and Mr. Dingell have charged that Mr. Fri and Lee Gossick, the executive director of the nuclear commission, deliberately misled them when they testified under oath that they had "no evidence" that the uranium had been diverted from the plant.

Mr. Udall has suggested that the witnesses were "protecting nuclear power interests," minimizing the possibility of the diversion to avoid new public concern about nuclear safeguards. Mr. Dingell has asserted that there are "widespread suspicions of government cover-up of either a real or feared diversion" of the uranium.

Mr. Fri testified at the 1977 hearing that the Energy Research and Development Administration had concluded that no diversion was made at Apollo and that he was "not aware" of any intelligence agency that disagreed with that conclusion.

The inspector general found, however, that Mr. Fri had been briefed by tby the CIA twice before the hearing and that "the CIA had 'certain questions' about ERDA's no-diversion conclusion.'. Fri's testimony "seems to be a knowing misstatement of his actual knowledge," the inspector general concluded.

Mr. Fri, now a private consultant in Washington, yesterday told the Los Angeles Times that he had gone to "extraordinary lengths" to provide "absolutely accurate testimony. The Justice Department obviously doesn't think there is enough evidence to pursue it," he said. "As far as I'm concerned, the matter is closed."

Peter Stockton, an aide to Mr. Dingell, expressed disappointment in the Department of Justice's decision, saying, "The Justice Department doesn't go after government officials for misleading or not telling the truth to Congress."

Meanwhile, Mr. Gossick has been investigated by his own agency, the nuclear commission, and found to have "testified incorrectly" at the 1977 hearing.

© Los Angeles Times



Associated Press

ANTI-NUCLEAR PROTEST — A Buddhist monk, right, joins youthful demonstrators Saturday who are demanding that the United States close a nuclear weapons plant at Rocky Flats, Colo., north of Denver. Officials estimated that 9,500 participated in the protest.

# Space Oddity: Body with Motion Anomaly

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK (NYT) — Something in the Milky Way that last December was described as the most bizarre object in the sky appears under further observation to be even more outlandish — simultaneously flying toward and away from Earth at speeds as great as 30,000 miles a second.

A new clue that may ultimately lead to a rational explanation has been the discovery of a 160-day cycle in its behavior, suggesting some form of spin or orbital motion.

Dr. Bruce Margon of the University of California at Los Angeles recently described observations of the object to the American Physical Society in Washington, and the observations have been discussed by a number of other astronomers lately. It is widely regarded as the most puzzling astronomical discovery since quasars were first observed in the mid-1960s.

As with the first quasar, the object had long been assumed to be just another star within the Milky Way galaxy, to which Earth and the sun belong. Its designation was SS433. But observations made last June showed that spectral lines of light from the object could not readily be attributed to any known elements.

It was also found to be a strong emitter of radio waves, a feature characteristic of quasars — thought to lie far out toward the fringes of the universe — but not of stars. Yet there are indications that SS433 is within the Milky Way or not far beyond it.

### Close Observations

That led Dr. Margon to undertake close observations of the object with the 120-inch reflector of the University of California's Lick Observatory. He found that the spectral lines were not only hard to assign to any element, but that their wavelengths shifted wildly back and forth. He reported his findings to an international conference on astrophysics last December.

Enough of the varying spectral lines have now been observed to persude Dr. Margon and others that they originate in hydrogen and helium moving at such high velocities that the wavelengths of those lines are radically shifted.

When motion is away from Earth, the shift is toward the red end of the spectrum. When motion is toward Earth, the lines are "blue-shifted." Says Dr. Margon: "The simplest but most outrageous explanation" is that these shifts indicate the gas is moving away from Earth at velocities that reach 30,000 miles a second and toward Earth as fast as 20,000 miles a second. The latter, he says, is the largest blue shift ever observed in the heavens.

The actual motion toward Earth is probably greater, since the blue shift could be altered by the effect of relativity. At such high velocities, relativity slows time, causing a certain shift of wavelengths toward the red. The red shift, superimposed on the blue, would lessen the apparent blueness.

The shift variations seem to occur in tandem, as though on opposite sides of a central energy source. Yet they appear to be too far apart for such coordinated behavior.

The cyclic variations do not apply to the dominant emission of light from the object itself. Also, an examination of old photographs has shown no significant variation in its brightness in the last 50 years. In this respect, it differs from quasars, which tend to be highly variable.

Astronomers on both sides of the Atlantic regard the explanation of the observations as a tantalizing challenge. How, they ask, can something move in opposite directions at the same time? Dr. James Liebert of the University of Arizona, who has been studying the object, describes it as "the most amazing thing that has been discovered in some time."

Dr. Margaret Burbidge of the University of California at San Diego, the first woman to head the American Astronomical Society, says: "It's weird. I don't know what to make of it."

The wavelength shifts have been observed to vary through large parts of three 160-day cycles, to which those variations come full circle. Perhaps, some believe, the indicates a cosmic "lawn sprinkler" that throws out gas as it rotates.

# SENIOR EXECUTIVE JOB GUIDE

**Published at the end of the week, this is a compilation of senior level job opportunities from selected publications. Senior level jobs published by the International Herald Tribune through Tuesday automatically appear in this feature. To place an advertisement in "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES," contact our office in your country (listed in classified section) Any questions or comments concerning this feature can be directed to Juanita Caspari in the Paris office.**

| JOB TITLE | SALARY | EMPLOYER | JOB LOCAT. | SOME OF THE QUALIFICATIONS | CANDIDATES SHOULD MAKE CONTACT WITH | ADVT. Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
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Associated Press

Diane Wicks, her face bloodied, huddles with Timmy Lapping, 9, during a 30-minute sniper attack that killed two women and injured 50 other persons at a parade in San Antonio, Texas.

# Sniper Kills 2, Hurts 50 at Texas Parade

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, April 29 (UPI) — A retired truck driver killed two women and injured about 50 other persons when he opened fire here on a crowd of parade watchers, then shot himself in the head, authorities said.

A police officer said that Ira Attebury, 64, killed himself with a gunshot to the head. A .38-caliber pistol and a spent shell were found near his hand in the camper that he had loaded with 15 rifles and pistols and used as a bunker in a 30-minute sniper assault at the Battle of the Flowers parade Friday.

"At first a couple of the officers thought they had shot him," a police detective said, "but the only gunshot wound on him was the wound to the head and it was a contact wound" — meaning that the barrel of the gun was placed against his head, indicating a suicide.

Attebury opened his assault by shouting "Traitors! Traitors! Traitors!" and firing at a group of seven police officers working along the parade route. Six of the officers were wounded.

**'Didn't Like Policemen'**

"He just didn't like policemen," an officer said. "That's as close to a motive as we can get. He left no notes, not at least that we've found yet. The people that were around where he lived said he didn't like police. He went there [to the parade] prepared to do what he did. He was just a real crazy guy."

Attebury, who lived in a trailer park, was described by his neighbors as eccentric and secretive. Authorities were interviewing relatives and acquaintances in an attempt to learn his motive.

His brother Roy of Naylor, Mo., said that Attebury had been an independent trucker but lived on a disability pension in recent years and "couldn't do anything." He said that in the past few years, his brother's personality seemed to change and "he felt the police were following him all the time."

He said that his brother visited him in Missouri twice a year to see a doctor about a heart condition.

Roy Attebury said that they were raised in a farming family of nine children and that his brother hunted frequently in the wilds near the Missouri-Arkansas border. He said that his brother served in the Coast Guard in World War II but that he knew of no firearms training that his brother might have had.

*Sent to Election Commission After the 1976 Primaries*

# Trustee to Carter Adviser Questions Campaign Files

*This article is based on reporting by Jo Thomas, Nicholas M. Horrock and Jeff Gerth and was written by Miss Thomas.*

WASHINGTON, April 29 (NYT) — The trustee overseeing the business interests of Gerald Rafshoon while he serves as President Carter's adviser on the news media has expressed doubt, in a series of interviews, about the accuracy of the financial reports filed with the Federal Election Commission by the committee that handled Mr. Carter's 1976 primary campaign.

In question are hundreds of thousands of dollars spent by the Rafshoon advertising agency in buying advertisements for the Carter campaign in key primary states at a time when federal matching funds were cut off and the campaigns of Mr. Carter's Democratic rivals were losing ground.

The reports filed by the Committee for Jimmy Carter were prepared under the direction of Robert Lipshutz, now the White House counsel. The reports show that the Rafshoon agency extended as much as $645,000 in credit, including $211,000 for television time that had to be purchased with cash at a time when the agency itself was having financial difficulties.

William Stack Jr., an Atlanta lawyer who became the trustee of the Rafshoon agency when Mr. Rafshoon joined the White House staff last July, has insisted that the agency advanced no cash to the campaign. "Either they're wrong or I'm wrong," Mr. Stack said when shown copies of the campaign reports in an interview in Atlanta.

**Rafshoon Records**

Well-placed government sources say that a federal grand jury in Atlanta has obtained Mr. Rafshoon's records and that transactions during that period will be scrutinized by Paul Curran, the special counsel appointed by the Department of Justice to investigate whether funds from bank loans to the Carter family peanut warehouse were diverted to his campaign.

Mr. Lipshutz has said that the Carter campaign records filed with the commission, prepared with the help of the Arthur Andersen accounting firm, are "absolutely accurate." Ronald Eastman, the attorney who represented the campaign committee in the election commission audit, has declined, however, to make available any records that were not selected in the random audit. These are the bulk of the campaign records, now stored at the Georgia State Archives in Atlanta.

Mr. Rafshoon has referred all questions about his agency's part in the primary campaign to Mr. Stack, who explained that his role was to shield Mr. Rafshoon from distractions from his White House duties. Mr. Stack also has been negotiating the sale of the agency.

After being questioned for weeks, Mr. Stack said that he would ask his own accounting firm to review the Rafshoon agency's campaign-related documents, which he said he has not seen although he has questioned employees about agency policy.

**Federal Audit**

The Federal Election Commission's audit took 29 months and was released this month. Members of the commission and its staff have said that Mr. Rafshoon was never asked in the audit how his agency had been able to extend credit to the Carter campaign because the commission's policy is not to query third parties unless a compliance action is in the making.

Federal law forbids extensions of credit to candidates by a corporation unless these occur in the normal course of business. According to industry sources, advertising agencies normally do not give credit to political campaigns, but former employees said that the practice was not unusual at the Rafshoon agency.

The Carter campaign filed monthly financial reports during the primary campaign, then submitted a complete set of amended monthly reports three days after Mr. Carter was elected.

In the critical months of March, April and May, 1976, when a Supreme Court decision temporarily cut off federal matching funds, the original campaign reports showed that the campaign's debts to the Rafshoon agency went from $149,073 at the end of March to $320,210 in April and to $243,330 in May.

**Amended Reports**

The amended campaign reports contended that the campaign's debt to the Rafshoon agency grew from $176,010 in March to $350,349 in April to $645,997 in May, 1976. The amended documents reported that the obligations dated to August, 1975.

In a series of interviews with The New York Times over a period of weeks, Mr. Stack said that the agency might have extended credit to the campaign for production costs but had a strict rule against advancing cash to purchase media time.

The campaign committee's amended reports, however, show payments in July and August on past debts to the Rafshoon agency that included $211,190 earmarked for "television time," although some of the original campaign reports had described these as payments for television production costs.

Mr. Stack has said that not all of the "debts and obligations" shown on the Carter campaign's report reflected real debts to the Rafshoon agency. In May, he said, the $645,997 debt consisted of about $243,000 in production costs and about $400,000 for advertising that the Rafshoon agency planned to buy and had billed to the committee but did not actually purchase until June.

The campaign records show that the campaign paid the Rafshoon agency only $250,000 on those obligations in June. The remainder was paid in July and August.

It is not clear how the Rafshoon agency was able to underwrite television production costs for the campaign. Mr. Rafshoon said at the time that he was able to obtain credit from his own suppliers. Recent interviews with two principal suppliers — WTCG, an Atlanta television station, and the Magus Corp., a Philadelphia film company — disclosed that WTCG insisted on cash on delivery and that the Rafshoon agency usually paid Magus within 30 days.

# U.S. Lawmaker Defends Overseas Tax Law

By Jane Friedman

PARIS, April 29 (IHT) — According to a congressional staff member, Congress has not been vindictive in its new tax legislation for Americans living overseas. Nevertheless, it will review that legislation in two years.

Speaking at a tax seminar in Paris last week, David Brockway, international tax counsel for the Joint Committee on Taxation, defended Congress and the recent legislation taxing U.S. citizens overseas.

"Congressmen don't think they have a negative view of Americans overseas," Mr. Brockway said. "They think Americans living abroad should be taxed at levels equivalent to Americans in the United States. They don't think there should be a tax advantage in living overseas."

In October, 1978, Congress passed a new law for taxing Americans overseas that eliminated the traditional $20,000 income exclusion. Instead, it instituted a system of cost-of-living and other deductions to compensate for extra costs of living abroad. Americans overseas have criticized the law as highly complex. They also say Americans should be free of U.S. taxation since few countries tax their citizens living abroad.

For 1978 income, Americans abroad, who have until June 15 to file their tax forms, will be able to choose between the 1976 legislation and the new law, for which the Treasury Department has provided cost-of-living tables.

Mr. Brockway's committee was responsible for advising the congressmen and for drafting legislation.

**'Matter of Principle'**

"There is not a widespread feeling," Mr. Brockway continued, "that we should go to a residence basis [only taxing U.S. citizens resident in the United States]. The United States isn't interested in the extra revenue. It's a matter of principle. The opinion is held in Congress that the European systems encourage people to go to Monte Carlo. That's the way the public feels. It's not vindictive."

Under the new law, the Treasury Department must submit reports to the congressional committees every two years describing the revenue costs, economic effects and the administration of the new tax law. The law also requires a preliminary report to Congress at the end of 1979.

"We're aware that people are dissatisfied — from both extremes," Mr. Brockway said, speaking of the 1978 legislation, "but Congress wants to give it time to settle in. At the moment, it's difficult to tell how it will work."

Mr. Brockway said the congressional committees will also consider reports from individuals who write to them.

Mr. Brockway was in Paris to participate in a seminar sponsored by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the American Tax Institute. He spoke about the U.S.-French tax protocol, designed to avoid double taxation of Americans in France. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has the protocol and must first approve it before the Senate can ratify it.

**Not Considered Controversial**

"The protocol is not expected to be controversial," Mr. Brockway said in an interview. "Hearings should be rapid and other treaties will not delay consideration. I would hope that the entire process would be over by July."

Mr. Brockway conceded, however, that the SALT-2 debate in the Senate could postpone Senate ratification of the protocol.

The protocol is an amendment to the 1967 tax treaty between France and the United States. It became necessary when France moved to tax U.S. citizens here on their worldwide income. In February, 1980, Americans in France will have to declare their worldwide income to the French. If the U.S. Senate does not ratify the protocol by early 1980, Americans in France would be temporarily subject to double taxation on their U.S. income.

On other issues, Mr. Brockway said that congressional committees are studying the possibility of a value-added tax in the United States, conceivably to replace part of the payroll tax.

Value-added taxes have traditionally been viewed as regressive. But Mr. Brockway said this was not necessarily so. He said the value-added tax was "not likely this year but it is under serious consideration."

If a value-added tax reduced tax rates in the United States, it would reduce the U.S. tax burden for Americans overseas.

## *Italian Motorist Is Jailed After 100 Accidents*

MESSINA, Sicily, April 29 (AP) — Pietro Vernuccio, a 35-year-old baker, has been arrested and jailed on charges of fraud and of posing a threat to public safety after having been involved in at least 100 road accidents last year. Police also seized his driving licence.

District attorney Antonio Zumbo ordered the arrest last week after several insurance companies reported they had been paying Mr. Vernuccio a large amount for damages suffered by his car in a series of road accidents.

According to police, Mr. Vernuccio, described as an expert in traffic rules, spent most of his leisure time ambushing Messina motorists with his battered compact Fiat-500 car and getting involved in accidents in the role of the party entitled to collect damages.

## 2 Countries Offer To Accommodate 20,000 Refugees

MANILA, April 29 (NYT) — The Philippines and Indonesia have offered to accommodate a total of 20,000 Indochinese refugees in temporary island havens if the United States, Japan and other developed nations will guarantee financing and resettlement.

U.S. and Japanese financial cooperation has been assured, it was reported. The plan was discussed Friday by Philippine officials and Dick Clark, the U.S. coordinator for refugee affairs. U.S. Ambassador Richard Murphy also participated.

Jose Ingles, the Philippines' acting foreign minister, said, "Indonesia has offered to accommodate 10,000 refugees on one of its islands. The Philippines will match the offer."

Mr. Ingles said that the two nations were responding to an appeal by the United Nations for processing camps in which refugees could be gathered before resettlement in third countries.

In offering their islands, Indonesia and the Philippines imposed the condition that all refugees must be guaranteed resettlement in other countries before they land and that the cost of building and maintaining the camps would be paid by developed countries.

# U.S. Finds Defects in Ford Co. Autos

By Richard Witkin

NEW YORK, April 29 (NYT) — The federal government last week made an "initial determination" that it had found a potentially fatal defect in the fuel tank used in almost one million 1970 to 1973 Ford Mavericks and 1971 to 1973 Mercury Comets still on the road.

The findings were much like those a year ago concerning the fuel tanks of 1971 to 1976 Ford Pintos. The Ford Motor Co. eventually recalled 1.5 million Pintos for changes aimed at reducing the risk of dangerous fires.

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration said in its announcement on Friday in Washington that the agency had had reports of Mavericks or Comets involved in at least 26 rear-end collisions resulting in at least 31 deaths.

The move means that the sister cars could be ordered recalled by this summer unless Ford calls them back voluntarily as it did with the Pintos. A public meeting was set for May 29 at which Ford and the public will have a chance to give their views on whether the traffic safety agency, part of the Transportation Department, should impose a mandatory recall.

A spokesman for Ford said the company was evaluating the material received and would respond when it had completed its investigation.

**Higher Casualty Figures**

The casualty figures in the Maverick and Comet collisions reported to the traffic safety agency were disproportionately higher than those accompanying the initial determination a year ago of a defect in the design into fuel tanks. Agency officials said that, while many of the Maverick and Comet reports had been investigated, the casualty figures could not be vouched for completely.

In the case of the 1.9 million 1971-76 Pintos, the safety agency said last May that it was aware of 38 rear-end collisions that had caused 27 deaths among Pinto occupants and 24 instances in which occupants had suffered nonfatal burns.

By comparison, the 26 reported Maverick-Comet cases resulted in at least 31 deaths and 19 injuries. Of the 1.1 million affected cars produced, an estimated 974,000 are still in use.

The traffic safety agency said in a letter to Ford that the fuel tank systems in the pre-1974 cars were "subject to failure, rupture, and dislodgment which can result in fuel leakage, fires, injuries, deaths, and property damage."

The agency said that it had conducted five tests in which 1973 Mavericks were hit from behind by 1974 Plymouth Fury sedans at "nominal closing speeds of 30 miles per hour." Two of the tests were said to have resulted in fires.

"The remaining three crash tests," the agency added, "caused fuel tank puncture and fuel leakage rates of between 10 and 100 ounces per minute. The present safety standard permits leakage of no more than one ounce per minute after a series of barrier and rollover tests."

# Carter's Son Said to Smoke Marijuana at Protected Site

By Blaine Harden

WASHINGTON, April 29 (WP) — The Secret Service is installing an elaborate security system in a Arlington, Va., home visited regularly by President Carter's son Jeff, 26, and his wife, Annette. A knowledgeable source said that the unusual action is being taken because some agents assigned to guard the president's family have complained that they are uncomfortable in a house where marijuana is being smoked.

It is the only such security installation the agency has made in a home not occupied by people it is assigned to protect.

A source close to the Carter family said yesterday, "It is fairly common knowledge" in the White House that Jeff and Annette Carter go to the Arlington house to "listen to rock music and smoke dope." A spokesman for the young Carters said that they declined to comment.

Secret Service spokesman Ken Lynch refused to comment on the reason for the installation of the devices — said to be worth between $2,000 and $3,000 — other than to say it was for "security purposes." Mr. Lynch said, "We never discuss the personal lives of anyone we protect. No matter what actions our protectees take, we cannot discuss them." The owner of the house, who rents it to a 25-year-old woman on the White House staff, said that the service told her that the security devices will enable agents to monitor security inside the house while they are parked outside in a specially equipped van. In the past, agents have been in the basement of the house when the Carters were there.

The renter of the house, Rhonda Bush, who works as director of correspondence for Rosalynn Carter, said that technicians began installing electronic equipment two weeks ago.

**Values**

Secret Service agents have bumped up against the values of children of presidents before. Jack Ford told reporters in 1975, when his father was president, that he saw nothing wrong with the "cautious" use of marijuana. "I've smoked marijuana before," he said, "and I don't think that's so exceptional for people growing up in the 1960s."

Ms. Bush said Friday that she did not think it was "appropriate" to be asked whether marijuana was smoked inside the house. "Marijuana is so insignificant. I hate to see it getting such attention," she said, although she later she denied that she or the Carters ever smoked marijuana on the premises.

Describing herself as a close friend, Ms. Bush said that the couple comes to the house "three or four evenings a week" to listen to music, to watch video tapes and occasionally to play cards. She said that the Carters usually stay from about 7:30 p.m. to 11 p.m. "It was our hideaway," she said.

In 1977, Jeff Carter said that he could see "how people get tired of living" in the White House. He said it was like "living in a museum. . .Everything you do, people know about."

The president's youngest son, Jeff Carter graduated with honors in geography last year from George Washington University. He works for a former professor on a computerized map project, according to the White House.

A source close to the Carter family described Jeff and Annette Carter's as a healthy marriage. "The only wild thing they do is go to Rhonda's, listen to rock music and smoke dope," the source said.

## *Vatican Reports Drop in Priests From '72 Figure*

ROME, April 29 (NYT) — There were 406,717 Roman Catholic priests in the world at the end of 1977, down from 435,848 in 1972, the Vatican reported.

The figures include diocesan priests and members of religious orders who have been ordained to the priesthood. The Vatican's statistical service said last week that the number of priests abandoning the ministry without being released from their vows by the pope was 2,506 in 1977. The figure in 1972 was 3,747.

No figure was given for priests who had been laicized, or returned to the status of a layman, by the Vatican at their request. It is known that during the last few years of the pontificate of Pope Paul VI, who died last August, several hundred priests were released from their vows.

Hundreds of petitions to the Vatican from priests who want to abandon the ministry are understood to be pending. Pope John Paul II, in a letter to all priests April 9, indicated that such requests would be granted only rarely.

## West Germany Arrests 2 Arabs For Explosives

MUNICH, April 29 (AP) — An Arab arrested with illegal explosives on the Austrian-West German border told authorities that he was planning to bomb an Israeli ship in Hamburg, police said yesterday.

A second Arab arrested in the attempted smuggling of 56 kilograms of explosives into West Germany has denied direct involvement in the alleged bombing plot, police said.

Officials said that the suspects tentatively had been identified as Mohammed Hamadee and Alim Kayaan, both 33-year-old Lebanese. They were placed under formal arrest Friday, a day after they were seized by Bavarian border guards who discovered the explosives, bomb fuses and nine passports in a search of their rented car at a checkpoint.

**Paris Bomb Attempt**

PARIS, April 29 (AP) — Two Molotov cocktails were thrown yesterday against the door of an Israeli retirement home with about 60 women residents. The devices failed to explode. A group calling itself the League of French Combatants Against Jewish Occupation claimed responsibility.

## Refugees in Paris Protest Hanoi Rule

PARIS, April 29 (Reuters) — About 3,000 anti-Communist Vietnamese refugees marched in Paris today under flags of the now-defunct Republic of (South) Vietnam to mark the fourth anniversary of the fall of Saigon.

The demonstrators, led by Buddhist monks, waved placards which equated today's Communist rulers of Vietnam with Germany's World War II Nazi regime. The marchers handed out petitions denouncing alleged human rights violations in Vietnam.

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Page 6 Monday, April 30, 1979

# Bartering With Spies

There are three reasons to hesitate before celebrating President Carter's barter of two convicted Soviet spies for five Soviet political prisoners.

Swapping spies is by now routine. But will this deal depreciate a spy's trading value by assuring his release for anyone the Soviets choose to imprison? Probably not. The spies in question, although sentenced to horrendous terms of 50 years, each were relatively small potatoes — United Nations employees who tried to buy documents on anti-submarine warfare. The Soviet prisoners were leading dissenters, two of whom had been sentenced to death for hijacking a plane when refused permission to emigrate.

Will the deal mean, then, that Soviet political prisoners can not hope for release except in exchange for lost spies? Again probably not. The interests of state figure heavily in Soviet justice. Because this deal involves only Soviet citizens, it actually adds to the legitimacy of American agitation over civil rights in the Soviet Union. Success in some cases is not diminished by the existence of so many more.

So what of the failure to obtain the release of Anatoli Shcharansky — whose fate Mr. Carter had made a personal concern? The Russians' obsession with his case remains deplorable. But the deal they made suggests the president may yet succeed.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

# Closing the Barn Door

The more closely the Nuclear Regulatory Commission looks at reactors, the less safe some of them seem. Shortly after the accident at Three Mile Island, the commission concluded that there was no need to shut similar plants elsewhere. Changes in procedures and minor adjustments would insure safety. Then senior staff members of the commission recommended that all nine reactors designed by Babcock & Wilcox, the builder of the Three Mile Island units, be closed for safety improvements. Now the commission has ordered a temporary shutdown, a reasonable and even overdue response to design defects that should have been corrected long ago. Whether the whole regulatory system is adequate to insure safety remains open to question.

The main technical problem appears to be peculiar to the Babcock & Wilcox design and may not affect any of the nation's 72 other operating reactors. The B & W plants generate steam through a system that uses only a small volume of water. If something interferes with the flow of that water, as at Three Mile Island, it quickly dries up and stops cooling the reactor. To avert trouble, emergency equipment and operating technicians must respond quickly. The utilities will now work to insure that men and machines do so faster.

Will that be enough to compensate for the design defects? Or is it applying a bandage to a system that seems to have been designed more for efficiency than safety? The regulators are betting on the former.

The shutdown order provides reason for both optimism and pessimism about the nuclear regulatory system. On the affirmative side, the regulators are now clearly taking a tougher attitude toward safety. The old Atomic Energy Commission won a reputation for promoting the spread of nuclear power at the expense of safety. But the independent Nuclear Regulatory Commission, one of its successors, has taken a gradually firmer stance. This is one government reorganization that seems to be working.

But on the negative side, the fact that plants must now be closed suggests serious regulatory lapses even in the recent past. If the B & W design is so susceptible to mechanical and human failures, why was it approved in the first place, let alone the ninth place — the Three Mile Island reactor which opened barely four months ago? And why did the commission's inspectors pay so little attention to problems detected over the years at various B & W plants? At the Rancho Seco plant in California last year, for example, operators had "extreme difficulty" controlling an accident, according to a B & W report.

As the Three Mile Island investigations continue, it becomes increasingly clear that neither the regulators nor the power industry fully understand the technology they are handling. That is disturbing to learn so long after the nation has committed itself to power plants that are inherently risky.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

# Cease-Fire for Vietnam Vets

Hollywood seems to have outdone the rest of the nation in welcoming home the Vietnam veterans — at a tidy profit. With award-winning films like "The Deer Hunter" and the poignant television drama, "Friendly Fire," filmmakers have been examining the human dimension of a war that Americans once seemed eager to forget. Perhaps this revival of concern can now be turned to the benefit of the real-life veterans.

For many Vietnam veterans, civilian life has been just another form of combat. Their readjustment began in the worst economic slump since the Depression. Jobs were scarce, especially for blacks. The education benefits were less helpful than those provided after earlier wars. Veterans' hospitals tended to favor the older men over the young vets needing outpatient services and physical rehabilitation.

Large numbers of the Vietnam veterans have responded to hostility on the home front by suppressing all record of their military service. Divorce and suicide rates among them have been abnormally high.

Yet the veterans' lobbies, the Veterans Administration and Congress have all been unenthusiastic about efforts to help. Congress has five times rejected a modest $12-million counseling program for veterans with readjustment problems.

Perhaps there are those who, unconsciously, would punish the Vietnam veterans for failing to win their war. Perhaps there are those who so resent the war that they dismiss its veterans as undeserving. Perhaps some want merely to reject every reminder of that war. But the inadequate response to the needs of these veterans can only compound the nation's agony. As one of them, John Wheeler, has urged, let us not visit the sins of the war on its servants.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Don't Disregard Rhodesia

The Rhodesian election . . . Raises many more questions than it answers. But the most important question is this: can the British and American governments, which have been trying to bring about a negotiated settlement of the Rhodesia problem, simply disregard the election as an event without significance? On balance, and notwithstanding the many uncertainties about the meaning of the poll, it seems clear that they cannot and should not.

The critical factor lending significance to the poll is the turnout, which is officially put at nearly 64 percent of the eligible population. We cannot know for sure that this is a true figure: the Rhodesian government has an obvious interest in as high a turnout as possible, since every additional vote cast lends additional credibility to the election process . . .

Yet even if there has been some padding of the figures, it is clear that a large proportion of the electorate did go to the polls.

The true figure may be less than 64 percent, but it is difficult to suppose that the Rhodesian authorities have engaged in ballot rigging on a massive scale . . .

It would be easy for the U.K. and the U.S. to disregard the election outcome, in the cynical belief that a civil war in Rhodesia is all but inevitable and that nothing is to be gained by showing interest in the possible viability of the internal settlement. Easy, but unsatisfactory: Britain is legally responsible for Rhodesia and it should send an all-party delegation to Salisbury to make a fresh examination of the possibility of using the election as the starting point for a new attempt at a negotiated settlement.

*— The Financial Times (London).*

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago
April 30, 1904

MADRID — The printer's union of Madrid has resolved not to work on May 1, but to celebrate the international labor holiday instead. I asked the chief editor of El Heraldo de Madrid about this, and he said: "Labor legislation in Spain has not progress in the same measure as it has in the rest of Europe. Tomorrow's strike is, in my opinion, a warning to Spanish statesmen. Our legislators will be stimulated to take up and approve such measures as arbitration boards and strike regulations, and other laws which are yet mere projects in Spain."

### Fifty Years Ago
April 30, 1929

NEW YORK — Secretary of State Stimson has denied that the United States plans to recognize Communist Russia. The claim was in a letter to Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Woll has stated that his opposition to recognizing Russia is based "not on any sort of opportunism or changing self-interest." This last reference is taken as a challenge to the many American business interests who have recently showed a marked friendliness to Russia, and who have invested large amounts of capital in Russia.




# *Watching Carter's Words on SALT-2*

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — Speaking to newspaper publishers about SALT-2, President Carter said "the treaty must, and the treaty will be, verifiable from the first day it is signed." And: ". . . if there is an effort to cheat on the SALT agreement, including the limits on modernizing ICBMs, we will detect it. . . ."

Both statements are, strictly speaking, incredible. The United States cannot verify, among other things: whether range limits on Cruise missiles are violated; whether limits on improvements of Backfire bombers are violated; whether launchers for Soviet medium-range missiles contain long-range missiles; whether SS-18s carry more than the permitted 10 warheads; whether the Russians are testing proscribed new missiles.

The list could be considerably lengthened, but consider the last item. SALT-2 restricts each side to the deployment of only one "new" type of ICBM, defined as an ICBM more than 5 percent larger or smaller than existing ICBMs, measured in terms of such variables as launch weight and throw weight. Note that "new" refers to attributes other than recentness of development: The Russians could deploy any number of new missiles with more lethal capabilities as long as they are approximately the size of existing missiles. But even before the loss of facilities in Iran, the United States was unable to make verification judgments as fine as the 5 percent limit requires.

The speechwriter who wrote that the treaty must and will be verifiable from the day it is signed should carve into his typewriter this reminder: "Never, ever, use the word 'verifiable' without the modifying adjective 'adequately.' " That adjective is the State Department's preferred weasel word. State says, for example: There could be "some undetected cheating in certain areas," but SALT-2 is nevertheless "adequately verifiable" because the cheating would "not alter the strategic balance in view of U.S. programs."

Or: "Any cheating on a scale large enough to alter the strategic balance would be discovered in time to make an adequate response." Or: There are "areas of uncertainty" in verification, but "not such as to permit the Soviets to produce a significant unanticipated threat to U.S. interests."

### *Contradicted*

Note that the State Department contradicts Carter's suggestion that all cheating can be detected. Note also that the administration's judgment of "adequate" verification is linked to the administration's judgment of a "strategic balance;" of a "significant" threat to U.S. interests; and of an "adequate" response to cheating.

At one point, the speechwriter remembered to insert the blurring adjective "significant": "We are confident that no significant violation of the treaty could take place without the United States detecting it." In February at Georgia Tech, and again to the publishers, Carter said it is deeply significant that under SALT-2 the Russians would dismantle 250 strategic weapons (old bombers and obsolete, single-warhead missiles). But the Russians could surreptitiously deploy, undetected, many more than 250 warheads. Is the former "significant" and the latter not?

Carter's advocacy of SALT-2 is crippled by the widespread collapse of confidence in his rhetoric. For example, he says (April 6) the United States is militarily superior, even though the Russians have 160 divisions to the United States' 16; the Russians have more than 800 active fleet combatants, the United States, 398; the Russians have 10 times the U.S. number of interceptor aircraft; five times the number of tanks, three times the number of attack submarines; two times the number of missile submarines; three times the number of theater nuclear weapons; and, regarding strategic weapons, four times the deliverable megatonage and 2.5 times the throw weight.

Remarkably, the "arguments of last resort" are Carter's arguments of first resort, including the lamest, most threadbare and most predictable of all the arguments for accommodating Soviet desires: Do it to strengthen the good faction in the Kremlin. Carter says refusal to ratify SALT-2 would encourage "the most intransigent and hostile elements of the Soviet power structure."

Out they tumble, with awful inevitability: all the familiar exhortations that always are pressed into service when serious arguments are lacking. So Carter says that if the United States rejected SALT-2, "the world would be forced to conclude that America had chosen confrontation rather than cooperation and peace." And, "We would no longer be identified as the peace-loving nation."

This is how a great nation assesses its interests? We must act so as to be "identified" as "peace-loving"? Leave aside the question of whether Carter has anything serious in mind when he urges the United States to take a grave step in order to please "the world." (The UN? The governments of the Third World? Public opinion in Chad?) Note instead that this canned cant will be equally applicable, and applied, to SALT-3. And SALT-4. And so on.

Given the administration's mind set, all the Russians need to do in order to widen their advantage is to keep negotiating SALT agreements. The pressure to reach an agreement is asymmetrical: Public opinion does not matter in the Soviet Union, and the Carter administration, by inflaming public opinion about the urgency of SALT agreements in general, puts pressure on itself to make concessions. And once an agreement is reached, the Carter administration, unlike the Brezhnev administration, frets about what bad thoughts "the world" might be "forced" to think about us if we refuse to ratify an agreement shaped by asymmetrical pressures.

Carter even told the publishers that failure to ratify SALT-2 as negotiated could lead to "a dark nightmare of unrestrained arms competition." But there cannot be any competition if one side will not compete. Carter told James MacGregor Burns that if SALT-2 is not ratified, he will abide by the terms anyway, if the Russians show restraint.

Carter's idea of adequate Soviet restraint is suggested by the fact that in the face of an unprecedented Soviet buildup, he has: canceled the B-1; refuses to produce neutron weapons; shut down the Minuteman production line; delayed and deferred MX missile production; delayed and deferred sea-launched and ground-launched Cruise missiles; halved the shipbuilding program; cut production of attack submarines (the United States produces one a year, the Soviet Union produces eight), etc.

Anyway, just as SALT-1 "ceilings" only "limited" the Russians to approximately what they probably wanted to do, SALT-2 limits are such that, considering probable Soviet production capabilities and intentions, there is only a small difference, if any, between what they would do with or without SALT-2, by 1985. Besides, the question is not whether there shall be another SALT agreement, but whether this agreement should be ratified as negotiated.

The gravest objection to this agreement does not concern verification: Even if it were verifiable, it would be unacceptable because it is not serious arms control. A recent headline in The Washington Post proclaimed: "SALT Won't Intensify Arms Race, Carter Tells 3 Senators." Imagine a headline proclaiming: "Hospital Won't Spread Disease." Surely we can, and must, do better.

*©1979, The Washington Post.*

# Signals From the Kremlin

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — In recent weeks, there has been a marked change in the Soviet Union's communications with the Carter administration. Questions raised by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance with Soviet Ambassador Anatoli Dobrynin have been answered within days instead of weeks, and issues that have been on the shelf for months are now being dusted off and settled.

The release from prison of five Soviet dissidents in exchange for two Soviet spies serving 50-year prison terms in the United States is just the latest evidence of a more flexible and cooperative diplomacy between the two countries. And incidentally, there is reason for believing that it may be possible as well to negotiate the release of other more prominent dissidents — Yuri Orlov, Anatoli Shcharansky, and Mikola Rudenko.

Soviet officials seldom explain things, but they do things and leave it to officials here and elsewhere to guess at their motives. One clue is that they seem finally to have come to realize that the main barrier to a strategic arms agreement with the United States is not President Carter or Vance or even the Pentagon, but the Senate. And they have been actually asking Washington lately what they can do to assure Senate ratification of the arms treaty.

There are other clues. In the last few days, Dobrynin has been talking privately with Vance and Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal about the possibility of removing U.S. barriers on trade with the Soviet Union in return for Moscow's decision to allow more Jews to leave that country.

Under a Jackson-Vanik amendment to the U.S. 1974 trade act, Communist nations — China as well as the Soviet Union — are deprived of most-favored-nation tariff concessions and Export-Import Bank credits unless the president assures the Congress that citizens of those countries are free to travel abroad.

Lately, the Soviet government has made substantial changes in its emigration policy. In March of this year, more than 4,000 Jews were permitted to leave the Soviet Union and the total for the year is likely to be over 40,000 — more than the record total of just under 35,000 in 1973.

Rep. Charles Vanik, D-Ohio, co-author of the trade-emigration amendment, was in Moscow last week. These travels may be significant. The secretary of commerce, Juanita Kreps, is going to China next week to discuss trade, most-favored-nation stams, and U.S. credits for that country, and this China connection with the United States is obviously being watched in Moscow with concern and even suspicion.

All this involves highly delicate negotiations for the Carter administration with the Congress and also with Moscow and Peking. It cannot get a strategic arms agreement with the Soviet Union without the consent of two-thirds of the Senate. It cannot get new most-favored-nation trade relations with China without the approval of the House. And it doesn't want trade concessions for China unless it can get the same concessions for the Soviet Union.

### *Carter Dilemma*

This is a strategic and not merely a tactical problem for Carter. He is trying to maintain tolerable relations with both Peking and Moscow, without siding or even seeming to favor one against the other. If he gives trade concessions to China and not to the Soviet Union, he will be in trouble with Moscow and probably can forget the strategic arms agreement, and if he and the Congress deny trade concessions to the Soviet Union and China, he will be in trouble with both.

Carter's dilemma between the Israelis and the Arabs during the last couple of years was a critical regional problem, but his dilemma about handling China and the Soviet Union is a world problem with even larger implications and dangers, and he is trying, as in the Middle East, to hold a balance and maintain the trust of both sides.

For example, Carter's main problem in getting a strategic arms agreement ratified by the Senate probably depends on his ability to prove, since the elimination of U.S. listening technology in Iran, that he has the means of verifying that the Russians are being faithful to the terms of any SALT-2 treaty.

China has offered to cooperate in assuring verification of Moscow's agreement, but Washington has quietly ignored the offer. For the emplacement of U.S. monitoring technology in China to survey the military activities of the Soviet Union would clearly be regarded in Moscow as a limited alliance between Washington and Peking against the Russians.

Accordingly, the Carter administration is being very cautious and is appealing to Congress leaders of both parties to do the same, for it is now deeply involved in sensitive negotiations that affect not only the security of the superpowers, but the nations of Europe, of the Middle East, and of Japan, India, Pakistan and the rest of Asia.

The diplomatic signals of the last few weeks fortunately indicate that President Leonid Brezhnev in the Kremlin is beginning to understand the connection between all these problems, and is adjusting to the facts. There is, or at least seems to be, a new sense of urgency in his communications, which may be connected to his health. He is very ill with heart and pulmonary complications, and the official view here is that it would probably be better to bring these military and trade negotiations to a conclusion with Brezhnev now, rather than to start all over again with his unknown successors.

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## *Letters*

### Iran Oppression

I have at all times considered the IHT to be most objective in its news analysis and coverage concerning Iran. But your article (IHT, April 17) "Tehran: Faint Sense of Freedom" warrants serious objection.

Life in Iran is not by any standard freer than before. Brutality, murder, injustice, and oppression have reached new dimensions. It is wrong to think that people are better off, and what is worse the picture looks even bleaker for the future.

AGDAS SHABAZI.
London.

*The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.*

# Dutch Illogi... On Neutron... NATO Level...

By David Haworth

AMSTERDAM — Are t... Dutch really prepared to p... their NATO membership on t... line if they don't get their way ov... a vital matter of alliance polic... The idea seems absurd, eve... grotesque, yet that is what oppos... tion leader Joop den Uyl, form... Labor premier, has suggested. At... recent anti-nuclear seminar in t... Free University here, Mr. den U... said the Netherlands should co... sider leaving NATO if it deplo... the enhanced radiation nucle... weapon — the neutron bomb.

Noting the Netherlands' impo... tance in the alliance, he said th... lever should be used to prevent th... weapon being introduced. Mr. De... Uyl then went further: any mo... ernization of all existing nucle... weapons was also "inadmissable... in his view. This point, which is n... necessarily the same as saying no t... the neutron bomb, is even mo... drastic in its implications.

Is this veteran operator, a maste... of soft-shoe polemics, serious i... questioning the Netherland's futur... in NATO? The most frequent a... sessment of the den Uyl perform... ance is that if he is ever returned t... office he will express a more state... manlike viewpoint and that for th... moment he is "posturing. But M... den Uyl has pressed a particular... sensitive nerve in the Dutch psych... While it seems farfetched that th... country will become as neutralist a... Switzerland or Sweden, the Dut... pacifist history is often overlooke... by their allies. For more than 1... years before 1940, the Netherlan... was neutral, and was only the... forced into conflict by the Na... invasion. The thread of this trad... tion can still be traced in extrem... leftist politics and, more importan... ly, in the churches.

Clerics were prominent at th... conference Mr. den Uyl addresse... they were members of the Inte... Church Peace Council, who calle... for unilateral nuclear disarmame... by the Netherlands. If that fail... they want an East-West nonaggre... sion pact, as proposed by Sovi... President Leonid Brezhnev. For t... record, Mr. den Uyl disassociat... himself from both these ambitior... When in office he took a pragma... line over the nuclear issue — ridi... the punch of extremist resolutio... in the annual Labor Party confe... ence while keeping the nation a r... liable alliance partner. Moreov... he has always held a strongly an... Communist position.

The significance of Mr. d... Uyl's remarks is that they obli... the none-too-robust Christi... Democrat-Liberal coalition... stake out a policy which is at le... as drastic as Mr. den Uyl's, if r... more so. Rightly or wrong... church leaders regard this admin... tration as theirs (though th... received a rebuff over the aborti... question), and the links betwe... the churches and Christian Dem... cratic leaders are strong.

As a result, there is a kind... crabwise movement by church, g... ernment and opposition toward... Norwegian policy, which is to... main a NATO member while at... same time forbidding the storage... nuclear weapons on that countr... soil.

In the circumstances, it is a r... sonable prediction that whiche... party is in power the Netherlan... will imitate Norway within three... four years — with psychologi... and strategic consequences for... alliance.

The paradox of all this, howe... morally soothing it may be for p... litical leaders — on the left and... right — to make speeches agai... nuclear weapons, is that West G... many would have to shoulder... even greater burden for NAT... central region defense if... Netherlands is not to have its o... nuclear arm. Yet a stronger W... Germany is something to which... Dutch parties are opposed.

It is ironic, too, that the Du... obsession with the neutron bom... together with the den Uyl in... tence that nuclear weapons sho... not be modernized, implies that... existing bigger and "dirtier" de... es in the NATO arsenal are so... how acceptable. As a non-Du... NATO expert put it: "The Du... never have been able to understa... the philosophy of the flexi... response. On the neutron and m... ernization, they are also an illogi... lot. If they successfully oppo... both and hostilities begin, Du... policy would be a short cut... Armageddon."

Those politicians here who tak... more realistic view of the need... deterrence are put in an invidi... position; they are easily cast... truculent opponents of deter... cold war warriors of the old scho... Given the incomprehension by... anti-nuclear lobby and others... what the enhanced radiation-... duced blast device is for and... circumstances in which it might... used, they have a difficult task.

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Drug... said to... cancer...

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*ussian's Health Questioned*

# Giscard, Brezhnev Pledge To Pursue Detente, Trade

MOSCOW, April 29 (AP) — rench President Valery Giscard Estaing's visit to the Soviet Un- n ended yesterday with a joint edge to work for détente and esh questions here about the alth of Soviet President Leonid ezhnev.

A joint communique also listed veral new industrial projects in- lving French firms which both des wanted to see realized. The elds mentioned were metallurgy, particular an aluminum com- ex, auto construction, chemicals, trochemicals, electronics and in- rmation processing as well as ojects involving Soviet raw mate- ils.

The two sides also said that they uld try to keep French-Soviet de growing at its current rate uring the next five years.

French commercial relations th the Soviet Union have in- eased tenfold during the last 10 ars, but momentum has dropped recent months. Last year, the lume of trade reportedly amounted to 12 billion francs (about $2.8 billion).

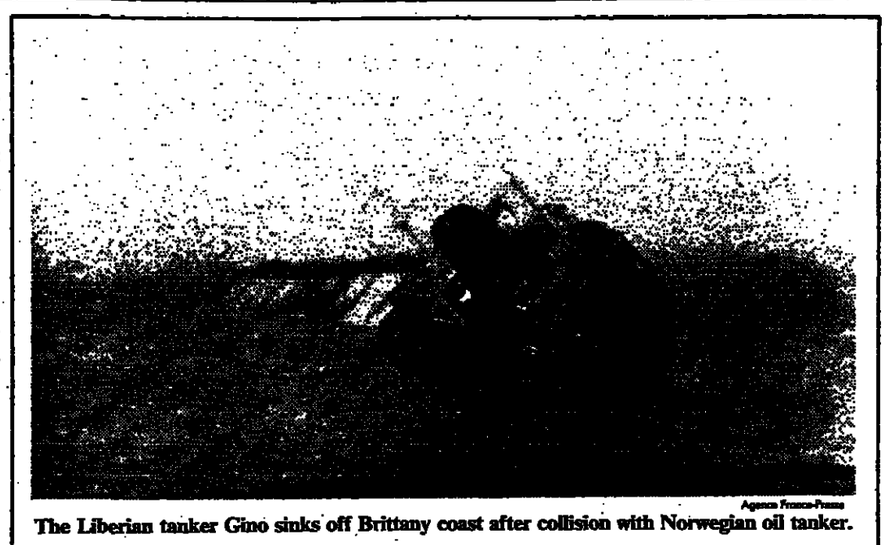
The communique also recorded Mr. Brezhnev's offer to include a French astronaut in the Soviet Union's manned space program.

The three-day summit included only one face-to-face discussion between Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and Mr. Brezhnev, held Saturday afternoon for what the Soviet press said was confidential talk.

Some French observers here familiar with the 72-year-old Kremlin leader said that he was in much poorer health than on his visit to France two years ago and markedly less vigorous.

Among incidents cited by the sources was Mr. Brezhnev's eating with a small spoon during his most of the meal at a Kremlin dinner Thursday night; heading for the wrong exit after yesterday's signing ceremony, requiring a senior army officer to point him in the right direction; and a frequent vacant look in his eye in talks with French officials.

Publicly, however, French officials with Mr. Giscard d'Estaing went out of their way to give the impression that Mr. Brezhnev was in good health. Presidential spokesman Pierre Hunt said on Friday that both heads of state were taking "an active and continuing part" in the talks.



Agence France-Presse

The Liberian tanker Gino sinks off Brittany coast after collision with Norwegian oil tanker.

## *Tankers Collide Off Brittany; Oil Slicks Termed Small*

BREST, France, April 29 (AP) — The sinking of the Liberian-registered tanker Gino loaded with 41,000 tons of crude oil in the Atlantic Ocean poses no threat of another Amoco Cadiz-type black tide on the French coast, maritime officials said today.

Helicopter surveys of the area of yesterday's sinking of the Gino show two slicks of a negligible quantity of propulsion fuel on the ocean surface about 60 kilometers from the island of Ouessant due west of this Brittany port, officials said.

A small flotilla of 16 boats was treating the slicks with dispersants and additional equipment was in place to cope with any worsening of the situation, navy officials said.

The cargo oil, already refined, was far denser than water and was expected to sink to the ocean floor. There was no evidence that any had floated to the surface, officials said.

The Gino sank after colliding in fog with the empty Norwegian tanker Team Castor in the international shipping lanes off the northwest coast of Brittany, a frequent victim of oil spills.

The world's worst spill occurred there in March of last year when the U.S. supertanker Amoco Cadiz broke up on offshore rocks and spilled most of its 230,000 tons of crude oil into the Brittany fishing waters and onto its popular beaches.

*Conspiracy Trial Pending*

# A Haunted Thorpe Seeks Re-Election

WESTWARD HO, England (NYT) — There has never been an election contest like it, in Britain or anywhere else.

Jeremy Thorpe, a former leader of the Liberal Party, a national figure for more than a decade, is running for re-election in the North Devon constituency that he has represented in Parliament since 1959, even though he will stand trial four days after the results are announced on charges of conspiring to murder Norman Scott, a former male model who claims that he was once Mr. Thorpe's homosexual lover.

That in itself is astonishing. Even more remarkable is the possibility that the voters of North Devon, a 600-square-mile enclave of rolling hills divided into checkerboards by hedgerows, might send Mr. Thorpe back to the House of Commons. The odds are against him, a visitor concluded after two days in this remote part of southwestern England, but not by all that much.

"What he does after hours is his own business," said a barmaid in this resort town, which took its name from the title of a novel by Charles Kingsley. "All I know is that he's the best member of Parliament North Devon has ever had, certainly far better than any Tory."

**Common Feeling**

It is a sentiment one hears again and again. Peter Folland, a 37-year-old band-saw operator in a door factory, said, "He works for me from 9 to 5, and what he does on his own time is up to him." Sidney Hammett, a longtime Labor voter, said, "He's done a lot of good for this constituency, and they haven't proved anything, have they?"

Thorpe supporters by the tens of thousands seem to have focused on, and then dismissed, their member of Parliament's alleged sexual misconduct. They seem to have ignored the legal charges pending against him.

"I'm going to get my seventh string of pearls," said Lilian Prowse, Mr. Thorpe's campaign manager, who has received the same present after each of his victories. "There are those who won't vote for us this time, let's be honest, but they will be offset by the sympathy vote."

Anthony Speller, the Conservative candidate, is supremely confident that he can defeat Mr. Thorpe. He came within 7,000 votes in October, 1974, and he believes that the apparent national swing to the Tories, combined with Mr. Thorpe's heavily publicized problems, will erase that margin on May 3.

But Mr. Speller, who owns a firm that sells drafting equipment, never mentions the court case, making a Conservative appeal indistinguishable from those in other constituencies. Speaking the other day in Greatham, he told a small crowd that "the Tories will cut down on taxes and paperwork, and make it worthwhile to work hard again."

Mr. Thorpe's fate is important to the Liberals, who are hoping to increase their contingent from 13 to 20 or 30 in the Parliament. A smashing victory in a by-election at Edge Hill in Liverpool, just before Parliament was dissolved, has raised their morale, even though they are getting a dismal 9 percent in current opinion polls.

The counties of Devon and Cornwall are one of the Liberals' best areas, partly because trade unionism never has taken hold here, partly because they are less subject than most regions to the influence of London and partly because they have found consistently good candidates.

But Mr. Thorpe's struggle for survival inevitably commands the most attention. He is campaigning as he always has, flat out, with a bravery that commands a good deal of respect from the farmers and small shopkeepers of North Devon. But he is a haunted figure, his voice flat and his eyes more mournful than ever.

Mr. Thorpe opens each speech with a prepared statement designed to put the legal question to rest. It goes like this: "You are aware that this fight is taking place in circumstances which are without parallel. Matters are to be resolved elsewhere, and it would be improper to discuss them in the campaign. Suffice it to say that I have vigorously asserted my innocence and look forward to establishing it in the proper place and at the proper time."

It appears to work; he is never asked questions on the subject.

—R.W. APPLE JR.

# *Extremist Arguments Mark British Election Campaign*

(Continued from Page 1)

an undisclosed amount, the rates of the value-added tax, the European equivalent of a sales tax. Labor has pounced on these plans, denouncing them as regressive and excessively burdensome on the working class.

Nonsense, replies Mrs. Thatcher; most of the necessities of life, such as food, drugs and children's clothing, would be exempted. Still it seems unlikely that a higher value-added tax can be relied on to make up more than half the deficit, if only because too large an increase would trigger severe new inflation. We will trim waste, the Conservatives say. Perhaps they can, but if past experience is any guide, not by very much.

Lower tax rates will mean greater growth, the Conservatives say. Mrs. Thatcher said Friday morning that, "given the chance, free enterprise will flourish in this country so much it will astonish you." But even if she is right, and some Conservative thinkers are not so sure, there would be a time lag. If a surge of growth followed a cut in taxes by two years, how would the lost tax revenues be recouped in the meantime?

Labor's counterattack is based on the view that the revenues would be made up by cutting existing programs, and Labor orators point to statements by leading Tories to clinch their case. Day after day, for example, they have cited statements by Sir Keith Joseph, Mrs. Thatcher's closest economic adviser, advocating the abolition of job subsidies and government takeovers of failing privately-owned companies.

Albert Booth, the employment secretary, said Friday in the industrial town of Bolton, "Keith Joseph says it isn't the job of the British government to sustain jobs. He says he'd stop it. Well, he's talking about 12,000 jobs in the Bolton area. It's a cloud-cuckoo-land idea." Similar thrusts came from the chancellor of the exchequer, Denis Healey, and from Mr. Callaghan.

The result has been not only a cut in the Conservative lead, even though Labor has given no better explanation of the more modest tax cuts that it proposed when Mrs. Thatcher was making so much headway, but a growing public interest in jobs and such benefits as health care and pensions.

**Observer Supports Labor**

LONDON, April 29 (Reuters) — The Sunday Observer today gave its editorial support to Labor. The newspaper supported Labor in the 1959 election and the Conservatives in 1974.

In its editorial, the Observer expressed concern that, while Mrs. Thatcher has been cautious and vague when discussing important domestic matters, she has been less so when discussing foreign issues, which are marginal in the campaign.

# Yugoslavia Begins Rebuilding Earthquake-Hit Area

By C.G. Cupic

DUBROVNIK, Yugoslavia (IHT) — Two weeks after a major earthquake hit the southern Yugoslav republic of Montenegro, its citizens have begun to rebuild with help from their countrymen and from abroad.

Soon after the Easter Sunday earthquake, hundreds of trucks began rolling in from all parts of Yugoslavia with medical supplies, food, tents and blankets. Initially, the most sought-after items were the tents, as rain fell for two days over the disaster area and 80,000 homeless people and thousands of others who were afraid to stay in their apparently undamaged dwellings spent the nights in the open.

Part of the material the Yugoslavs sent to Montenegro was paid for by federal and state disaster funds; some was donated by individuals, groups and factories, however.

Aid also came from abroad. Officials in Belgrade said that the Soviet Union, the United States, West Germany, France, Norway and other countries provided help. The United States gave about 140 tons of equipment, especially medical items. Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., has also introduced an amendment to a pending foreign aid bill to give $20 million in aid to the earthquake victims.

**Soviet Aid**

The Soviet Union donated a complete factory for the prefabrication of houses, and along with it 10,000 of the houses.

The Swiss government sent a mobile water factory with a capacity of 50,000 liters per hour. Last week the Common Market Commision approved $400,000 of aid to the victims.

Television coverage made a major impact on the amount of aid offered. The Zagreb newspaper "Vjesnik" noted in an editorial: "The precious bridge between people in the reality of catastrophe and those outside the affected area was built by the direct TV coverage from Titograd [the capital of Montenegro].

"Television carried the tragedy to everyone and played a major role in the creation of solidarity."

Ivo Buco, who works in the port of Ploce on the Adriatic coast, talked about his reaction and that of his fellow citizens to the victims' plight. "On the first day we were shocked by the amount of damage the earthquake caused," he said.

"On the second day we sent anything that we thought might help the survivors; and on the third day we started organizing aid, not just immediate aid but help for the long run.

"Here in Ploce we are going to take most of the transit traffic that was destined for the destroyed port of Bar, and we are also going to employ some of their workers who would be unemployed otherwise. We are sending a team of port technicians to help them with repairs. We also voted to donate to them one month's wages each by the end of the year. Although through a self-management system we decide on how to use our income, people often complain when they see a cut in their paycheck, but this time everybody was rather proud of the amount of help they had decided to send."

The mayor of Bar, Blaz Orlandic, said that "the Old City in the port is wrecked, everything we did since the war is gone, but with help we will build Bar to be even more beautiful than it ever was."

**Poor Region**

Montenegro is Yugoslavia's smallest, least-populated and poorest state. It covers 5 percent of Yugoslavia while its 1 million inhabitants represent 5 percent of the population and produce only 2 percent of Yugoslavia's national revenue. The coastal region is a developed leisure area; the rest of the state is composed of 6,000-foot mountains and deep, unreachable valleys. Only 4 percent of the territory can be used for agriculture and more than 80 percent of the population lives off the land.

The earthquake was the strongest recorded in Yugoslavia. Milorad Vukasinovic of the Seismological Institute in Belgrade said, "This earthquake had a very large epicenter, 30 miles long and 15 miles wide, which is very unusual for the Mediterranean area. It was 2½ times stronger than the one in Skopje, where more than 2,000 people were killed."

## *...J.S. Envoy Sees ...olid Progress ...n UN Sea Talks*

GENEVA, April 29 (NYT) — he United States reported solid d encouraging progress toward a obal pact governing use of the eans and their resources during e six-week session here of the nited Nations Law of the Sea onference.

U.S. delegate Elliot Richardson id, "Our chances of going all the ay to a treaty look better than er before." The conference met r its final meeting Friday before cessing until July 19, when this ssion, the eighth since negotia- ons began in 1963, resumes in ew York.

Mr. Richardson said that the vised negotiating text of the pro- sed agreement that emerged here ve a "substantially improved rospect of consensus," although e said many issues remain unre- lved.

On the key issue for the United tates of the mining of the deep abed, the negotiations yielded onsiderable movement," Mr. ichardson said. For the first time, said, there was reasonable assur- ce that firms interested in mining e mineral-rich manganese no- les on the ocean floors would be ensed by the proposed interna- nal seabed authority on the basis their financial and technical mpetence.




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# New York Stock Exchange Weekly Bond Sales

NEW YORK (AP) N.Y. Bonds last for the week:

| Bonds | Last Price |
|---|---|
| **Int-Am Dev. Bank** | |
| IAm 5.20s92 | 88 |
| IAm 6⅞s93 | 80.16 |
| IAm 8¼s85 | 93 |
| IAm 8s85 | 92.28 |
| IAm 9s01 | 95.16 |
| IAm 9⅝s04 | 99.16 |
| **World Bank** | |
| IntBk 3¼s81 | 92.16 |
| IntBk 5s85 | 81.1 |
| IntBk 5⅝s91 | 70.4 |
| IntBk 8⅜s95 | 90.9 |
| IntBk 8⅝s96 | 88 |
| InBk 8.15s85 | 92.16 |
| InBk 8.35s80 | 96 |
| InBk 9.35s00 | 97.16 |
| IntBk 8⅜s86 | 93.12 |
| IntBk 7.8s86 | 89.16 |
| IntBk 8⅝s07 | 87.24 |
| IntBk 7s82 | 91.20 |
| IntBk 7.65s87 | 88 |
| IntBk 7⅜s87 | 89 |
| **Corporation Bonds** | |
| AMF 10s85 | 98½ |
| AMInt 9⅝s95 | 90¾ |
| APL 10¾97 | 85 |
| ARA 4⅝s96 | 64¾ |
| ATO 4⅝s87 | 66 |
| AlaBn 11.5s99 | 101¼ |
| AlaBnc 9½s84 | 100¾ |
| AlaP 3⅛s84 | 72¼ |
| AlaP 9s2000 | 82½ |
| AlaP 8½s01 | 79½ |
| AlaP 7⅞s02 | 74 |
| AlaP 7¾s02 | 73 |
| AlaP 8⅞s03 | 81 |
| AlaP 8¼s03 | 77¼ |
| AlaP 9¾s04 | 89½ |
| AlaP 10⅞s05 | 98¾ |
| AlaP 10½s05 | 97 |
| AlaP 8⅞s07 | 81½ |
| AlaP 8⅝s07 | 88 |
| AlaP 9¼s07 | 86 |
| AlaP 9½s08 | 87¼ |
| AlaP 9⅝s08 | 88½ |
| Alaska 6s96 | 84 |
| Alexn 5½s96 | 61⅛ |
| AllaL 4s81 | 88¼ |
| AllaL 9s89 | 90½ |
| Allen 11½s94 | 132 |
| AlldC 5.2s91 | 89 |
| AlldC 6.65s93 | 85¾ |
| AlldC 7⅞s96 | 88 |
| AlldC 8⅝s83 | 94⅛ |
| AlldPd 7s84 | 81½ |
| Alcoa 4¼s82 | 87¼ |
| Alcoa 3⅝s83 | 81⅝ |
| Alcoa 5¼s91 | 101¼ |
| Alcoa 6s92 | 80½ |
| Alcoa 9s95 | 96 |
| Alcoa 7.45s96 | 84¾ |
| Alcoa 9.45s00 | 98 |
| AluCo 9½s95 | 95⅛ |
| AMAX 8s86 | 91⅜ |
| Amerce 5s92 | 78½ |
| AHes 6⅞s96 | 79¼ |
| AFoP 4.8s87 | 71¼ |
| AForP 5s30 | 53½ |
| AFor 5s30r | 53 |
| AAirl 4¼s92 | 53¼ |
| AAirl 11s88 | 103 |
| AAirl 10⅞s88 | 102¼ |
| AAirl 10s89 | 99 |
| ABrnd 4⅝s90 | 75 |
| ABrnd 5⅝s92 | 75½ |
| ABrnd 9⅝s79 | 99 17-32 |
| ABrnd 8¼s85 | 93 |
| ACan 3¾s88 | 66¾ |
| ACan 4¾s90 | 68⅛ |
| ACan 9¼s84 | 98 |
| ACeM 6¾s91 | 60 |
| ACred 8⅝s85 | 93 |
| ACyan 8⅜s06 | 89½ |
| AExC 8½s86 | 94⅛ |
| AExC 7.7s87 | 87 |
| AGnIn 6½s94 | 100½ |
| AHoist 5½s93 | 87½ |
| AHosp 5⅜s99 | 100¾ |
| AInvt 8¼s89 | 87⅝ |
| AMF 4¼s81 | 92¼ |
| AmMot 6s88 | 87¾ |
| ASmel 4⅝s88 | 68⅛ |
| AmStr 9⅝s01 | 92¾ |
| ASu 5.3s93 | 64¼ |
| ASu 5.3s93r | 64¼ |
| ATT 2¾s80 | 93½ |
| ATT 2¾s82 | 86¼ |
| ATT 3¼s84 | 78 |
| ATT 4⅜s85 | 79¾ |
| ATT 4⅜s85r | 80⅝ |
| ATT 2⅝s86 | 69⅞ |
| ATT 2⅞s87 | 68⅝ |
| ATT 3⅞s90 | 65½ |
| ATT 3⅞s90r | 65 |
| ATT 8⅝s00 | 93⅞ |
| ATT 7s01 | 78½ |
| ATT 6½s79 | 97 17-32 |
| ATT 7⅛s03 | 79¼ |
| ATT 8.80s05 | 94⅞ |
| ATT 7¾s82 | 94⅞ |
| ATT 8⅝s07 | 92⅛ |
| Amfac 5¼s94 | 67¼ |
| Ampx 5½s94 | 65 |
| AppP 7¼s79 | 98 9-16 |
| AppP 11¾s83 | 100½ |
| AppP 11s82 | 108¼ |
| AppP 10⅞s84 | 100⅞ |
| Arco 8.70s81 | 97¼ |
| Arco 8s82 | 94¾ |
| Arco 8⅞s83 | 94¾ |
| Arco 8s84 | 93⅛ |
| Arco 7⅝s86 | 89 |
| Arlstr 9½s89 | 95⅛ |
| ArizP 9½s82 | 99⅞ |
| ArizP 9.8s80 | 99¼ |
| ArizP 10⅜s00 | 104 |
| ArlnRlt 5s86 | 48½ |
| ArmS 4.35s84 | 90⅝ |
| ArmS 8.7s95 | 90 |
| Armr 4½s83 | 83⅝ |
| Armr 5s84 | 83 |
| ArCk 8.45s84 | 95¼ |
| Asor 8.8s83 | 95 |
| AshO 6.15s92 | 85 |
| AshO 4⅝s93 | 131 |
| AshO 8.8s00 | 93¾ |
| AshO 8.2s02 | 85 |
| AsCp 9¼s90 | 94 |
| AsCp 8⅝s81 | 97⅛ |
| AsCp 8.2s87 | 90⅛ |
| Asinv 4⅝s84 | 77⅞ |
| Asinv 4⅝s85 | 76 |
| Atchsn 4s95 | 60 |
| Atchn 4s95r | 58⅛ |
| AtlCEl 9¼s83 | 99⅞ |
| AtlCst 4s80 | 94⅜ |
| AllCL 4.95s88 | 72⅝ |
| AllCSt 4⅝s88 | 70⅝ |
| ARich 5⅝s97 | 81½ |
| ARich 8⅝s00 | 93 |
| ARich 7.7s00 | 84⅞ |
| ARich 7⅛s03 | 84½ |
| AvcoC 5½s93 | 63½ |
| AvcoC 7½s93 | 71⅞ |
| AvcoC 9⅝s01 | 129⅞ |
| AvcoF 7⅞s89 | 86⅝ |
| AvcoF 9⅛s89 | 95⅞ |
| AvcoF 11s90 | 102 |
| AvcoF 10½s | 100⅝ |
| AvcoF 9¾s93 | 100½ |
| AvcoF 8.2s86 | 88¼ |
| AvcoF 9⅞s98 | 97¾ |
| Avery 9½s81 | 96¼ |
| BPNA 9s80 | 98⅝ |
| BakInt 7.55s87 | 85¾ |
| Bally 6s98 | 126⅝ |
| BO 4⅛s95 | 60⅝ |
| BO 4½s10A | 80 |
| BalGE 3s89 | 60 |
| BalGE 10s82 | 100½ |
| BalGE 10⅛s83 | 101 |
| BalGE 9⅝s05 | 99⅝ |
| BalGE 8⅝s06 | 86 |
| BalGE 9⅛s08 | 91 |
| Bancoh 7s79 | 97¾ |
| BangP 8⅛s94 | 87¾ |
| BangP 11½s98 | 99⅝ |
| BangP 11⅝s98 | 97½ |
| BkCal 6½s96 | 82 |
| BkNY 6⅛s94 | 86 |
| Banko 7⅝s03 | 83½ |
| Banko 8⅞s05 | 92⅝ |
| Banko 8⅝s01 | 91½ |
| Bkam 8.35s07 | 85 |
| BnkTr 8⅜s99 | 83⅛ |
| BnkTr 8⅝s02 | 87⅞ |
| BoxL 4s87 | 225 |
| BoxL 4⅜s91 | 110¼ |
| BoxL 4⅜s01 | 99¼ |
| BayCol 8½s81f | 88 |
| BecD 4⅝s88 | 84½ |
| BecD 5s89 | 76¾ |
| Belco 4⅝s88 | 90½ |
| Belden 8s90 | 105 |
| BellCn 8⅜s06 | 89 |
| BellPa 8⅝s06 | 91 |
| BellPa 7⅝s12 | 75¼ |
| BellPa 7s80 | 96¾ |
| BellPa 7½s13 | 80 |
| BellPa 9⅜s14 | 98⅝ |
| BellPa 8⅜s15 | 92 |
| BellPa 8⅝s17 | 85½ |
| BellPa 9⅛s19 | 95½ |
| Bendx 6⅝s92 | 82¾ |
| Bendx 9⅜s81 | 98⅛ |
| BenCp 7½s96 | 82¾ |
| BenCp 8s01 | 94 |
| BenCp 8.35s88 | 93⅛ |
| BenCp 9.4s85 | 98½ |
| Berky 5⅝s86 | 65½ |
| BethSt 3¼s80 | 93⅞ |
| BethSt 4½s90 | 70⅛ |
| BethSt 5.4s92 | 79⅛ |
| BethSt 9s00 | 93½ |
| BethSt 8.45s05 | 87½ |
| BobbB 5⅛s81 | 87 |
| Bordn 6⅞s91 | 84¼ |
| BorW 7½s93 | 86¼ |
| BorW 9⅝s81 | 99⅞ |
| BorW 8⅜s86 | 89 |
| viBoM 6s70f | 78 |
| viBos 4½s70f | 38 |
| BosE 12⅞s79 | 100 13-32 |
| Brnf 5⅝s86xw | 76 |
| Brnf 11⅛s87 | 103 |
| Brnf 10s86 | 98 |
| BrkUn 4⅞s83 | 81 |
| BrkUn 9⅝s95 | 93 |
| BrkUn 9⅝s85 | 99½ |
| BrkUn 9⅝s96 | 96⅝ |
| BudgC 6s10 | 53 |
| Bulov 4½s84 | 79 |
| Bulova 6s90 | 67⅛ |
| Burlind 5s91 | 71¾ |
| BurNo 8⅞s96 | 90⅞ |
| BurNo 5⅛s92 | 91 |
| Burro 7⅝s81 | 96 |
| Butte 5½s88 | 80 |
| Butte 10⅞s97 | 81⅞ |
| CCI 12⅝s98 | 102⅝ |
| CIT 7⅝s81 | 93⅞ |
| CIT 8.85s82 | 96¼ |
| CIT 7⅞s86 | 90⅛ |
| CIT 8.8s93 | 90⅝ |
| CMEI 6⅛s82f | 67½ |
| CNA 8⅛s95 | 83½ |
| Caesr 12½s90 | 99½ |
| Caesr 11¼s97 | 92⅞ |
| Caesr 12s94 | 96 |
| CPc4s perp | 43⅝ |
| CarPL 7⅛s02 | 77 |
| CaroT 5⅝s88 | 85¼ |
| CaroT 7⅜s01 | 80⅝ |
| Carr 5⅝s89 | 94 |
| CartH 7.9s82 | 93½ |
| CasNG 10½s92 | 99⅝ |
| Case 5½s90 | 79⅛ |
| CastlC 5⅝s94 | 90 |
| CatTr 5.3s92 | 78¼ |
| CatTr 5⅝s86 | 85¼ |
| CatTr 6⅞s92 | 84½ |
| CatTr 8.6s99 | 92½ |
| CatTr 8⅝s82 | 95½ |
| CatTr 5½s00 | 115 |
| CatTr 8s01 | 86⅜ |
| Cave 11½s00 | 97 |
| Cave 11½s00N | 98 |
| Ceco 4.75s88 | 68⅛ |
| Celanse 4s90 | 68½ |
| Cenco 5s96 | 52⅝ |
| Cenco 4⅞s97 | 50½ |
| CenTel 8s96 | 83⅝ |
| Cent 7.85s97 | 81⅜ |
| CentTel 9s98 | 103 |
| ChPap 4⅝s84 | 100½ |
| ChrtCo 10⅝s98 | 88½ |
| ChrNY 7s79 | 98 23-32 |
| ChrNY 8½s02 | 87½ |
| ChsBk 4⅞s93 | 72 |
| ChsBk 8⅝s86 | 94½ |
| ChsC 6⅞s96 | 79½ |
| ChsC 9.7s99 | 99⅞ |
| Chelse 5⅛s93 | 67⅝ |
| Chelse 10s99 | 106 |
| Chmfrn 9s94 | 92⅝ |
| ChNY 5s93 | 67½ |
| ChNY 5⅛s96 | 68 |
| ChNY 7.8s82 | 93⅞ |
| C&O 4⅞s92 | 62½ |
| CPoM 7⅛s12 | 76⅝ |
| CPoM 8⅞s09 | 93 |
| CPoM 9s18 | 96 |
| CPoV 8⅝s09 | 90 |
| CPoWV 9s15 | 93⅝ |
| ChNWn 3s89 | 42 |
| CGtW 4s88 | 58 |
| CGtW 4½s38f | 40 |
| ChrCR 7s89 | 89½ |
| ChClt 13s99 | 103⅝ |
| Chrysl 8⅞s95 | 73 |
| Chryslr 8s98 | 66½ |
| ChryF 7⅝s86 | 73⅛ |
| ChryF 8.25s97 | 73 |
| ChryF 7.7s92 | 68 |
| ChryF 7s79 | 98 17-32 |
| ChryF 10s81 | 97⅝ |
| ChryF 9⅝s83 | 90 |
| ChryF 9s86 | 81 |
| ChryF 8⅞s82 | 88⅞ |
| ChryF 8⅞s84 | 86 |
| ChryF 9⅝s87 | 81¼ |
| ClnGE 4⅝s87 | 69 |
| Citicp 9.7s89 | 100 |
| Citicp 5⅝s00 | 75 |
| Citico 8.45s07 | 87¼ |
| Citicp 8⅛s07 | 85 |
| Citicp 11.05s98 | 100¼ |
| Citicp 11.05s04 | 100¼ |
| Clylnv 7½s90 | 94⅛ |
| Clylnv 8s91 | 78 |
| Clylnv 8⅛s91 | 78 |
| Clylnv 9s96 | 82½ |
| Clylnv 9⅝s97 | 82½ |
| ClkEq 9⅝s99 | 97¼ |
| ClkEq 9s82 | 96⅝ |
| ClkEq 10⅛s79 | 99½ |
| ClkEq 9⅞s82 | 98⅝ |
| ClkEq 8s87 | 88 |
| ClevEl 7⅝s90 | 80⅞ |
| ClevEl 8⅝s91 | 88 |
| ClevEl 8⅝s05 | 86 |
| ClevEl 9¼s09 | 92⅛ |
| ClevEl 9.85s10 | 97 |
| ClevEl 8.85s83 | 96⅝ |
| ClevEl 8.65s80 | 97⅞ |
| ClevEl 8⅝s11 | 84 |
| CstSta 7¼s91 | 80 |
| ColuG 5s82 | 87½ |
| ColuG 4⅝s83 | 83⅝ |
| ColuG 5⅛s85 | 80⅝ |
| ColuG 9s94 | 94⅝ |
| ColuG 8⅝s95 | 91⅞ |
| ColuG 9⅛s95 | 95½ |
| ColuG 8⅛s96 | 87⅝ |
| ColuG 7½s97M | 81¼ |
| ColuG 7½s98 | 81½ |
| ColuG 9⅝s99 | 99⅝ |
| ColuG 9⅝s89 | 99 |
| ColuG 10⅛s95 | 100½ |
| ColuG 9⅛s96 | 95 |
| ColuPl 4⅞s87 | 135 |
| ColuPl 5⅛s94 | 86½ |
| ColuPl 11⅞s90 | 100⅞ |
| ColSO 7⅝s80 | 95¼ |
| ColSO 11s83 | 101⅛ |
| ColSO 9¼s82 | 96⅛ |
| ColSO 9½s84 | 97 |
| ColSO 7⅝s85 | 83⅝ |
| CmlCr 8⅜s91 | 90⅝ |
| CmlCr 6⅞s79 | 99 1-32 |
| CmlCr 8s81 | 96 |
| CmlCr 8⅞s86 | 94½ |
| CmlCr 8.35s86 | 92 |
| CmlCr 8⅞s88 | 92½ |
| CmlCr 9s88 | 92½ |
| CmwE 7⅝s03J | 79⅝ |
| CmwE 8s03 | 82 |
| CmwE 9s79 | 99 9-16 |
| CmwE 8⅝s80 | 97½ |
| CmwE 8⅝s05 | 89¼ |
| CmwE 9s83 | 98 |
| CmwE 8⅛s81 | 96⅝ |
| CmwE 9⅝s04 | 93⅜ |
| CmwE 8s82 | 92½ |
| CmwE 8⅝s07J | 84½ |
| CmwE 8⅝s07D | 82⅝ |
| CmwE 8⅛s07 | 84 |
| CmwE 9⅛s08 | 90⅛ |
| CmpScI 6s94 | 77 |
| ConnM 6⅞s90 | 94 |
| ConnM 6s96 | 71 |
| ConEd 2⅞s82 | 84½ |
| ConEd 3½s83 | 80⅝ |
| ConEd 3⅝s84 | 75¼ |
| ConEd 3⅝s85 | 69 |
| ConEd 5s87 | 69⅝ |
| ConEd 4s88 | 63 |
| ConEd 4⅝s90 | 64⅛ |
| ConEd 5s90 | 63⅝ |
| ConEd 4⅝s91 | 60⅞ |
| ConEd 4⅝s92V | 57¾ |
| CnEd 4⅝s92Vr | 58¼ |
| ConEd 4⅝s93 | 58 |
| ConEd 9⅝s | 90½ |
| ConEd 7.9s01 | 78¼ |
| ConEd 7.9s02 | 78 |
| ConEd 7⅛s03 | 75½ |
| ConEd 8.4s03 | 82¼ |
| ConEd 9⅛s04 | 88⅝ |
| CFrt 7.95s96 | 88 |
| CnNG 4⅝s82 | 87⅝ |
| CnNG 5s82 | 87½ |
| CnNG 5s85 | 79½ |
| CnNG 4⅝s86 | 76⅝ |
| CnNG 7⅝s94 | 85 |
| CnNG 8⅛s94 | 89⅝ |
| CnNG 9s95 | 95⅝ |
| CnNG 7⅝s95 | 85¼ |
| CnNG 9¼s95 | 97 |
| CnPw 4⅝s89 | 66 |
| CnPw 5⅝s96 | 67⅜ |
| CnPw 6⅞s98 | 73⅛ |
| CnPw 6⅝s98 | 70¼ |
| CnPw 7⅝s99 | 74⅞ |
| CnPw 8⅜s00 | 83⅝ |
| CnPw 8⅛s01 | 79 |
| CnPw 7½s02J | 77⅛ |
| CnPw 7½s02O | 72 |
| CnPw 8⅝s03 | 82⅝ |
| CnPw 11¼s82 | 101 |
| CnPw 9⅝s80 | 98 |
| CnPw 11½s00 | 109½ |
| CnPw 9⅝s06 | 94½ |
| CnPw 8⅝s07 | 86 |
| CtlAir 3½s92 | 51½ |
| CtlGp 8½s90 | 93¼ |
| CtlC 6⅝s79 | 99 1-16 |
| CtlC 10.6s89 | 100⅛ |
| CtlC 8⅛s85 | 94⅝ |
| CtlIllR 7⅝s79 | 95⅝ |
| CtlOll 4½s91r | 71¼ |
| CtlOll 7½s99 | 84⅛ |
| CtlOll 8⅞s01 | 93¼ |
| CtlOll 9⅝s09 | 98⅝ |
| CtTCol 10s82 | 99¼ |
| CtlTl 10½s83 | 100½ |
| CtlDat 5½s87 | 73 |
| CoopL 7½s91 | 140 |
| CoopL 4½s92 | 72½ |
| CoopL 10½s92 | 96⅝ |
| CrnPd 5⅝s92 | 84⅝ |
| Corna 8.65s80 | 98⅝ |
| Crane 7s93 | 74 |
| Crane 7s94 | 72 |
| Crane 10½s94 | 97⅛ |
| CrdF 8s92 | 84⅝ |
| CrdF 10⅛s81 | 99¼ |
| CrdF 8.2s87 | 88 |
| Cresnt 5½s80 | 95½ |
| CrocN 5⅝s96 | 80 |
| CrocN 10s94 | 100¼ |
| CrocN 8.6s02 | 87¼ |
| CrwnC 4⅝s88 | 73⅞ |
| CrwnZ 8⅝s00 | 94⅝ |
| CyprM 8⅞s85 | 94 |
| DPF 5½s87 | 71 |
| Dart 4¼s97 | 77 |
| Dayc 5⅝s94 | 71 |
| Dayc 6s94 | 76½ |
| Dayc 6⅛s96 | 92 |
| DaytH 7⅝s94 | 93 |
| DaytH 9⅝s95 | 100 |
| DaytP 3⅝s82 | 83½ |
| DaytP 10⅞s81 | 99⅝ |
| DaytP 10.7s05 | 104 |
| Deere 4½s83 | 84⅝ |
| Deere 7.9s87 | 90½ |
| Deere 5½s01 | 105½ |
| DeerCr 8⅝s82 | 95⅝ |
| DeerCr 8s84 | 92½ |
| DelPw 9⅝s83 | 97⅝ |
| DetEd 3⅛s80 | 93¼ |
| DetEd 2⅝s82 | 80 |
| DetEd 2⅞s84 | 72 |
| DetEd 2⅝s85 | 68⅝ |
| DetEd 6s96 | 64⅝ |
| DetEd 6.4s98 | 66 |
| DetEd 9s99 | 84½ |
| DetEd 9.15s | 86 |
| DetEd 8.15s | 78⅝ |
| DetEd 8⅛s81 | 77¾ |
| DetEd 7⅝s01 | 70⅛ |
| DetEd 7½s03 | 72⅛ |
| DetEd 9⅝s04 | 93⅜ |
| DetEd 12½s79 | 100¼ |
| DetEd 12⅝s82 | 104 |
| DetEd 11⅞s00 | 109 |
| DetEd 10⅝s86 | 100 |
| DIGior 5⅝s93 | 82 |
| Digit 9⅜s2000 | 98½ |
| Digit 4½s02 | 112¼ |
| Dilling 5½s94 | 63 |
| Dilling 9⅝s99 | 105½ |
| Divers 5⅝s93 | 56⅛ |
| Divers 9⅞s91 | 83 |
| DmBk 9⅛s83 | 99½ |
| Dow 6.70s98 | 82¼ |
| Dow 7.75s99 | 87¼ |
| Dow 8.92000 | 94½ |
| Dow 7.4s02 | 83 |
| Dow 8½s05 | 90½ |
| Dresr 9⅝s95 | 98⅝ |
| duPnt 8s81 | 96¼ |
| duPnt 8.45s04 | 91⅝ |
| duPnt 8s86 | 92½ |
| duPnt 8½s06 | 92½ |
| DukeP 7⅝s02 | 77 |
| DukeP 7⅝s02 | 73⅝ |
| DukeP 8⅛s03 | 82¼ |
| DukeP 9⅝s04 | 96⅝ |
| DukeP 13s79 | 100⅝ |
| DukeP 9½s05 | 94 |
| DukeP 8⅝s06 | 84⅛ |
| DukeP 9⅝s08 | 92⅝ |
| DuqL 5s2010 | 68⅛ |
| DuqL 9s06 | 89 |
| DuqL 10⅛s09 | 98½ |
| EGG 3½s87 | 77½ |
| ESys 4½s92 | 83⅝ |
| EasAir 5s92 | 52¾ |
| EasAir 4⅞s93 | 51½ |
| EalnCr 8½s84 | 91⅝ |
| ElPas 8½s95 | 103 |
| ElPas 6s93A | 106⅛ |
| Englh 5⅛s97 | 117 |
| EautG 9⅝s95 | 96⅛ |
| EqtLf 6⅞s90 | 78 |
| Esmk 8.4s82 | 96⅝ |
| EssxC 11⅝s98 | 98⅞ |
| Estrl 6⅛s95 | 76⅛ |
| Exxon 6s97 | 73⅝ |
| Exxon 6½s98 | 77⅛ |
| ExxP 9s04 | 96 |
| ExxP 8.05s80 | 96⅞ |
| ExxP 8⅞s00 | 94⅛ |
| ExxP 7.65s83 | 93¾ |
| FMC 4¼s92 | 72½ |
| FMCF 9½s83 | 98⅛ |
| Fairch 4⅞s92 | 126⅛ |
| Frch 9⅝s98 | 91⅞ |
| FairFd 9s96 | 93¼ |
| Famly 5s81 | 85⅝ |
| Famly 4⅞s90 | 58 |
| Farah 5s94 | 43 |
| Feddr 5s96 | 49½ |
| Feddr 8⅞s94 | 74 |
| FedN 4⅝s96 | 83 |
| FedSt 7⅛s02 | 81 |
| Ferro 5⅜s92 | 87¼ |
| Fiber 4⅞s93 | 54⅞ |
| Fiber 6⅝s98 | 91 |
| Filmwy 11s98 | 92¼ |
| Finan 10⅛s90 | 99 |
| FinCpA 6s88 | 69⅛ |
| Firest 8½s83 | 94 |
| FBkSy 6⅞s79 | 98 11-32 |
| FBkSy 8⅞s83 | 95⅝ |
| FstChl 6⅝s80 | 95⅝ |
| FstChl 7⅝s86 | 89⅞ |
| FlntBn 9s83 | 96¼ |
| FMerBc 9⅝s83 | 100 |
| FtNBAll 9s84 | 95¼ |
| FtNBo 6⅝s79 | 99 |
| FtNBo 6⅝s80 | 95⅝ |
| FtNBo 7.6s81 | 94⅝ |
| FtNBo 8s82 | 95 |
| FtNBo 8.3s85 | 93¾ |
| FtPenn 5s93 | 56⅛ |
| FstSec 11s99 | 101¼ |
| FtUnRl 7s91 | 105⅝ |
| FishF 6½s94 | 71½ |
| FlexlV 4⅞s97 | 78 |
| FlaPL 8⅛s80 | 97¼ |
| FlaPL 8⅞s82 | 96⅝ |
| FlaPL 10⅛s81 | 100⅝ |
| FlaPL 9⅛s84 | 98 |
| Ford 8⅛s90 | 92½ |
| Ford 6⅝s79 | 99 |
| Ford 7.4s80 | 97 29-32 |
| Ford 9¼s94 | 98⅝ |
| FrdC 8⅝s90A | 95 |
| FrdC 8⅝s90N | 96⅛ |
| FrdC 8½s91 | 92 |
| FrdC 7½s91 | 85 |
| FrdC 4½s96 | 71½ |
| FrdC 4⅝s98 | 81 |
| FrdC 7s80 | 96⅝ |
| FrdC 8.7s99 | 90⅛ |
| FrdC 7⅝s93 | 86⅝ |
| FrdC 8⅝s82 | 96 |
| FrdC 9⅝s81 | 99⅝ |
| FrdC 10½s94 | 104⅝ |
| FrdC 8⅝s83 | 96½ |
| FrdC 9½s95 | 99⅞ |
| FrdC 8.85s85 | 96 |
| FrdC 9.7s00 | 98 |
| FrdC 8⅞s86 | 96 |
| FrdC 8⅝s86 | 93½ |
| FrdC 8.1s84 | 92⅝ |
| FrdC 8⅛s88 | 90 |
| FrdC 7⅝s89 | 87⅝ |
| FrdC 7.85s88 | 88 |
| FrdC 8⅝s82 | 86⅝ |
| FrdC 8½s02 | 87⅞ |
| FrdC 8⅝s84 | 94½ |
| FrdC 8½s88 | 92⅝ |
| FrdC 9s84 | 97¼ |
| FrdC 9½s85 | 99 |
| FrdC 9.55s89 | 98½ |
| ForeD 5½s80 | 105⅛ |
| FaMcK 6s94 | 82½ |
| Fruf 6s87 | 82⅝ |
| Fruf 5½s94 | 80 |
| Fruf 7s79 | 97 11-16 |
| FruF 9.15s83 | 96½ |
| FruF 8s87 | 87⅝ |
| Fuqua 7s88 | 72½ |
| Fuqua 9½s98 | 84⅝ |
| Fuqua 9⅝s97 | 87 |
| GTE 10s2000 | 100½ |
| Gamb 10s89 | 91 |
| GambC 9⅝s86 | 93⅞ |
| GnATr 5⅛s99 | 68 |
| GCia 5½s87 | 85 |
| GnEl 5.3s92 | 79¾ |
| GnEl 7½s96 | 87¾ |
| GnEl 6⅛s79 | 98 13-16 |
| GnEl 8½s04 | 93½ |
| GElCr 7s80 | 96 15-16 |
| GElCr 8⅞s82 | 97⅝ |
| GElCr 8.6s85 | 95 |
| GElCr 8.45s81 | 97⅛ |
| GElCr 8.65s84 | 96⅝ |
| GElCr 8⅛s86 | 92 |
| GElCr 7⅝s88 | 87½ |
| GElCr 9⅛s84 | 97⅝ |
| GElCr 9⅝s87 | 100½ |
| GFood 8⅞s90 | 96¾ |
| GFood 7½s84 | 91⅛ |
| GHost 7s94 | 63⅝ |
| GHost 5s88 | 69¼ |
| GHost 11s88 | 112½ |
| GnInst 4⅛s85 | 149 |
| GnInst 5s92 | 85 |
| Gnlln 10⅛s96 | 137 |
| GMills 8⅞s95 | 95½ |
| GMA 5s80 | 94⅝ |
| GMA 5s81 | 93 |
| GMA 5s81r | 92⅛ |
| GMA 4⅝s82 | 87 |
| GMA 4⅞s83 | 85¼ |
| GMA 4⅞s83r | 84⅛ |
| GMA 4½s85 | 77⅞ |
| GMA 4⅝s86 | 77 |
| GMA 4⅞s87 | 74¼ |
| GMA 6⅛s88 | 80⅝ |
| GMA 7⅛s90 | 81⅛ |
| GMA 8s93 | 86¼ |
| GMA 7⅝s94 | 85¼ |
| GMA 7⅛s95 | 81 |
| GMA 7⅞s92 | 82⅝ |
| GMA 8⅞s99 | 93 |
| GMA 8.70s83 | 96⅝ |
| GMA 8⅝s85 | 95 |
| GMA 8⅞s84 | 93⅛ |
| GMA 8¼s00 | 92 |
| GMA 8⅞s86A | 90¾ |
| GMA 8⅞s86J | 92 |
| GMA 8⅝s01 | 92½ |
| GMA 8.15s86 | 91⅛ |
| GMA 8⅛s96 | 88⅝ |
| GMA 7.35s87 | 87⅝ |
| GMA 8s02 | 85 |
| GMA 7.3s85 | 88⅝ |
| GMA 8s07 | 84⅝ |
| GMA 8⅛s06 | 86⅛ |
| GMA 8.2s88 | 91 |
| GMA 8⅝s88 | 93¼ |
| GMA 8⅞s85 | 96⅝ |
| GMA 9s84 | 97½ |
| GM 8.85s85 | 93¾ |
| GM 8⅝s05 | 94 |
| GPIC 7.85s96 | 87¼ |
| GTE 4s90 | 65½ |
| GTE 6¼s91 | 89⅝ |
| GTE 5s92 | 70¼ |
| GTE 9⅝s95 | 98⅛ |
| GTE 6⅛s96 | 82⅛ |
| GTE 9⅝s99 | 96⅛ |
| GWat 8⅝s96 | 87¼ |
| Gene 10⅝s84 | 91½ |
| GaPac 5⅛s96 | 98¾ |
| GaPac 6⅞s82 | 93¼ |
| GaPac 7⅛s85 | 89 |
| GaPw 8⅞s00 | 81⅛ |
| GaPw 7⅝s07 | 70½ |
| GaPw 8⅛s01 | 76 |
| GaPw 7⅝s01 | 72⅛ |
| GaPw 7½s02J | 71¾ |
| GaPw 7½s02D | 71 |
| GaPw 7⅞s03 | 74 |
| GaPw 8⅝s04 | 78⅛ |
| GaPw 11s79 | 99 25-32 |
| GaPw 11⅝s00 | 102 |
| GaPw 11⅝s05 | 103 |
| GaPw 9⅝s06 | 94⅞ |
| GaPw 9⅝s08 | 89⅝ |
| GaPw 9⅝s08 | 88 |
| GaPw 10½s09 | 94⅛ |
| GlaMar 12⅝s98 | 103½ |
| Gdrch 8¼s94 | 89 |
| Gdrch 9⅝s82 | 98⅞ |
| Gdyr 8.6s95 | 91¾ |
| Grace 4¼s90 | 72⅛ |
| Grace 6½s96 | 97⅞ |
| GranC 4⅝s94 | 65½ |
| GtNoN 4¼s91 | 160 |
| GtNoR 3⅛s90 | 55⅛ |
| GtWst 6s87 | 79½ |
| Grevh 6½s90 | 81¼ |
| GreyF 9.7s84 | 96¼ |
| GreyF 9¼s92 | 92 |
| GthRt 6⅞s82 | 78½ |
| Grum 4¼s92 | 62¾ |
| Grum 8s99 | 106 |
| GlfWn 6s87 | 82⅝ |
| GlfWn 6s88 | 74⅝ |
| GlfWn 5½s93 | 78 |
| GlfWn 7s03A | 64⅝ |
| GlfWn 7s03B | 65½ |
| GlfMO 3⅞s80 | 93 |
| GlfMO 5s15 | 42⅛ |
| GlfMO 4s44 | 35 |
| GlfMo 5s56f | 37 |
| GlMO 5s56fr | 38 |
| GlOll 8½s95 | 92 |
| GlfRes 10⅞s97 | 95½ |
| GlfStU 3⅝s81 | 84⅝ |
| GlfStU 7⅛s92 | 87 |
| GlfUtd 8½s02 | 83¾ |
| Hallb 8¼s81 | 96¾ |
| Hallb 9⅛s00 | 99⅛ |
| HamP 5s94 | 73½ |
| Harra 9⅝s96 | 95 |
| HarBk 7.2s80 | 95⅝ |
| Hawn 9s2000 | 90 |
| Hawn 11⅛s04 | 108 |
| Heinz 7⅛s97 | 86 |
| Hellr 7⅝s80 | 96¾ |
| Hellr 10⅛s91 | 95⅝ |
| Hellr 8.1s87 | 88⅛ |
| Hercul 6⅛s99 | 83 |
| Hercul 8⅞s83 | 96 |
| Hersh 9½s09 | 98⅝ |
| Heubn 4½s97 | 63½ |
| Heubn 8⅝s85 | 94⅝ |
| HllmH 5⅛s95 | 216 |
| Halldy 9½s95 | 95⅝ |
| HonyF 9.65s81 | 100 |
| HonyF 8.7s86 | 93⅛ |
| HosAff 10s99 | 95 |
| HosAff 10s91 | 97¾ |
| HaCp 10⅛s90 | 101¾ |
| Hostln 5⅛s94 | 68 |
| HousF 7⅛s95 | 83¼ |
| HousF 8s84 | 90⅝ |
| HousF 8.3s86 | 92⅞ |
| HouF 8.45s97 | 87⅝ |
| HousF 8⅛s83 | 95½ |
| HousL 5⅛s85 | 86¼ |
| HNG 9.75s95 | 99⅛ |
| Humn 11.7s98 | 97¼ |
| Humn 5s97 | 120 |
| Humn 9½s98 | 86 |
| Humbl 6⅝s98 | 79¼ |
| HuntIR 9⅝s04 | 80⅝ |
| ITTCB 9⅝s95 | 98⅝ |
| ITTF 9.7s83 | 100 |
| ITTF 10½s95 | 104 |
| ITTF 11¼s85 | 102 |
| ITTF 8½s82 | 82 |
| IllBel 7⅝s06 | 81⅞ |
| IllBel 8s04 | 86⅛ |
| IllBel 8⅛s16 | 87 |
| IllPw 7.6s01 | 79 |
| IllPw 8⅝s06 | 90½ |
| Inco 6.85s93 | 77⅝ |
| InMic 10⅛s82 | 99⅞ |
| InMic 11s83 | 101 |
| InMic 10⅛s87 | 98⅞ |
| InMP 10⅞s84 | 101¼ |
| IndBel 8⅛s11 | 86 |
| IndBel 10s14 | 101 |
| IndBel 8⅛s17 | 85⅛ |
| IndBel 8s14 | 85 |
| IngR 8⅝s85 | 96½ |
| InldStl 3½s81 | 86½ |
| InldStl 8⅝s95 | 92 |
| InldStl 9½s00 | 98 |
| InldStl 7.9s07 | 83⅛ |
| Insilco 9⅛s99 | 107 |
| Inslnv 7⅝s80 | 93⅞ |
| IntHrv 4⅝s88 | 87½ |
| IntHrv 4⅝s88r | 85 |
| IntHrv 4.8s91 | 82 |
| IntHrv 6⅛s98 | 74½ |
| IntHrv 8⅝s95 | 89⅝ |
| IntHrv 9s04 | 91 |
| InHvC 4⅝s81 | 88⅝ |
| InHvC 8⅝s91 | 87⅝ |
| InHvC 7⅛s93 | 80 |
| InHvC 7½s94 | 78⅝ |
| InHvC 9.15s82 | 96⅞ |
| InHvC 8⅛s81 | 97¼ |
| InHvC 9s84 | 94½ |
| InHvC 8.35s86 | 90⅝ |
| InMin 4s91 | 115 |
| IPap 8.85s95 | 93½ |
| IPap 4⅛s96 | 61¼ |
| IntSilvr 5s93 | 66 |
| IntTT 8.9s95 | 94⅛ |
| IntTT 11s82 | 103 |
| IntTT 9⅛s83 | 97⅝ |
| IntTT 8⅝s00 | 109 |
| IpcoH 5⅛s89 | 67¾ |
| Itel 9⅝s98 | 85½ |
| Itel 10½s98 | 96½ |
| JCP 10⅛s85 | 99⅞ |
| JCP 9⅝s06 | 95 |
| JoneL 6⅝s94 | 62⅛ |
| JoneL 9⅝s95 | 87 |
| JoneL 9⅝s96 | 84 |
| Kmart 6s99 | 92⅝ |
| Kone 9½s90 | 83⅝ |
| KoufB 12⅛s99 | 101 |
| Kellog 8⅝s85 | 95⅝ |
| Kenn 7⅝s01 | 80⅞ |
| KyPw 7⅛s80 | 97⅝ |
| KeyBk 7⅝s02 | 78 |
| Kidde 10½s83 | 101¾ |
| KlmCl 3⅝s83 | 86 |
| KlmCl 4⅝s86 | 88⅝ |
| Kirsch 6s95 | 81½ |
| Kraft 6⅞s96 | 84 |
| Krogr 9⅝s83 | 100⅛ |
| Krogr 8½s01 | 87⅝ |
| LTV 5s88 | 54½ |
| LTV 9¼s97 | 72 |
| LTV 11s07 | 83¼ |
| LearS 10s04 | 94⅝ |
| Lfemk 11s98 | 95 |
| LigGp 6s92 | 76⅛ |
| Litton 3½s87 | 76 |
| Lockh 4¼s92 | 57½ |
| Loew 6⅞s93 | 77⅝ |
| LomN 5½s91 | 77 |
| LonSl 5⅛s93 | 92 |
| LglsLt 9¼s82 | 97½ |
| LglsLt 9¼s83 | 97 |
| LglsLt 9⅝s84 | 99⅝ |
| Loral 10⅛s97 | 100 |
| Lorlld 4⅝s86 | 76⅝ |
| Lorlld 6⅝s93 | 75¼ |
| LouN 7⅝s93 | 76⅝ |
| LouN 11s85 | 100⅛ |
| LouGs 4⅞s87 | 73½ |
| Lowen 8½s96 | 80 |
| LuckSt 8½s96 | 90 |
| Lykes 7½s94N | 58½ |
| Lykes 7½s94 | 58 |
| Lykes 11s00 | 83½ |
| MGIC 5s93 | 64⅝ |
| MGIC 8⅝s88 | 91⅞ |
| MckF 9⅝s90 | 95⅝ |
| MckF 9⅞s91 | 95 |
| MckTr 7⅝s97 | 83 |
| Macke 4⅞s92 | 64 |
| MacMl 4s92 | 77⅛ |
| McyCr 8s82 | 94 |
| McyCr 9¼s80 | 99⅛ |
| MeYk 9.1s02 | 92¼ |
| MeYk 8½s02 | 86⅛ |
| MfrH 8⅛s04 | 83½ |
| MfrH 8⅝s82 | 96 |
| MfrHT 8½s85 | 94¼ |
| MarO 4⅝s87 | 83⅝ |
| MarO 8½s00 | 89⅝ |
| Marcor 6⅛s88 | 78⅝ |
| Marcor 5s96 | 97⅛ |
| MarM 7⅝s03 | 75⅛ |
| MdCu 5⅝s94 | 77¼ |
| MaMu 6⅝s90 | 74⅛ |
| MaMu 6⅛s91 | 74 |
| MayD 3⅛s80 | 93⅝ |
| MayDC 9s89 | 96⅛ |
| McCro 5s81 | 88⅝ |
| McCro 6½s92 | 58½ |
| McCro 7½s94 | 62⅞ |
| McCro 10½s85 | 89½ |
| McCro 7½s94N | 63 |
| McCro 7⅝s97 | 63⅞ |
| McCro 7⅝s95 | 65⅝ |
| McDe 9.7s99 | 96⅛ |
| McDe 9⅝s04 | 96⅝ |
| McDnl 9⅝s82 | 100 |
| McDnl 9s85 | 97⅞ |
| McDD 4⅞s91 | 105½ |
| McGH 3⅞s92 | 64⅞ |
| Melln 7.8s82 | 94½ |
| Melln 9.7s89 | 100⅝ |
| Melvl 4⅞s96 | 92 |
| Memx 5⅛s90 | 69 |
| Merck 7⅝s85 | 93¼ |
| MGM 9s92 | 93⅛ |
| MGM 10s93 | 94⅝ |
| MGM 10⅛s94 | 94⅝ |
| MGM 10½s96 | 99⅝ |
| MGM 9⅝s86 | 96⅝ |
| Metro 9½s88 | 95⅛ |
| MetEd 2⅞s80 | 91 |
| MichB 7⅝s11 | 82 |
| MichB 9.6s08 | 98 |
| MichB 8⅛s15 | 86¼ |
| MichB 9⅛s18 | 95½ |
| MicG 10⅞s82 | 101 |
| MicW 10⅛s95 | 100¼ |
| MidMl 8s80 | 90 |
| MidlBk 8⅞s84 | 94½ |
| MileL 8.7s96 | 90¼ |
| MoisSL 6s85r | 80½ |
| MMM 8.2s | 94½ |
| MRvT 9⅝s90 | 97½ |
| MKT 4s90 | 53 |
| MKT 5½s33f | 20½ |
| MPcCp 8s94 | 191 |
| MPac 4¼s90 | 67⅞ |
| MPac 4¼s05 | 51⅛ |
| MPac 4⅝s20f | 47½ |
| MPac 4⅝s30f | 46⅛ |
| MPac 5s45f | 46⅛ |
| Mobil 8½s01 | 90⅝ |
| MobO 7⅝s01 | 83½ |
| MohD 5½s94 | 62½ |
| Monog 10s99 | 93 |
| Mons 9½s00 | 96 |
| Mons 8s85 | 93⅝ |
| MonW 9⅝s00 | 98 |
| MntWC 4⅝s80 | 94½ |
| MntWC 4⅝s81 | 91 |
| MntWC 4⅝s81r | 90 |
| MntWC 7⅝s88 | 84¼ |
| MntWC 9s89 | 93½ |
| MntWC 9⅛s83 | 98 |
| MonyM 7s90 | 79 |
| Morgn 4⅝s98 | 72 |
| Morgn 8s86 | 93 |
| MortN 8⅝s95 | 92⅝ |
| MISTI 7⅝s11 | 79 |
| MISTI 7⅝s13 | 81⅛ |
| MISTI 9⅝s12 | 100 |
| MISTI 9⅝s15 | 98⅝ |
| MISTI 8.7s81 | 98⅛ |
| MISTI 7⅝s16 | 83 |
| MISTI 8s17 | 85 |
| MISTI 8⅝s18 | 89⅝ |
| MISTI 9¼s14 | 96½ |
| Murph 7⅝s97 | 76 |
| NCNB 8.4s95 | 87⅝ |
| NCNB 7⅝s97 | 78⅝ |
| NLT 8.80s85 | 94⅝ |
| NBlsc 4⅝s87 | 73⅞ |
| NCan 5s93 | 73½ |
| NCan 8⅝s96 | 88 |
| NCan 7s01 | 128 |
| NCash 5.6s91 | 86½ |
| NCity 5½s88 | 63 |
| NCity 6½s91 | 66 |
| NDist 5s83 | 85⅛ |
| NDist 4½s92 | 87 |
| NHom 4⅝s96 | 42½ |
| NInd 10s99 | 84¼ |
| NLead 4⅝s88 | 76½ |
| NRUt 8.95s85 | 94¼ |
| NRUt 9⅝s09 | 97⅛ |
| NSll 3⅛s82 | 82½ |
| NtrlG 6⅝s80 | 96⅝ |
| NEMtl 7⅝s97 | 83⅝ |
| NEnT 3s82 | 83 |
| NEnT 8⅝s09 | 88⅝ |
| NEnT 8.2s04 | 86⅝ |
| NEnT 7⅝s07 | 79⅝ |
| NEnT 8s03 | 85¼ |
| NEnT 9⅛s10 | 98 |
| NJBTl 7¼s11 | 79 |
| NJBTl 7⅝s12 | 79 |
| NJBTl 7⅝s13 | 83 |
| NJBTl 8¼s16 | 88 |
| NJBTl 8⅞s18 | 90⅝ |
| vlNYC 4½s13f | 68½ |
| vlNYC 4½s13fr | 68 |
| vlNYC 5s13f | 70 |
| NYBkS 9.95s81 | 101⅛ |
| vlNYH 4s07f | 77½ |
| vlNYH 4½sf | 12½ |
| NYEG 7⅝s81 | 94⅝ |
| NYE 10.4s82 | 101⅛ |
| NYEG 9⅝s06 | 91⅛ |
| NYTl 3s81 | 87⅛ |
| NYTl 3s89 | 60⅝ |
| NYTl 4½s91 | 46½ |
| NYTl 4⅝s93 | 61 |
| NYTl 3⅝s96 | 83 |
| NYTl 7⅝s06 | 83¼ |
| NYTl 8s08 | 85⅝ |
| NYTl 7⅝s11 | 79 |
| NYTl 8.3s12 | 87 |
| NYTel 9s14 | 93 |
| NYTel 8s03 | 94⅝ |
| NYTl 8⅝s15 | 92⅝ |
| NYTl 8⅝s16 | 91⅝ |
| NYTl 8¼s15 | 87½ |
| NYTl 7⅝s17 | 83⅛ |
| NYTl 8⅞s18 | 93⅛ |
| NewhL 6s95 | 88½ |
| NIMP 2⅞s80 | 90 |
| NIMP 4⅞s87 | 70⅛ |
| NIMP 12.6s81 | 104½ |
| NIMP 10.2s05 | 98⅝ |
| NIMP 10⅞s85 | 103½ |
| Norlin 9s88 | 81½ |
| NoAPh 4s92 | 67 |
| NollG 8½s83 | 95⅝ |
| NoNG 5⅛s79r | 95⅝ |
| NoNG 4⅝s83 | 83 |
| NoNG 4½s84 | 81¼ |
| NoNG 9½s90 | 98½ |
| NoNG 8s91 | 90 |
| NoNG 7⅝s92 | 85⅝ |
| NoNG 9s85 | 97 |
| NoPac 4s97 | 54½ |
| NoPac 4s97r | 52⅝ |
| NoPac 3s47 | 32⅝ |
| NoPac 3s47r | 30⅝ |
| NoSP 5s90 | 68 |
| NoSP 4⅝s91 | 65⅝ |
| NSPW 4½s94r | 59 |
| NwstB 7⅝s86 | 90½ |
| NwnBl 2⅝s84 | 75 |
| NwnBl 7⅝s11 | 83⅝ |
| NwnBl 7⅛s05 | 80⅝ |
| NwnBl 10s14 | 102⅝ |
| NwnBl 8⅝s12 | 90½ |
| NwnBl 8⅛s17 | 86½ |
| NortS 6s98 | 77⅛ |
| NortS 7.7s96 | 88 |
| Oakln 4⅞s87 | 145 |
| Oakln 11⅞s98 | 101¼ |
| OcclP 11s82 | 102 |
| Ogden 5s93 | 73⅞ |
| OhBIT 7½s11 | 80½ |
| OhBIT 7⅞s13 | 83½ |
| OhBIT 9s18 | 94 |
| OhEd 10s81 | 99⅝ |
| OhEd 9½s06 | 94⅝ |
| OhEd 8⅞s07 | 82 |
| OhEd 9½s08 | 90½ |
| OhEl 11s83 | 101 |
| OhPw 6⅝s79 | 98⅛ |
| OhPw 10⅛s82 | 100 |
| OhPw 12⅝s81 | 102 |
| Oneld 5½s88 | 112 |
| OwnIll 4½s92 | 76⅛ |
| OwnIll 7⅝s01 | 82½ |
| OwnIll 9s81 | 97½ |
| PPG 9s95 | 95⅝ |
| PPG 8s85 | 91⅛ |
| PPG 8½s2000 | 93 |
| PGE 3s79 | 96 |
| PGE 3½s84 | 74½ |
| PGE 3⅝s85 | 70⅝ |
| PGE 4½s86 | 72⅝ |
| PGE 3⅝s87 | 65 |
| PGE 5s89 | 71 |
| PGE 4½s90r | 63½ |
| PGE 5s91 | 67 |
| PGE 5s91r | 66½ |
| PGE 4½s93 | 62¼ |
| PGE 4⅝s94r | 59½ |
| PGE 4½s96JJr | 58⅝ |
| PGE 4½s96KK | 58⅝ |
| PGE 8⅝s02 | 89½ |
| PGE 8s2003 | 82 |
| PGE 7½s03 | 76⅝ |
| PGE 7⅝s01 | 77⅝ |
| PGE 7⅝s05ZZ | 79⅝ |
| PGE 7⅝s05A | 79⅝ |
| PGE 9⅝s06 | 92 |
| PGE 9.85s82 | 100 |
| PGE 9⅝s06 | 95 |
| PGE 9½s85 | 98½ |
| PGE 8¼s08 | 83 |
| PGE 8½s09 | 86 |
| PGE 9⅝s11 | 94¼ |
| PocGT 8s90 | 91⅛ |
| PacLS 8⅝s93 | 89 |
| PacLS 9s85 | 94⅝ |
| PacLS 9.385 | 95⅞ |
| PNwT 8⅝s10 | 91 |
| PNwT 8⅝s08 | 91 |
| PNwT 9s12 | 93⅞ |
| PNwt 8⅝s18 | 92⅛ |
| PSwAir 6s87 | 73⅝ |
| PacTT 3⅛s83 | 78½ |
| PacTT 2⅝s85 | 68 |
| PacTT 2⅝s86 | 65½ |
| PacTT 3⅛s87 | 64⅝ |
| PacTT 4⅝s88 | 67⅞ |
| PacTT 3⅝s91 | 57⅞ |
| PacTT 8.65s05 | 86½ |
| PacTT 8⅝s06 | 88½ |
| PacTT 7.8s07 | 80⅝ |
| PacTT 7⅛s08 | 74½ |
| PacTT 7⅝s10 | 96⅞ |
| PacTT 7⅝s09 | 78⅛ |
| PacTT 9½s11 | 94⅝ |
| PacTT 9s81 | 97 |
| PacTT 9.1s84 | 98 |
| PacTT 8⅝s15 | 88 |
| PacTT 8⅝s17 | 85⅛ |
| PacTT 9⅝s14 | 95½ |
| PacTT 9s18 | 89¾ |
| PacTT 9⅝s18 | 96½ |
| PacTT 9⅝s16 | 97½ |
| PAA 4⅝s79 | 102 |
| PAA 4½s84 | 77½ |
| PAA 4½s86 | 61¾ |
| PAA 5⅛s89 | 61¾ |
| PAA 11⅛s86 | 100½ |
| PAA 11⅛s86 | 108 |
| PAA 7⅛s98 | 96⅛ |
| PAA 9⅝s96 | 112½ |
| PAA 11⅞s94A | 100¼ |
| PAA 11⅞s94B | 101 |
| Pancfl 5¼s94 | 75¼ |
| ParkrH 4s92 | 89 |
| PatPet 8½s92 | 102⅛ |
| PenC 7s87Af | 77 |
| PenC 7s87Bf | 51¾ |
| PenC 8s87Yf | 70¼ |
| PennD 5s82 | 77½ |
| PenyF 5⅝s87 | 75½ |
| PenyF 7⅝s91 | 86⅞ |
| PnyF 9.45s81 | 98½ |
| PenyF 10.2s94 | 102 |
| Penny 8⅝s95 | 94⅛ |
| PaPL 10⅝s82 | 100½ |
| Penwl 9⅛s95 | 95 |
| Pennzl 7⅛s88 | 85⅝ |
| Pennzl 5⅛s96 | 97⅝ |
| Pennzl 8⅝s | 87¼ |
| Pennz 10⅝s3 | 100½ |
| Pepsic 4⅛s6 | 115 |
| Pepsic 8⅝s11 | 97 |
| Pepsic 8¼s85 | 95 |
| Pfizer 4s97 | 79⅛ |
| Pfizer 8⅝s85 | 97¼ |
| Phelp 8.1s96 | 85 |
| Phelp 8½s85 | 91⅞ |
| PhilEl 2⅝s81 | 85⅝ |
| PhilEl 4⅝s86 | 71⅛ |
| PhilEl 4⅝s87 | 70 |
| PhilEl 5s89 | 68⅝ |
| PhilEl 6½s93 | 72⅝ |
| PhilEl 6⅝s97 | 68 |
| PhilEl 9s95 | 92 |
| PhilEl 7⅝s00 | 78⅝ |
| PhilEl 8⅛s96 | 82½ |
| PhilEl 7⅝s01 | 71 |
| PhilEl 7½s98 | 76¼ |
| PhilEl 7½s99 | 76⅞ |
| PhilEl 8½s04 | 82½ |
| PhilEl 11s80 | 100⅛ |
| PhilEl 12⅝s81 | 102½ |
| PhilEl 11⅞s00 | 108½ |
| PhilEl 11s00 | 103⅛ |
| PhilEl 9⅝s86 | 89⅞ |
| PhilEl 9⅝s02 | 93¼ |
| PhilEl 8⅝s07 | 85 |
| PhilEl 9⅛s08 | 88½ |
| PhilM 6⅝s93 | 81¾ |
| PhilM 8½s85 | 95½ |
| PhilM 9⅝s03 | 97¼ |
| PhilP 7⅝s01 | 84⅛ |
| PhlV 5⅛s94 | 63¼ |
| Pionr 9½s82 | 98 |
| Pittstn 4s97 | 53⅛ |
| Pittsin 9.2s04 | 95⅞ |
| Pneuma 9⅝s98 | 90 |
| PorG 10½s80 | 99½ |
| PorG 10s82 | 99 |
| PorG 9⅞s85 | 96 |
| PorG 11⅝s05 | 105 |
| PorG 9⅛s06 | 89⅛ |
| PotEl 9½s05 | 95 |
| PotEl 7⅝s07 | 80⅛ |
| PotEl 8⅝s09 | 84 |
| PotEl 10⅛s81 | 100 |
| PrimeC 6⅝s98 | 110 |
| ProcG 3⅞s81 | 88 |
| ProcG 7s82 | 80 |
| ProcG 8⅛s05 | 92¼ |
| PSCol 8⅝s00 | 89⅛ |
| PSInd 7⅛s01 | 81 |
| PSInd 7s02 | 74⅛ |
| PSInd 9⅝s81 | 99⅛ |
| PSInd 9.6s05 | 97 |
| PSInd 8⅞s07 | 85⅛ |
| PSInd 8⅝s08 | 91 |
| PSEG 8s37 | 85½ |
| PSEG 5s37 | 55 |
| PSEG 9s95 | 93⅝ |
| PSEG 8½s04 | 86 |
| PSEG 12s04 | 109⅝ |
| PSEG 8.45s86 | 86 |
| PSEG 8¼s07 | 84⅛ |
| Pugt 10⅛s83 | 102 |
| PullL 10s85 | 100⅛ |
| Purex 4⅝s94 | 70⅛ |
| RCA 9⅛s90 | 98⅛ |
| RCA 4½s92 | 70½ |
| RCA 10.2s92 | 103½ |
| RalnB 9⅝s85 | 99½ |
| RolsP 7.7s96 | 86⅝ |
| RolsP 5⅛s00 | 81⅝ |
| Ramln 8s95 | 172¼ |
| Ramln 5s96 | 81¼ |
| Ramln 10s00 | 165½ |
| Ramln 10s93 | 85 |
| RopA72 7s94 | 58⅝ |
| RopA67 7s94 | 59 |
| RopA 7½s85 | 76 |
| RopA 6s88 | 59⅝ |
| RopA 10⅛s03 | 83⅛ |
| RopA 12s99 | 93½ |
| RopA 10⅞s04 | 83½ |
| RopA 11s05 | 86 |
| RdsB 5⅛s88 | 98 |
| RlyRef 11⅝s98 | 95½ |
| Reichld 8s94 | 85⅝ |
| RelGp 9⅞s98 | 90⅝ |
| RelGp 9⅝s99 | 91 |
| RepMt 9s98f | 94⅛ |
| RevrC 5½s92 | 68 |
| Revl 8.45s85 | 95 |
| RayM 4½s91 | 76 |
| RayTb 7⅞s94 | 89⅝ |
| Riegel 5s93 | 71 |
| RochG 10⅛s83 | 102 |
| RochG 9⅛s06 | 90⅛ |
| RochT 4⅞s94 | 80 |
| Rocin 4⅛s91 | 86 |
| Rocin 4⅝s87 | 76½ |
| RohmH 9s85 | 95½ |
| Rohr 5⅛s86 | 81¾ |
| Rydr 11½s90 | 102 |
| Ryder 8⅛s92 | 87⅛ |
| SCM 5⅛s87 | 76⅞ |
| SCM 5⅝s88 | 75⅝ |
| SafSt 7.4s97 | 88⅝ |
| StLSoF 5s06f | 50⅛ |
| StRPa 4⅝s97 | 101 |
| SanD 9.3s79 | 98 29-32 |
| SanD 10.7s82 | 101½ |
| Sandra 5s92 | 62⅝ |
| SFeln 6⅛s98 | 111½ |
| SaFP 8⅝s80 | 97⅝ |
| SaulRl 8½s80 | 95⅝ |
| SavEl 9.8s86 | 96½ |
| Savin 11⅝s98 | 98⅛ |
| SeaCnt 10⅛s98 | 93 |
| Seafst 9⅛s01 | 96½ |
| Searl 7½s88 | 96¼ |
| Searl 8s81 | 95¼ |
| Sears 4⅝s83 | 85⅝ |
| Sears 6⅝s93 | 81 |
| Sears 8⅝s95 | 93 |
| Sears 7⅝s85 | 92¼ |
| Sears 8s06 | 86⅛ |
| Sears 7⅝s07 | 84⅝ |
| SearA 5s82 | 87¾ |
| SearA 8⅞s86 | 94 |
| Seatrin 6s94 | 60⅝ |
| SecP 7.7s82 | 93¼ |
| SecP 8.8s85 | 95 |
| SHS 10⅝s03 | 90⅛ |
| ShellO 4⅝s86 | 85½ |
| ShellO 8½s00 | 92¼ |
| ShellO 7¼s02 | 83⅞ |
| ShellO 8⅝s05 | 93½ |
| ShellO 8s07 | 88 |
| ShilPL 7⅛s99 | 82¼ |
| ShWl 6⅛s95 | 70⅛ |
| Sieni 8.85s94 | 93½ |
| Sinclr 4⅝s86 | 176 |
| Singer 8s99 | 79¾ |
| SkilCp 5s92 | 82½ |
| Smith 10⅛s95 | 100 |
| SohloB 8⅝s83 | 95⅝ |
| SohloP 8⅝s01 | 91 |
| SoAtT 6⅝s82f | 74 |
| SoCBl 8⅛s04 | 86⅛ |
| SoCBl 7⅝s07 | 80 |
| SoCBl 7⅝s12 | 78⅛ |
| SoCBl 8⅛s13 | 87¼ |
| SoCBl 10s14 | 102 |
| SoCBl 9.2s10 | 94½ |
| SoCBl 8.2s83 | 94½ |
| SoCBl 8⅛s17 | 86⅛ |
| SoCBl 8⅛s15 | 86 |
| SoCBl 9⅝s19 | 98¾ |
| SoestB 4⅝s97 | 60⅞ |
| SoestB 10s83 | 100 |
| SoBIT 2⅝s85 | 72 |
| SoBIT 7.6s08 | 81½ |
| SoBIT 6⅛s79 | 99 |
| SoBIT 7⅝s10 | 79¾ |
| SoBIT 7⅝s13 | 80⅝ |
| SoBIT 8s14 | 84¾ |
| SoBIT 8¼s16 | 87 |
| SoBIT 8¼s17 | 86 |
| SoBIT 8⅝s18 | 91 |
| SCE 3⅛s80 | 91¼ |
| SoCG 8.85s95 | 91⅝ |
| SoCG 10⅛s81 | 100¼ |
| SCouG 9½s95 | 96 |
| SoNG 8⅛s86 | 90⅝ |
| SNET 8⅛s08 | 87 |
| SPac 4½s81 | 92⅛ |
| SPac 5⅛s83 | 83⅝ |
| SPacTr 8.2s01 | 87¼ |
| SouRy 5s94 | 65⅝ |
| SouRy 8⅛s01 | 87⅞ |
| SoutF 10⅛s86 | 100 |
| SwBsh 9⅛s01 | 95 |
| SwBT 3⅛s83 | 81½ |
| SwBT 2⅝s85 | 72 |
| SwBT 8⅝s07 | 91 |
| SwBT 6⅞s11 | 72 |
| SwBT 7⅝s12 | 78⅝ |
| SwBT 7⅝s13 | 81⅛ |
| SwBT 8⅛s14 | 85¼ |
| SwBT 8.2s82 | 96 |
| SwBT 9⅛s15 | 95¼ |
| SwBT 8½s16 | 88⅛ |
| SwBT 8⅛s17 | 87⅛ |
| SwBT 8⅝s18 | 92¼ |
| Spery 6s00 | 121 |
| SperyF 7⅝s85 | 91½ |
| Squibb 8s85 | 93½ |
| SOCal 4⅝s83 | 84⅝ |
| SOCal 5⅝s92 | 75½ |
| SOCal 7s96 | 82⅛ |
| SOCal 8⅝s05 | 93⅝ |
| StOln 4½s83 | 85⅛ |
| StOlnd 6s91 | 80 |
| StOln 6s98 | 73⅝ |
| StOln 9.2s04 | 97⅝ |
| StOln 10.55s89 | 101⅛ |
| StOln 8⅞s05 | 91 |
| StdOh 8⅛s00 | 89½ |
| StdOh 8s81 | 96⅛ |
| StdOh 7⅞s86 | 88⅛ |
| StdOh 8⅝s07 | 87 |
| StPkg 5⅛s90 | 54⅛ |
| StPkg 6s90 | 56⅝ |
| Stouf 8⅛s86 | 93⅝ |
| SterlBn 6½s98 | 71 |
| Stevns 4s90 | 73½ |
| StorBr 4½s86 | 110 |
| Suave 5s97 | 52⅝ |
| SunCo 7½s82 | 80⅝ |
| SunOll 8⅛s00 | 90⅝ |
| Sundstr 5s93 | 80 |
| Sunsh 6½s89 | 92⅝ |
| Sutro 6⅝s82 | 84⅝ |
| Sybrn 4½s87 | 75 |
| Sybrn 9⅝s85 | 97 |
| TRE 9⅝s02 | 112 |
| Talctt 5½s80 | 98⅛ |
| TalcNll 6s94 | 53 |
| Tandy 10s94 | 95 |
| Tandy 10s91 | 93½ |
| Tandy 6½s03 | 98 |
| Tapp 5½s94 | 62½ |
| Teledy 6½s92 | 77½ |
| Teledy 7⅞s94 | 84¼ |
| Teledy 7s99 | 70½ |
| Teledy 10s04 | 96 |
| Telex 9s96 | 77 |
| Telex 11⅝s96 | 97⅛ |
| Tenco 6¼s92 | 113¼ |
| Tenco 7s93 | 80⅝ |
| Tenco 8⅛s91 | 92 |
| Tenco 9s94 | 95½ |
| TVA 7s97 | 80 |
| TVA 7s97r | 78⅝ |
| TV 7.35s97B | 83 |
| TV 7.35s97Br | 83 |
| TV 7.35s97C | 82 |
| TV 7.35s97Cr | 82¼ |
| TVA 7.4s97 | 82¼ |
| TVA 7.4s97r | 83¼ |
| TV 7.35s98A | 82 |
| TV 7.35s98Ar | 83 |
| TV 7.35s98B | 81½ |
| TV 7.35s98Br | 82⅛ |
| TV 7⅝s98C | 85½ |
| TV 7⅝s98Cr | 86⅛ |
| TVA 7.7s98 | 86 |
| TVA 8.05s99 | 92 |
| TV 8.05s99r | 90⅛ |
| Tesoro 5⅛s89 | 79½ |
| Texco 5⅞s97 | 71⅛ |
| Texco 7⅝s01 | 85½ |
| Texco 8⅝s05 | 94 |
| Texco 8½s06 | 91¼ |
| TxPac 3⅝s85r | 86 |
| TxPac 5s00 | 55½ |
| TxCo 3⅝s83 | 83 |
| TxGsT 8⅝s84 | 94⅝ |
| Txlnd 7⅝s92 | 78⅛ |
| Txlns 4.8s90 | 72 |
| Txlnt 11½sold | 95⅝ |
| Txlnt 11½snw | 95½ |
| Texfl 4⅝s96 | 49 |
| Txtrn 8½s80 | 97 |
| Time 7⅝s86 | 91½ |
| TolEd 8s03 | 79 |
| TolEd 10s82 | 100 |
| TrailF 8.2s87 | 89½ |
| TWA 4s92 | 47⅝ |
| TWA 5s94 | 55 |
| TWA 10s85 | 99⅛ |
| TWA 11s86 | 100⅝ |
| Trans 9⅝s83 | 98½ |
| TranF 7⅝s91 | 86 |
| TranF 8½s01 | 94 |
| TranF 9⅞s99 | 99 |
| TrGPL 8⅝s89 | 89 |
| TrGPL 8⅝s90 | 91 |
| TrGPL 9½s90 | 95 |
| TrGPL 9⅝s86 | 97⅝ |
| Trvlr 8.7s95 | 91¾ |
| TrISM 7s92f | 59½ |
| TrISM 7⅝s80f | 95 |
| TucsG 8⅛s01 | 82 |
| TCFox 10⅛s98 | 95⅝ |
| UGI 11s90 | 104 |
| UNC 12s98 | 100½ |
| UVind 5⅝s95 | 96⅝ |
| UVind 9¼s87 | 98 |
| UVind 8⅝s97 | 101 |
| UBk 7.35s01 | 75 |
| UnCo 7⅛s96 | 87⅛ |
| UCarb 5.3s97 | 73¼ |
| UCarb 8½s05 | 90½ |
| UnCo 7⅞s97 | 76⅛ |
| UnCp 6s88 | 69⅝ |
| UnCp 7s89 | 79 |
| UnEl 10½s05 | 100 |
| UnEl 8⅝s07 | 85⅞ |
| UOllC 6⅝s98 | 78⅛ |
| UOllC 8⅝s82 | 95⅝ |
| UOllC 8⅝s85 | 95⅝ |
| UPac 4⅞s99 | 218½ |
| UPac 8.6s83 | 96 |
| UPac 8.4s01 | 90⅛ |
| Unlryl 5½s96 | 55⅝ |
| UnAL 5s91 | 71 |
| UnAL 4⅛s92 | 58 |
| UBkNY 7⅝s87 | 86⅛ |
| UBrnd 7⅛s88 | 73¼ |
| UBrnd 5½s94 | 57¼ |
| UBrnd 9⅛s98 | 80 |
| UGCp 5s80 | 92 |
| UGsP 8⅝s89 | 90⅝ |
| UGsP 10⅛s98 | 99⅝ |
| UGsP 9½s84 | 96¼ |
| USGy 4⅝s91 | 64 |
| USHo 5½s96 | 64 |
| USHo 10s87 | 93¼ |
| USBO 6⅝s80 | 95½ |
| USRlt 5⅛s89 | 61 |
| USSH 4½s86 | 79 |
| USSH 4⅝s96 | 64⅛ |
| USSH 7⅝s01 | 86 |
| USSH 5⅛s01 | 70⅛ |
| UnTec 9s85 | 98⅛ |
| UnTec 9.45s89 | 100⅛ |
| UTelO 7.6s02 | 80 |
| UnUtl 5s93 | 74 |
| Upjhn 8⅛s85 | 92½ |
| USLIF 9½s85 | 98⅛ |
| UtaP 10⅛s83 | 102 |
| UtaP 10⅛s05 | 102 |
| UtaP 9⅛s08 | 95 |
| Verex 4⅝s92 | 59⅝ |
| VerP 9⅝s98 | 93⅞ |
| VerP 8⅛s98 | 86 |
| VaEP 3⅝s86 | 68½ |
| VaNBn 8⅝s86 | 94 |
| VaRy 6s2008 | 63⅛ |
| VaRwy 6s08r | 61 |
| WagE 6⅝s86 | 88½ |
| Walgr 5½s91 | 89 |
| WaltJ 5⅝s91 | 85 |
| WaltJ 9½s96 | 93⅛ |
| WarC 9⅛s96 | 71½ |
| WarL 8.3s85 | 95 |
| Wean 5½s93n | 61¼ |
| Wean 5½s93 | 61⅜ |
| WsPtP 7⅝s00 | 95½ |
| WhAcc 9½s79 | 99 15-32 |
| WAirL 5⅛s93 | 83⅛ |
| WAirL 10s84 | 97¾ |
| WCNA 10⅝s97 | 95 |
| WCNA 10.7s98 | 95 |
| WElec 8⅝s95 | 90⅛ |
| WPI 10s01 | 91¾ |
| WPac 5s84f | 87 |
| WUC 5⅛s97 | 55¼ |
| WUC 10⅝s97 | 94⅛ |
| WUTl 5⅛s87 | 77 |
| WUTl 6⅛s89 | 78⅝ |
| WUTl 8.45s96 | 85⅛ |
| WUTl 8.1s98 | 81⅛ |
| WUTl 12⅛s81 | 103½ |
| WUTl 10s86 | 98 |
| WstgE 5⅝s92 | 71⅝ |
| WstgE 8⅝s95 | 90⅛ |
| Wstvco 9s83 | 98½ |
| Weyh 5.2s91 | 85⅝ |
| Weyh 7.65s94 | 87½ |
| Weyh 8⅝s00 | 92⅝ |
| Weyh 8s85 | 93⅛ |
| Weyh 7.95s06 | 85½ |
| Whirl 8⅛s96 | 81⅛ |
| Whirl 9⅝s00 | 101 |
| WhlC 5½s92 | 104⅛ |
| WhMt 5⅛s93 | 55⅝ |
| WhMt 7⅛s93 | 69 |
| Whltkr 4½s88 | 70 |
| Whltkr 10s88 | 95½ |
| Whltkr 10s96 | 92½ |
| Wicke 5⅛s94 | 60⅝ |
| Wicke 5s99 | 97½ |
| Wicke 8¼s84 | 90 |
| WlllR 5⅛s89 | 74½ |
| WlllR 4½s92 | 65¼ |
| Wms 10⅛s83 | 99⅝ |
| Wms 9.40s96 | 92 |
| WlsC 4s2004 | 49⅛ |
| WlsC 4½s29f | 47⅜ |
| WlsG 10⅛s95 | 103½ |
| WlsTl 7⅛s07 | 79½ |
| WlscTl 8s14 | 83½ |
| WlscTl 8¼s16 | 88 |
| Woml 5½s94 | 126 |
| Woolw 9s99 | 91⅞ |
| WdAlr 10s93 | 92½ |
| WdAlr 11⅝s94 | 99¾ |
| WylLb 5⅛s88 | 77⅛ |
| Wylv 7⅛s95f | 63 |
| Xerox 6s95 | 86½ |
| Xerox 8.2s82 | 95¼ |
| YngtS 4½s90 | 50⅛ |
| YngtS 10½s00 | 82⅛ |
| YngtS 9⅞s91 | 77⅞ |
| Zapt 4⅝s88B | 80⅞ |
| Zapt 4⅝s88 | 88 |
| Zapt 4⅝s88C | 78⅛ |
| Zapt 10⅞s01 | 90 |
| Zapt 10¼s97 | 86⅛ |
| Zayre 5⅛s94 | 68 |
| Zurn 5⅛s94 | 77½ |

## Foreign Bonds

| Bonds | Last Price |
|---|---|
| Aus 5½s82.ln | 95 |
| Austla 6½s82 | 96⅛ |
| Austl 8.45s80 | 97¾ |
| Austla 8⅝s83 | 97⅛ |
| Austla 8⅝s86 | 96½ |
| Austla 9⅝s96 | 96¼ |
| Austla 8⅛s83 | 94¼ |
| Austla 9s96 | 96⅛ |
| Austla 8⅛s84 | 94½ |
| Austla 8⅞s97 | 94⅝ |
| Austla 8.45s83 | 97 |
| Austla 9⅛s93 | 98 |
| BonaF 9⅛s80 | 98⅛ |
| BonaF 8.95s83 | 96¾ |
| Brazil 9s82 | 96 |
| ColsAut 9⅞s97 | 96 |
| Caisse 8⅝s84 | 97½ |
| Caisse 9.2s96 | 96 |
| Cuba 4½s77mf | 17 |
| Czec 4s60mf | 37 |
| Denm 6⅝s82 | 97½ |
| ElFro 8.9s86 | 96 |
| EurCS 8⅝s84 | 95⅛ |
| EurCS 8⅝s84r | 95 |
| EurCS 8⅛s84 | 93½ |
| Eurlnv 9s82 | 98 |
| Eurln 8⅝s84 | 95¼ |
| Eurln 9s97 | 93 |
| Eurln 9¼s98 | 98 |
| Eurln 9⅝s98 | 94⅝ |
| Finlnd 7⅝s81 | 95⅛ |
| Finlnd 8⅝s92 | 93 |
| Finlnd 8⅝s83 | 96 |
| JapnD 8⅛s80 | 98 |
| JapnD 8¼s81 | 96 |
| Mexco 8⅛s97 | 80½ |
| Mexco 10s80 | 99⅝ |
| NZeal 6⅞s79 | 100 |
| NlpTT 7⅝s81 | 97 |
| NlpTT 8⅛s87 | 93¼ |
| Norwy 8⅝s80 | 97⅛ |
| Norwy 8⅞s80r | 97 |
| Nwv 8.85s80 | 98⅛ |
| Norw 8⅛s81M | 96⅛ |
| Norwy 8⅛s81J | 96⅛ |
| Norwy 7⅝s82 | 94⅝ |
| Norwy 7⅛s82 | 94¼ |
| Norwy 9⅞s84 | 100⅛ |
| Stkhlm 8⅞s92 | 94 |
| Stkhlm 9⅝s94 | 100 |
| Swed 9s97 | 95½ |
| Swed 9⅛s98 | 97 |
| UK 8½s85 | 96 |
| UK 8⅞s93 | 96 |

## NYSE Averages

Week Ended April 27, 1979

| | High | Low | Last | Net Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indust. | 64.18 | 63.46 | 63.75 | +0.61 |
| Transp. | 46.23 | 45.87 | 45.87 | +0.24 |
| Utils. | 38.23 | 37.87 | 37.87 | −0.47 |
| Finance | 59.84 | 59.44 | 59.45 | −0.02 |
| Composite | 57.80 | 57.29 | 57.40 | +0.31 |
| **Standard & Poor's** | | | | |
| 400 Indust. | 114.57 | 113.36 | 113.82 | +0.92 |
| 20 Transp. | 14.19 | 14.08 | 14.10 | +0.02 |
| 40 Utils. | 49.73 | 49.05 | 49.05 | −0.86 |
| 40 Finance | 12.06 | 11.93 | 11.93 | −0.04 |
| 500 Stocks | 102.50 | 101.57 | 101.90 | +0.57 |
| **Dow Jones** | | | | |
| 30 Indust. | 867.46 | 856.64 | 856.64 | −0.3 |
| 20 Transp. | 232.81 | 230.86 | 230.86 | −4.15 |
| 15 Utils. | 102.33 | 101.18 | 101.18 | −1.56 |
| 65 Comb. | 295.01 | 291.78 | 291.78 | −0.87 |

## Consolidated Trading Of AMEX Listings

Week Ended April 27, 1979

| | Sales | High | Low | Last | Chge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ResrtIntA | 571,800 | 48⅞ | 45 | 46⅛ | −2 |
| SyntexCorp | 511,400 | 38⅛ | 34⅞ | 37½ | +2¼ |
| GoldNuget | 493,800 | 22⅛ | 20⅝ | 21⅝ | −⅛ |
| TotalPtlNA | 402,300 | 22⅝ | 19⅝ | 22⅝ | +2⅝ |
| HouOilM | 379,400 | 19¼ | 18 | 18⅝ | −⅝ |
| McCullOil | 378,400 | 7 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | −⅛ |
| RangerOil | 376,000 | 20⅞ | 18⅝ | 20 | +½ |
| RayPalmCol | 326,000 | 2⅝ | 2 | 2⅝ | +⅛ |
| TubosMex | 309,500 | 36⅛ | 29¼ | 35⅝ | +6⅝ |
| Amdahl | 297,100 | 44⅛ | 39⅝ | 40⅞ | +1⅞ |

Volume: 20,610,000 shares
Year to Date: 293,468,000 shares
Issues traded in: 1011
Advances: 432 ; declines: 397 ; unchanged: 18
New Highs: 76 ; new lows: 19

## Treasury Bills

| | Bid | Ask | Yld |
|---|---|---|---|
| -1979- | | | |
| 5-1 | 9.66 | 9.24 | 8.26 |
| 5-3 | 9.68 | 9.36 | 9.58 |
| 5-10 | 9.68 | 9.34 | 9.49 |
| 5-17 | 9.68 | 9.36 | 9.53 |
| 5-24 | 9.70 | 9.40 | 9.59 |
| 5-29 | 9.73 | 9.41 | 9.61 |
| 5-31 | 9.68 | 9.40 | 9.61 |
| 6-7 | 9.70 | 9.46 | 9.69 |
| 6-14 | 9.70 | 9.48 | 9.73 |
| 6-21 | 9.69 | 9.51 | 9.77 |
| 6-26 | 9.71 | 9.47 | 9.75 |
| 6-28 | 9.70 | 9.50 | 9.78 |
| 7-5 | 9.71 | 9.55 | 9.88 |
| 7-12 | 9.71 | 9.57 | 9.89 |
| 7-19 | 9.71 | 9.57 | 9.93 |
| 7-24 | 9.68 | 9.54 | 9.89 |
| 7-26 | 9.66 | 9.42 | 9.98 |
| 8-2 | 9.67 | 9.57 | 9.58 |
| 8-9 | 9.70 | 9.58 | 9.98 |
| 8-16 | 9.63 | 9.49 | 9.92 |
| 8-21 | 9.49 | 9.28 | 9.68 |
| 8-23 | 9.61 | 9.47 | 9.98 |
| 8-30 | 9.62 | 9.48 | 9.93 |
| 9-6 | 9.61 | 9.47 | 9.94 |
| 9-13 | 9.61 | 9.47 | 9.96 |
| 9-18 | 9.60 | 9.41 | 9.9 |
| 9-20 | 9.57 | 9.45 | 9.95 |
| 9-27 | 9.61 | 9.47 | 9.91 |
| 10-4 | 9.66 | 9.56 | 10.11 |
| 10-11 | 9.68 | 9.58 | 10.11 |
| 10-16 | 9.60 | 9.40 | 9.91 |
| 10-18 | 9.65 | 9.56 | 10.1 |
| 10-25 | 9.63 | 9.61 | 10.2 |
| 11-13 | 9.62 | 9.50 | 10.1 |
| 12-11 | 9.55 | 9.45 | 10.0 |
| 1-8 | 9.54 | 9.44 | 10.1 |
| 2-5 | 9.56 | 9.46 | 10.1 |
| 3-4 | 9.58 | 9.40 | 10.1 |
| 4-1 | 9.51 | 9.41 | 10.2 |
| 4-29 | 9.48 | 9.44 | 10.3 |

## Bank Stock Quotations

*(Closing Prices of the week's trading.)*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Baybanks | 32¾ | 33⅛ |
| Cleveland Trust Co. | 35¼ | 36¼ |
| Detroit Bank Corporation | 25¼ | 26 |
| Fidelcor Inc. | 11⅞ | 12⅛ |
| First Md. Bncp. | 20½ | 21⅛ |
| First Nat. Cinn. | 28⅝ | 29⅛ |
| Girard Company | 23 | 23⅛ |
| Ind Val Bank & Trust Phil. | 24 | 25 |
| Lincoln First Banks | 25⅛ | 26 |
| Mellon Nat Bank Pitts. | 28⅛ | 28⅝ |
| Nat. City Corporation | 42½ | 43⅛ |
| New England Merch. Boston | 21½ | 22 |
| Philadelphia Nat. Corp. | 28¼ | 28 |
| Pitts Nat. Bank | 41½ | 42 |
| Prov. Nat. Corp. | 26½ | 27 |
| Shawmut Ass. Boston | 33¾ | 34 |
| Sta Str. Bank Boston | 22¾ | 23 |
| U.S. Trust New York | 26 | 27 |
| Un Va Bankshares | 24½ | 25 |
| Virginia Nat Banksh. | 14⅝ | 15 |

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ADVERTISEMENT

### SEKISUI PREFAB HOMES, LTD.
(CDRs)

The Board of Directors of Sekisui Prefab Homes, Ltd. has announced that shareholders, who will be registered in the books of the Company on January 31, 1979 (Tokyo Time) will be entitled to receive a 10% **gratis distribution** of new shares.
Consequently the undersigned designated **div.cp.no. 26** of the CDRs for this purpose.
In Japan the shares are traded ex-bonus as from January 27, 1979.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, April 19,1979.

### LUXFUND
Société Anonyme

**Siège social : Luxembourg, 2 Boulevard royal.**
R.C. Luxembourg B-7237

Messieurs les actionnaires sont priés d'assister à
L'ASSEMBLEE GENERALE ORDINAIRE
qui se tiendra le 11 mai 1979 à 15 heures au siège social.

ORDRE DU JOUR

1) Rapports du conseil d'administration et des commissaires aux comptes;
2) Approbation des bilans et compte de profits et pertes au 31 décembre 1978;
3) Approbation du compte de répartition;
4) Quitus aux Administrateurs et aux Commissaires aux Comptes;
5) Questions diverses.

Le Conseil d'Administration.

# Nedbank, the largest South African owned Banking Group, was able to move with the economy into a more confident environment.

## *Interim Report and Dividend Announcement* for the six months ended 31st March 1979

**Interim report**

The unaudited net operating income after tax and after transfers to internal reserves attributable to shareholders of the Nedbank Group Limited for the six months ended 31st March 1979 amounted to R20,310 m which represents an increase of 22,0% on the same period last year.

Earnings per share for the period under review increased from 19,4 cents to 23,4 cents.

**General**

During the half-year under review the South African economy moved out of the longest post-war recessionary period into a rather hesitant upturn burdened at first by high interest rates, too rapid a rate of inflation and slack private sector loan demand.

During the latter months of the period, however, the Government took positive steps to encourage a revival. The bank rate was reduced in steps by 1,5 per cent between August 1978 and March 1979 as a prelude to a good and stimulatory Budget. During these months, too, the Rand was uncoupled from the U.S. Dollar and allowed to find its own level in a managed float. The new system resulted in increased competition by Banks for foreign exchange business.

In this climate, the Nedbank Group was able to move with the economy into a more confident environment. In particular, it further strengthened its capital position by lowering the ratio of deposits to own funds from 11,3:1 to 10,9:1 so as to be able to finance the expected increase in lending as the economy grows more strongly.

During the six months of changing economic climate, despite increasing operating costs and despite the slack private sector lending, the taxed income of the group increased by 22,0% in comparison with the corresponding previous half-year. Trading conditions in the past six months coupled to the stimulatory monetary and especially fiscal measures augur well for a continuation of the improved economic conditions.

For and on behalf of the board
Dr. F. J. C. Cronjé, *Chairman*
Mr. G. S. Muller, *Senior Deputy Chairman and Chief Executive Officer*

**Income statement**

| | 6 months to 31.3.79 | 6 months to 31.3.78 | 12 months to 30.9.78 | 12 months to 30.9.77 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Taxed banking and other income after transfers to internal reserves | R21 041 | R17 259 | R38 260 | R33 264 |
| *Less:* Outside shareholders' share of income of subsidiaries | 731 | 615 | 1 551 | 1 673 |
| Income attributable to shareholders of Nedbank Group Limited | R20 310 | R16 644 | R36 709 | R31 591 |

**Notes**

1. The above is an abbreviation of the balance sheet and income statement of the Group. Notes to the accounts have been omitted.
2. The figures for the interim report are unaudited.
3. In calculating the earnings and dividends per share, no account has been taken of 3 378 000 partly paid shares of R1 each, issued in terms of the executive share trust scheme.
4. Capital commitments amounted to R4 000 000 at 31st March 1979 (R13 100 000).

**Dividend announcement**

An interim dividend in respect of the year ending 30th September 1979 of 8,5 cents (7 cents) per share has been declared payable to shareholders registered in the books of the company at the close of business on 11th May 1979. The transfer books and register of members will be closed on 12th May 1979 and reopen on 21st May 1979. Dividend cheques will be posted on or about 4th June 1979. Non-resident shareholders' tax will be deducted where applicable.

D. A. Peterson
Secretary

**Salient Financial Information**

| | 6 months to 31.3.79 000's | 6 months to 31.3.78 000's | 12 months to 30.9.78 000's | 12 months to 30.9.77 000's |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Issued and fully paid shares of R1 each | 86,899 | 85 860 | 86 168 | 85 860 |
| Group shareholders' funds | R212 696 | R195 275 | R197 874 | R187 830 |
| Taxed income available to Nedbank Group shareholders | R20 310 | R16 644 | R36 709 | R31 591 |
| Earnings per share | 23,4c | 19,4c | 42,6c | 36,8c |
| Dividend per share | 8,5c | 7,0c | 21,0c | 18,0c |
| Total assets | R3 465 444 | R2 942 375 | R3 286 694 | R2 849 619 |
| Credit facilities to the public | R1 325 187 | R1 300 947 | R1 319 503 | R1 210 648 |
| Deposits of the public and other accounts | R2 424 324 | R2 098 192 | R2 328 261 | R2 063 050 |
| Ratio of deposits etc. to total shareholders' funds | 10,9:1 | 10,4:1 | 11,3:1 | 11,0:1 |

## Nedbank Group Limited

(Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa)

Members of the Nedbank Group

Nedbank (Commercial Bank), UAL (Merchant Bank), Nefic (Medium Term Bank), (Nedfin Bank (Leasing Bank), Syfrets Bank (General Bank), Syfrets Trust (Trust, part. Bonds), NIB (Insurance Brokers)
P.O. Box 1144, Johannesburg 2000.

Jeremy Sampson Associates 2369

### LUXFUND
Société Anonyme

**Siège social: Luxembourg, 2 Boulevard Royal**
R.C. Luxembourg B - 7237

Messieurs les actionnaires sont priés d'assister à
L'ASSEMBLEE GENERALE EXTRAORDINAIRE
qui se tiendra le 11 mai 1979 à 16 heures au siège social.

ORDRE DU JOUR

1. Abrogation des articles 8 et 9.
2. Substitution au texte actuel de l'article 16, du texte suivant : "La société sera engagée en toutes circonstances par la signature conjointe de deux administrateurs ainsi que de toute autre manière arrêtée par le Conseil d'Administration."
3. Suppression dans l'article 18, alinea 2, de la phrase : "Aucune action n'est rachetable moins d'une année après la date de son émission."
4. Substitution au texte actuel de l'article 19 du texte suivant : "L'Assemblée Générale pourra établir des réserves en plus de la réserve légale. L'Assemblée Générale devra constituer une réserve extraordinaire au moyen des fonds touchés par la société comme primes d'émission. Pareille réserve pourra être utilisée pour le paiement des actions que la société rachètera de ses actionnaires ou pour prêter ou accorder sa garantie à ses filiales qui achèteront des actions aux actionnaires de la société. L'Assemblée Générale pourra également décider de distribuer aux actionnaires tout ou partie de la réserve extraordinaire et de porter en déduction de celle-ci des pertes réalisées ou non réalisées sur les investissements."
5. Complément suivant apporté au texte de l'article 24 : "Dans l'hypothèse visée au présent article, le calcul de la valeur nette d'inventaire sera supprimé, au jour de l'assemblée décidant la mise en liquidation."
6. Nouvelle numérotation des articles 10 à 26 qui deviennent les articles 8 à 24.

Le Conseil D'Administration.

*AT & T Accused of Excessive Profits*

# Consumer Unit Urges U.S. To Order Phone Refunds

By Paul Houston

WASHINGTON, April 29 — In an unprecedented move, the president's consumer affairs adviser has urged the Federal Communications Commission to order as much as $99 million in refunds for telephone users and to reject a request by American Telephone and Telegraph Co. for a 20-percent increase in its rate of allowable profits.

The petition by Esther Peterson, director of the U.S. Office of Consumer Affairs, marked the first time a consumer group had filed a rate case challenge with the FCC.

Larry Darby, chief of the FCC's common carrier bureau, said he was delighted by the petition and thought that consumer groups would make a difference in commission proceedings.

Responding to an AT&T request for an increase in allowable profits, Mrs. Peterson charged that the phone company had received "excessive and apparently unlawful revenues" in 1978. She accused AT&T of trying to make a farce out of regulatory procedures by asking for a speedy, temporary but significant increase in its profit rate, preliminary to a permanent 20-percent increase.

A 1976 FCC order limited AT&T's rate of return on investment to between 9.5 percent and 10 percent. The company contends that, after permissible adjustments, its 1978 net earnings were $2.3 billion, a rate of 10.2 percent — only slightly above the allowable percentage.

The FCC, however, argues that the company's profits were substantially higher — 10.42 percent of investment.

Should the FCC grant Mrs. Peterson's request for refunding excess profits to consumers, the sum would range from $5 million to $99 million, depending on what the commission found to be AT&T's true profit rate.

For the company, a more critical question was whether the FCC would approve without lengthy hearings a requested temporary profit rate increase to 10.38 percent and later grant a new permanent rate of between 11 percent and 12 percent.

A 12-percent rate would add about $464 million to the company's current profit level. AT&T said the extra earnings were needed to attract investment capital under economic and financial conditions that have changed sharply since 1976.

**Anti-Inflation Policy**

The company said that, in deference to the president's anti-inflation program, it would seek to increase profits not by rising rates for users but by improving productivity and sales efforts.

However, aides to Mrs. Peterson said it appeared that AT&T wanted the FCC to increase its approved profit rate to justify a later increase in customer telephone rates.

In addition to Mrs. Peterson's office, the General Services Administration — the government's housekeeping agency — is fighting AT&T's bid to boost profits. The GSA asked the FCC to roll back the company's profit rate to a range of 8.82 percent to 9.32 percent.

However, the GSA is expected to seek phone-rate adjustments for only bulk government users, whereas Mrs. Peterson is seeking help for residential users.

Edward Cohen, general counsel of the Office of Consumer Affairs, noted that the agency recently had gone before the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to oppose a request by Public Service Co. of New Hampshire to charge consumers for the construction costs of its Seabrook nuclear power plant.

He said the consumer office is exploring a number of other regulatory cases for possible intervention.

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# Cardiac Drug In U.S. Said to Cause a Cancer

WASHINGTON, April 29 (AP) — A drug used by millions in the United States to control high blood pressure has been found by National Cancer Institute scientists to cause cancer in animals and may do so in humans, government sources report.

The generic name of the drug is reserpine, which is sold under several trade names, often in combination with diuretics or other anti-hypertensive drugs.

The cancer institute and the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute said in a joint statement that they strongly discourage discontinuing the drug without some alternate therapy provided by a physician. The reserpine study, still labeled preliminary, is to be made public this week.

The institute's findings were challenged by Ciba-Geigy Corp., the company with the largest share of the reserpine drug market, which said the laboratory test procedures were inadequate and the conclusions inaccurate.



United Press International

**REUNION IN PYONGYANG — Korean-American Ko Young Il, interperter for the U.S. table tennis team, meets his mother and sister for the first time since he fled North Korea 29 years ago at the age of 7. His mother recognized him by a permanent scar on his right ear.**

**Concern Over Trade Deficit Cited**

# *New Unit Sought on U.S. Export Policy*

By Robert C. Siner

WASHINGTON, April 29 (IHT) — Spurred by concern over continued large U.S. trade deficits, the Senate soon will consider legislation to coordinate U.S. export policy under a Cabinet-level Department of Trade and Investment.

Two bills, one sponsored by Sens. Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., and William Roth, R-Del., and the other introduced by the Senate majority leader, Robert Byrd, D-W.Va., would transfer to the new department all of the trade-related functions of the Departments of State, Treasury and Commerce. It also would give the new department control ohe Export-Import Bank and of the Overseas Private Investment Corp. In addition, the Byrd bill would transfer the Foreign Agricultural Service of the Department of Agriculture to the new agency.

A third bill, introduced by Sen. Charles Mathias, R-Md., would set up a Cabinet-level Foreign Trade Executive Committee to report to Congress on a monthly basis on programs to increase exports.

The Carter administration is expected to present its own proposals in this area in the near future and the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee is expected to begin hearings on the issue shortly.

The U.S. trade balance has gone from an $11 billion surplus in 1975 to a deficit of $28.5 billion last year. The deficit this year is expected to be lower but, with the uncertainties over oil prices, no one is prepared to predict the figure.

Sen. Mathias blamed the trade deficits for "greater inflation, a dollar bleeding to death in world markets and a decline in the American standard of living." He said that one-fifth of the nation's production jobs and one-third of its corporate profits derive from international activities.

Supporters of these measures blame the U.S. trade position on the fragmentation of the government's trade policies in numerous departments and agencies. "As long as the United States is as disorganized as it is today," Sen. Roth said, "foreign countries will be able to take advantage of us by simply playing off one part of our government against the other."

Sens. Ribicoff and Roth introduced an identical measure to create a Department of Trade last year but the press of Senate business prevented any action. This year, however, staff members are optimistic.

Under the Byrd and Ribicoff-Roth bills, the new department would be responsible for developing and coordinating trade and investment policy; negotiating trade agreements; protecting U.S. industry, agriculture and labor from unfair foreign competition; assisting in international financial trade; securing access to supplies of raw materials "at reasonable prices"; administering the customs service and export controls as provided by Congress; and developing long-range programs to promote U.S. economic interests around the world.

# *World Study Shows U.S. Lags In Salaries of Top Executives*

NEW YORK, April 29 (UPI) — The depreciation of the U.S. dollar has made executive talent cheaper in the United States than in a number of other countries, according to a study by an international management consultant firm.

A chief executive officer in a medium-sized firm in West Germany makes 50 percent more in dollar terms than his U.S. counterpart, the study found, while a comparable post in Belgium and the Netherlands commands 40 percent more.

In a similar study two years ago, the salary differentials were 15 percent in West Germany and 5 percent in Belgium and the Netherlands.

There was a similar gap between salaries in the United States and the three countries for directors of marketing, finance and personnel. Towers, Perrin, Forster & Crosby analyzed base pay for the four positions in medium-sized firms — $50 million to $150 million in sales — in 13 countries.

In seven of the countries studied, at least two of the four top executive posts commanded a higher salary in dollar terms than similar positions in the United States.

In addition to West Germany, the Netherlands and Belgium, average renumeration for chief executive officers was higher in Brazil by 20 percent; France, 20 percent; Sweden, 10 percent; and Venezuela, 10 percent. In many of the countries, the cost of living is higher than in the United States.

The salary level was the same in Spain as in the United States while it was lower in Canada by 20 percent; Italy, 10 percent; Mexico, 35 percent; and the United Kingdom, 30 percent.

*Threats of Violence, Apparent Sabotage*

# Times Gives Up W. German Edition Plan

By John Vinocur

FRANKFURT, April 29 (NYT) — The Times of London, whose publication has been suspended for five months because of a labor dispute, abandoned plans today to bring out an international edition here after threats of violence and an apparent attempt to sabotage its local printing plant.

The newspaper announced that it would not print in Frankfurt, but left open the possibility it might try to publish elsewhere the 26-page weekly edition that it had planned to produce on rented presses here.

Michael Mander, deputy chief executive of Times Newspapers, Ltd., said at a news conference that the decision to stop publication of the edition was made after he was informed by local police officials that they could not guarantee the safety of personnel at the printing plant, owned by the Tergeman newspaper group of Turkey.

"In the circumstances," the paper's statement said, "the Times decided that it was not right to risk lives and property."

Acting in solidarity with the National Graphical Association, the British printing union, IG Druck und Papier (its West German counterpart) had warned yesterday that it would "make every effort possible" to block distribution of the newspaper. About 300 demonstrators, including groups described by Mr. Mander as "leftist extremists with records of being present when violence occurs," remained outside the plant in suburban Frankfurt last night and today.

"We have been on the front line on the issue of press freedom," said William Rees-Mogg, the paper's editor. "We were forced to come here to print. Now, as a result of criminal activity, we cannot. Unless we can overcome this, the damage to press freedom will be severe.

"The German union set up the pickets and then the extremist elements ran around them," Mr. Rees-Mogg went on. "The unions bear full responsibility. The real question is whether we have the right to publish or not. Do we have to ask the unions for permission to publish? The events here have strengthened my determination that we shall go ahead."

Mr. Mander said that a gasoline-soaked rag had been found stuffed through an external vent into a pipe leading to the plant's compressor. If the rag had been ignited there could have been a serious fire or an explosion, he said.

He disclosed that an unnamed Times staff member had been attacked Thursday night and knocked unconcious, receiving knife or club wounds that had to be stitched shut. "There was no evidence at the time of a connection with our publishing here," Mr. Mander said, "but one now wonders if this was an isolated mugging."

The group outside the plant blocked the roads that trucks would have used to take the newspaper for shipment to 64 countries outside Britain, Mr. Mander said. When the police said they did not have the resources to ensure the Times' distribution or safety at the plant, it was decided early today to abandon attempts at publishing, he said.

**'Underestimated'**

Without criticizing the police, Mr. Rees-Mogg said that "they clearly underestimated the number of violent people who would join in." Mr. Mander reported he had been informed that many of the demonstrators, who drank wine and built fires, were mustered by the Communist Party.

According to Mr. Rees-Mogg, speaking at an earlier press conference before the decision to abandon the attempt to print in Frankfurt, the newspaper was not giving up on the idea of bringing out its international edition. The Times, he said, was gratified to have received "a number of invitations to publish at various places in the world."

The dispute started last November when management suspended publication because of what it said was a lack of progress in discussions with unions about introducing modern technology in the paper's production departments. The issue turns on the unions' opposition to the use by journalists of video consoles that virtually do away with typesetting jobs.

There seemed to be some progress in negotiations earlier this month, and hopes were expressed that the Britain's oldest newspaper might publish normally again in London. But the talks dissolved, and plans went ahead to publish a weekly international edition here for circulation outside Britain.

According to Mr. Mander, the first pressrun would have involved about 85,000 copies. The edition was to have concentrated on Thursday's British elections. About 200 copies of the newspaper were run off in a test last night, but they were destroyed, Times officials said.

Mr. Mander said that printers at the offset presses, six Turks and four West Germans, had no reservations about starting the pressrun, and that the decision to forego publication was entirely the Times'.

# 23 Are Arrested In Brawl With U.K. Neo-Nazis

LONDON, April 29 (UPI) — Thousands demonstrated yesterday in suburban Birmingham and in west London to protest the neo-Nazi National Front Party, whose meeting later turned into a brawl. Twenty-three persons were arrested.

At the same time, more than 25,000 demonstrators rallied in central London against abortion, proclaiming today "the Day of the Unborn Child." The Hyde Park rally was given impetus by the death yesterday of a girl who survived an abortion for 38 hours. The 22-week-old fetus was aborted because the mother was exposed to German measles.

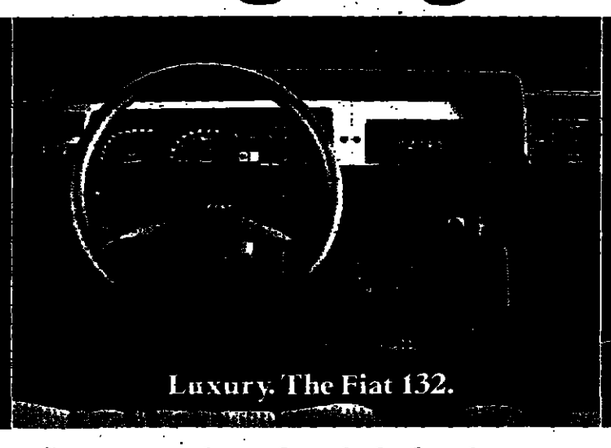
In southwest Birmingham, police clashed with about 1,000 stone-throwing demonstrators led by the Anti-Nazi League protesting the National Front rally. Police moved into a hall after some of the 200 National Front members hurled chairs across the room at demonstrators, who retaliated by throwing stones and bricks.

Earlier, about 5,000 people filed quietly through Southall, a west London industrial district, in a memorial march for Blair Peach, a New Zealander who was killed in an anti-National Front protest in Southall Monday. The National Front opposes all nonwhite immigration to Britain and advocates mandatory sending of nonwhite immigrants back to their native lands.

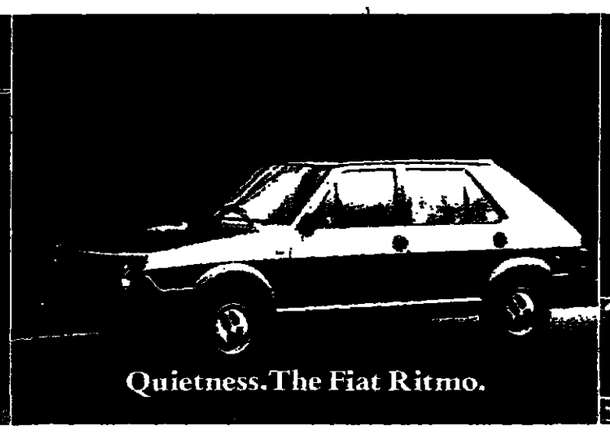

# Now that we've established ourselves as the world's best driving cars, we're going to establish ourselves elsewhere.



Comfort. The Fiat 131.



Luxury. The Fiat 132.



Quietness. The Fiat Ritmo.



Reliability. The Fiat 127.

World Rally Champion, two years in a row.

That alone should characterize Fiats as the best driving cars. But Fiats are beginning to be characterized in other ways, ways that have traditionally been associated with cars from other countries.

Par exemple:

**Comfort. The Fiat 131.**

The Fiat 131 is as comfortable as any French car on the road. In fact, to sit in a 131 feels less like you're sitting in a car and more like you're sitting in a chaise longue.

When you add to this the fact that the Fiat 131 leaves nothing to be desired in the area of driveability, then you have an amazing car.

**Luxury. The Fiat 132.**

If the word "luxury" calls to mind such cars as BMW, Volvo and Mercedes, make room in your mind for Fiat.

Because the 132 is every bit as luxurious as any of these luxury cars.

From the newly designed shape of the seats to the soft and plush velour upholstery.

Other luxury features include soft pockets in the front-seat backs, an adjustable rake steering wheel, electric windows on the front doors, a passenger vanity mirror that pulls down out of the roof lining, and much, much more.

When you take into account this luxury car also drives like a race car, you have a fantastic car.

**Quietness. The Fiat Ritmo.**

The new Fiat Ritmo is the quietest car in its class. It's quieter inside the Ritmo than inside any of its competitors, at *any* speed. Quietness isn't a feature that people have associated with Fiat automobiles.

But it will be from now on.

Not only that, the Ritmo has the roomiest interior of any car in its class. So when you consider how quiet the Ritmo is, how spacious it is in the inside and how well it drives, you have a fabulous car.

**Reliability. The Fiat 127.**

The Fiat 127 is a pretty good demonstration of Fiat's talent for building reliable cars. The proof of this lies in the fact that the 127 is the biggest selling car in Europe, and it's been this way year after year since 1973.

The economy of the 127 may have something to do with why it's number 1. Because the 127 has won or come in second in every Mobil Economy Run in recent years.

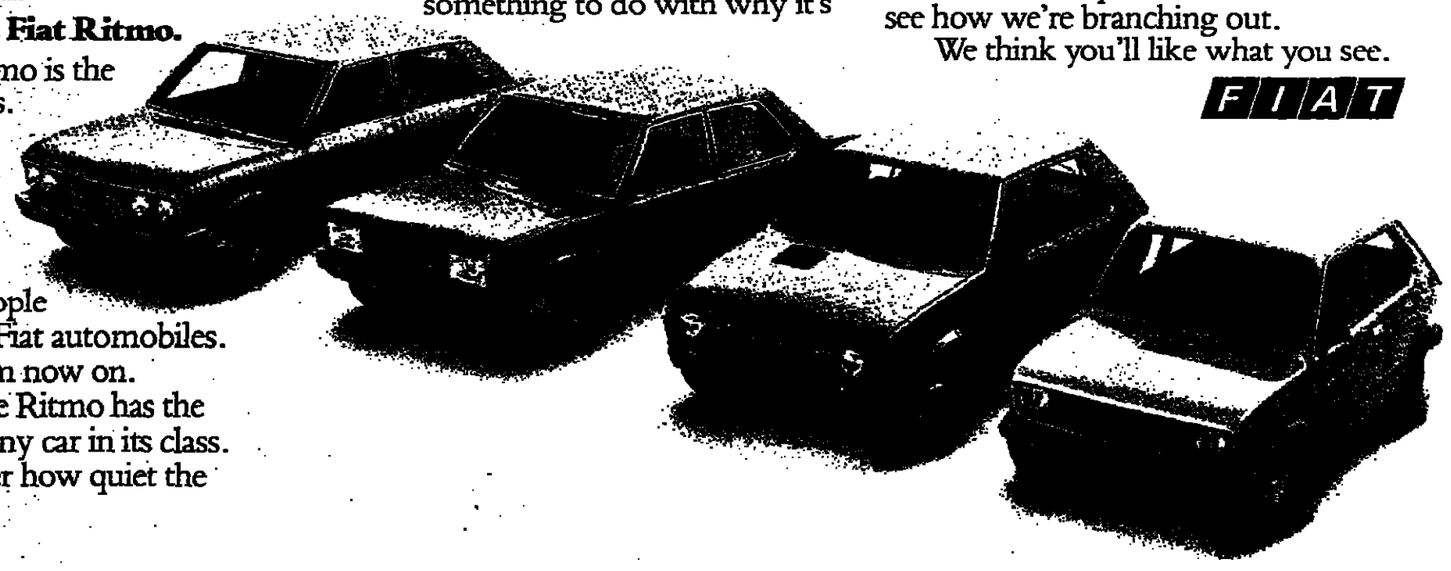
The economy and the reliability of the 127. These add up to a terrific car (we're running out of adjectives, so we'll wind this up).

There are other things that Fiat is getting to be known for, and the best place to get the whole story is at your Fiat dealer.

See the complete Fiat line there and see how we're branching out.

We think you'll like what you see.

FIAT



(Continued from Page 9)

| Stock | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Funtime | 36 | 8 | 8 | 8 | |
| FurrCaf .50b | 223 | 15¼ | 15 | 15 | |
| GEICO .32 | 990 | 8½ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | — ⅜ |
| GEICO pf.74 | 166 | 17 | 16½ | 16½ | — ½ |
| GRTCp | 184 | ¾ | ⅝ | ⅝ | |
| GalaxyO | 5230 | 10¼ | 8⅞ | 9⅝ | + ½ |
| Glxy wt | 1575 | 3⅜ | 2½ | 3¼ | +13-16 |
| GalvHou .40 | 1028 | 34 | 29 | 32⅝ | +3⅞ |
| GelmSci | 268 | 22 | 20 | 20 | —2 |
| GnAutm | 654 | 16½ | 15¾ | 16 | + ¾ |
| GAutPts .96 | 282 | 36 | 33½ | 35⅝ | +2¼ |
| GnBind .14 | 47 | 11½ | 10⅞ | 11½ | + ½ |
| GnData | 198 | 18½ | 17 | 17¾ | + ¾ |
| GnEngy .10 | 164 | 13⅝ | 13¼ | 13⅜ | — ⅛ |
| GnHelth .40 | 257 | 14⅝ | 13⅝ | 14¼ | + ⅝ |
| GnHydro | 5932 | 21-32 | ½ | ⅝ | + ⅛ |
| GnReins 4 | 158 | 171 | 168 | 170 | +2 |
| GnSemic .16 | 80 | 9⅝ | 8¾ | 9⅛ | — ⅛ |
| GnShale 1e | 267 | 21 | 18½ | 19 | —1 |
| GTel 5pf1 | 36 | 9½ | 9¼ | 9¼ | — ¼ |
| GenesB .80a | 11 | 18½ | 18¼ | 18¼ | |
| GenRad .12 | 616 | 27⅝ | 25⅝ | 27⅝ | +1¾ |
| Geores | 143 | 3¾ | 3¼ | 3½ | |
| GeoWash | 356 | 3⅜ | 3⅛ | 3¼ | |
| GibsnHo .40 | x16 | 14¼ | 14 | 14¼ | + ¼ |
| GlibrtA 1.60 | 193 | 21¼ | 20½ | 21 | + ½ |
| Gilford .34 | 155 | 17⅝ | 16⅞ | 17½ | + ¾ |
| Girard 1.84 | 167 | 23½ | 23 | 23 | — ½ |
| GlobeLf .40 | 616 | 24 | 23½ | 23½ | — ⅛ |
| GoldFld 1.51e | 124 | 26¾ | 25¾ | 26 | + ¼ |
| GldStFd .33 | 29 | 13 | 12½ | 12½ | |
| GouldsP .80 | 470 | 21 | 20¼ | 21 | + ¾ |
| GovEFn .70 | 67 | 12 | 11¾ | 12 | |
| GvtELf .44 | 162 | 15½ | 13½ | 15½ | +2 |
| GovtSL .48 | 66 | 10 | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Graco .80 | x116 | 19½ | 17½ | 17½ | —2 |
| Granite .24 | 697 | 7¾ | 6⅞ | 7¾ | + ⅜ |
| GraScan | 558 | 23¾ | 21½ | 23½ | +1¾ |
| GtSwitn | 106 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | |
| GtJerBn 1b | 26 | 11¾ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | — ⅛ |
| GreenM 1.24 | 23 | 11⅞ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | — ⅛ |
| GrnwdRs | 301 | 1⅝ | 1½ | 1½ | — ⅛ |
| GreyAdv 1.40a | 17 | 35½ | 35 | 35½ | + ½ |
| GuarBks | 87 | 8 | 8 | 8 | |
| GuarFin .60 | 34 | 20 | 19 | 19½ | + ½ |
| GuarNat .50 | 130 | 16 | 15¼ | 15¼ | — ¾ |
| GifEngy .20b | 443 | 24½ | 22¼ | 23½ | +1½ |
| HochCh .20 | 40 | 14¼ | 14 | 14¼ | + ¼ |
| HohnEW .40 | 528 | 32½ | 30½ | 30½ | —2 |
| Hodson | 266 | 11¼ | 10⅝ | 11¼ | + ⅝ |
| HomlEx | 225 | 21½ | 20¾ | 20¾ | — ¾ |
| HomlPts | 486 | 24¼ | 22 | 23¾ | +1⅜ |
| HomlP pf1.95 | 83 | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17¼ | + ¼ |
| Homlinv | 105 | 3⅜ | 3 | 3 | — ⅛ |
| Hanvins .52 | x175 | 25⅝ | 25⅛ | 25⅝ | + ⅛ |
| Hardwk | 660 | 15⅝ | 12½ | 15 | +1¼ |
| Harley .30 | 24 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | |
| HrpRaw .72 | 81 | 13 | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | |
| HarpGp .30 | 171 | 23¾ | 22¾ | 23 | — ¾ |
| HartfNt 1.20 | 102 | 16⅞ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | — ⅛ |
| HrtfStm 2 | 82 | 32½ | 29½ | 29¾ | —2¾ |
| Hoserm .30 | 22 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | |
| HawaBn .88 | 189 | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | |
| HawkBn .72 | 112 | 12¾ | 12½ | 12½ | — ¼ |
| HawthF .80 | 22 | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | |
| HazltLb .10e | 260 | 13⅛ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | — ½ |
| Hechnor .09r | 78 | 10 | 9¾ | 9⅞ | + ⅛ |
| HeistCH .12 | 46 | 9⅞ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | — ¼ |
| HelixTec | 75 | 9½ | 9 | 9¼ | + ¼ |
| Hemotc | 178 | 3½ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | — ⅛ |
| HendrPt un | 639 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | |
| HenrdF .60a | 66 | 20¼ | 20¼ | 20¼ | |
| HeritBn 1.20 | 25 | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ | |
| Hexcel .48 | x373 | 19 | 18¼ | 19 | + ½ |
| HiberCp 1 | 12 | 20 | 20 | 20 | |
| HickFor .44 | 144 | 10¾ | 10½ | 10½ | — ⅛ |
| HickFrn .10e | 209 | 6⅝ | 6⅛ | 6¼ | — ⅛ |
| Higbee .37j | 41 | 11 | 10¾ | 11 | + ¼ |
| HinesLm 2a | 47 | 52½ | 49½ | 49½ | —3 |
| Hitachi 1.02e | 69 | 46¼ | 45 | 45 | |
| HoeCo .04e | 112 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | |
| HolmDH 1.40 | 0 | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | |
| HmeBen .92 | 25 | 18¼ | 18 | 18 | — ¼ |
| HmstdF | 46 | 9 | 8¾ | 9 | + ¼ |
| Homewd | 13 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | |
| HonInd .40 | 125 | 17 | 16¾ | 16¾ | — ¼ |
| HookDrg 1.20 | 121 | 16 | 15¾ | 15¾ | — ½ |
| Hoover .92 | 2326 | 12¾ | 11⅞ | 12⅝ | +1¼ |
| HorizBn 1.20 | 27 | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ | |
| HospTr 2.12 | x32 | 25 | 24½ | 24½ | — ½ |
| HughSup .24 | 166 | 21¾ | 21⅛ | 21⅝ | + ½ |
| HuntMf .50 | 27 | 17½ | 17¼ | 17½ | + ¼ |
| HntgBs 1.76b | 48 | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ | |
| HyattInt | 24 | 15½ | 15 | 15¼ | — ¼ |
| Hyster 1.50a | 287 | 38⅝ | 37½ | 38¼ | + ⅜ |
| IMSInt .20 | 1164 | 21¾ | 20⅞ | 21¾ | + ¾ |
| IdahoFn .88 | 94 | 25 | 24¾ | 24¾ | — ¼ |
| IdleWld .80 | x20 | 19½ | 18½ | 18½ | —1 |
| Impell .36 | 450 | 20 | 18 | 18¼ | —1 |
| IndSqS 1.48a | 50 | 17⅛ | 16⅞ | 17 | — ⅛ |
| IndpBsh .60b | 24 | 22½ | 21¼ | 22½ | +1¼ |
| IndLtAc 1.16 | 1542 | 19⅝ | 18¼ | 19 | + ¾ |
| IndnaNt .48 | 119 | 11⅝ | 11½ | 11½ | |
| IdplWat 2.12 | 63 | 21¼ | 21⅛ | 21¼ | + ⅛ |
| IndElHr | 426 | 4⅛ | 3¾ | 4 | + ¼ |
| IndNucl | 1276 | 5¼ | 4¾ | 4⅞ | — ⅜ |
| IndValB 2.20 | 75 | 24½ | 24 | 24 | — ½ |
| Inforex | 758 | 8⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | — ¾ |
| Infolntl .16 | 76 | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ | |
| InfoMag | 1407 | 7⅝ | 6⅞ | 7 | — ⅛ |
| Infotn | 159 | 3⅜ | 3 | 3⅛ | + ⅜ |
| InstLab .16 | 185 | 20½ | 20¼ | 20¼ | — ¼ |
| IntegEnt .05e | 218 | 2⅝ | 2¼ | 2½ | |
| IntelCp | x2277 | 43½ | 42 | 43½ | |
| IntrcEnr | 498 | 7¾ | 6¼ | 7¼ | +1¼ |
| Intrctl .50a | 11 | 11¼ | 10½ | 10½ | — ½ |
| IntfcMec | 184 | 8½ | 8⅛ | 8½ | + ⅜ |
| Interfni 1.10 | 141 | 21¾ | 20¾ | 20¾ | —1 |
| IntmtGs 1.40 | 80 | 14 | 13¾ | 13¾ | + ⅛ |
| InBkWsh .36 | 68 | 9½ | 9⅛ | 9½ | |
| InBkWsA .36 | 292 | 9½ | 9⅛ | 9½ | + ⅜ |
| IntClris | 267 | 5⅝ | 5½ | 5⅝ | — ¼ |
| IntDairy | 141 | 5½ | 5¼ | 5¼ | — ¼ |
| IntKingT .86 | 113 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | : |
| IntResh .32 | 228 | 12½ | 12 | 12½ | +1 |
| IntrPip 1.40 | 28 | 16⅝ | 16¼ | 16⅝ | + ⅛ |
| Intersil .18e | 1726 | 14¼ | 13⅛ | 13⅝ | + ⅜ |
| Intext | 429 | 9 | 8½ | 8⅝ | — ¼ |
| IwaSoUt 2.28 | 42 | 24⅛ | 24 | 24 | — ⅛ |
| IsrlInv 1.10 | 229 | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | |
| ItoYokd .36r | | 26⅜ | 26 | 26 | — ⅛ |
| IveyJB .76 | 20 | 14 | 14 | 14 | |
| JLGInd .24 | 65 | 19⅝ | 19½ | 19⅝ | |
| JamWP h | 99 | 7½ | 7 | 7⅛ | — ¼ |
| JameRiv .40 | 474 | 34 | 30½ | 32 | +2½ |
| Jamsby .50 | 227 | 18⅝ | 17¼ | 18¼ | +1¼ |
| JpnAir 1.67e | 4 | 131½ | 125¼ | 130½ | +5½ |
| JeffNLf .52 | 389 | 36 | 33¼ | 33½ | —2½ |
| Jenoa .15e | 235 | 9 | 8 | 8½ | + ⅛ |
| Jerrico .10 | 622 | 18⅝ | 17¼ | 17¼ | — ⅜ |
| Jhirmcks | 242 | 13 | 12⅛ | 12¼ | + ⅜ |
| Jhirmk wt | 88 | 5⅝ | 5⅛ | 5⅝ | + ⅜ |
| Josephn .60 | x72 | 16¼ | 15⅝ | 16 | + ¼ |
| JostynM 1.20 | x139 | 17⅜ | 17¼ | 17⅜ | + ½ |
| Justin .60 | 177 | 24 | 24 | 24 | |
| KDICp | 396 | 2⅛ | 2 1-16 | 2 1-16 | |
| KMSInd | 618 | 2⅞ | 2½ | 2¾ | + ⅛ |
| KRMPet | 609 | 5⅛ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | — ¼ |
| KaisSt pf1.46 | 96 | 19 | 18 | 19 | +1 |
| Kallstad | 88 | 4⅞ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Kalvar | 107 | 2⅛ | 2¼ | 2¼ | — ¼ |
| Kaman .80 | 120 | 18¾ | 18¾ | 18¾ | |
| KmpAm .32 | 758 | 11 | 10⅝ | 11 | + ⅜ |
| KnCtyLf 2 | 43 | 59½ | 58¾ | 59½ | + ¾ |
| KnSNtw .36 | 1232 | 18½ | 16⅝ | 17¾ | +1⅜ |
| Kebo | 797 | 1⅝ | 1 9-16 | 1⅝ | |
| KellySv 1 | 125 | 28½ | 27½ | 27½ | —1 |
| Kemper 1.60 | 705 | 31 | 28 | 28 | —3 |
| Kenngtn | 58 | 10½ | 9¾ | 10¼ | + ½ |
| KentMre .88 | 58 | 15 | 15 | 15 | |
| Kenton | 138 | 16¼ | 15 | 16¼ | +1¼ |
| KyCenLf .50 | 69 | 16 | 15¾ | 15¾ | — ¼ |
| Keufiel .80 | 171 | 17 | 13½ | 17 | +3½ |
| KeyBks 1.20 | 103 | 13¼ | 13⅛ | 13¼ | — ⅛ |
| KeyPhr .02 | 290 | 25 | 23¾ | 24½ | — ¼ |
| KeystFd .20 | x115 | 16 | 16 | 16 | |
| Kimball .48 | 85 | 17¼ | 17 | 17¼ | + ¼ |
| KindCre .06 | 118 | 13½ | 12¾ | 12¾ | — ½ |
| Kinglnt | 848 | 14¾ | 10 | 13½ | +3¾ |
| KloofG .51e | 1102 | 10 | 9 5-16 | 10 | + ¾ |
| KnapeV 1 | 92 | 15 | 14 | 15 | + ¾ |
| KnogoCp | 460 | 14¼ | 13¼ | 13⅝ | — ⅞ |
| Knudsn .60b | 318 | 12½ | 11⅞ | 12¼ | + ⅜ |
| KoserPr 1 | 208 | 18 | 17¾ | 18 | + ¼ |
| KossCp | 99 | 4⅝ | 4¼ | 4¼ | — ⅜ |
| Kratos | 133 | 14½ | 14 | 14 | — ¼ |
| Kroyind | 59 | 30½ | 29½ | 30½ | |
| Krueger .52 | 113 | 12½ | 11¾ | 11¾ | — ½ |
| Kulicke .25e | 382 | 19½ | 18¼ | 18¾ | — ⅛ |
| KyotoCe .21r | 20 | 31¼ | 30⅝ | 30⅝ | — ⅛ |
| LDBCp | 181 | 4½ | 4¼ | 4¼ | — ⅛ |
| LaZBoy .72 | 121 | 10¾ | 10½ | 10½ | — ¼ |
| Lacana | 113 | 4⅝ | 4½ | 4⅝ | + ⅛ |
| Lacldstl | 137 | 15½ | 14¾ | 14¾ | — ¼ |
| LkwdBk .64b | 36 | 23½ | 22½ | 22½ | —1 |
| Lancast .64a | 67 | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16¾ | |
| Lancaln 1a | 98 | 19½ | 19¼ | 19¼ | |
| Lanchrt .06e | | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | |
| LandRes | 536 | 3⅝ | 3⅜ | 3½ | + ⅛ |
| LndBkFla .40 | 448 | 6⅛ | 6 | 6⅛ | |
| LaneCo .92 | 135 | 22¼ | 22 | 22 | |
| Larsen .96 | 18 | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16¼ | |
| Lowrys .36 | 215 | 26 | 22⅝ | 24¼ | +1 |
| Lawson .32 | 196 | 22 | 21½ | 22 | + ½ |
| LazareK .40 | x191 | 13¼ | 12½ | 12½ | |
| LeadNat .40 | 50 | 19¼ | 18¾ | 19 | + ¼ |
| LearPet .10 | 2483 | 28 | 23⅛ | 27½ | +4⅝ |
| LeePlat .40 | 1377 | 16⅛ | 14¾ | 14⅞ | —1⅜ |
| LeisDyn .20 | 133 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | |
| LevinCpt .10 | 13 | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ | |
| LewisP .24 | 27 | 12⅛ | 12¾ | 12¾ | |
| LexRs | 1582 | ⅜ | 5-16 | 5-16 | —1-16 |
| LibtyHo .20e | 281 | 4¼ | 4⅛ | 4¼ | + ⅛ |
| LibBkKy 1.32 | 7 | 31 | 31 | 31 | |
| LibNt pf2.12 | 11 | 24¼ | 24¼ | 24¼ | |
| LibNtLf 1 | 499 | 23¼ | 22⅞ | 22⅞ | — ¼ |
| LfinsGa 1.44 | 163 | 57½ | 56¾ | 57½ | + ⅜ |
| Lfinvs .20 | 535 | 12½ | 12⅛ | 12½ | + ⅛ |
| LidStor .08 | 632 | 8 | 7¾ | 8 | + ¼ |
| LinBcst | 141 | 41 | 39¼ | 40¾ | +1½ |
| Linc Isl1.88 | 106 | 26¼ | 25¼ | 25¼ | —1 |
| Linist pf1.05 | 27 | 12½ | 12¼ | 12¼ | — ¼ |
| LincTT 2.60 | 404 | 49½ | 44 | 44½ | —4½ |
| Lindbrg .46 | 297 | 11⅞ | 11¼ | 11⅞ | + ⅜ |
| LiedAir 1.40 | 6 | 25¼ | 25¼ | 25¼ | |
| LiodTrn .52b | 30 | 12 | 10¾ | 12 | +1¼ |
| LiffiArt .44 | 17 | 14 | 13 | 14 | +1 |
| Loeetrn .20e | 53 | 11¾ | 11 | 11 | |
| LongFib 9.20 | 7 | 255 | 255 | 255 | |
| LoOffEx | 894 | 10⅞ | 9 | 10¼ | +1¼ |
| LowesCo .50 | 840 | 18 | 17⅜ | 17¾ | — ¼ |
| LoylALf .40e | 3 | 18¼ | 18 | 18 | — ¼ |
| LurlaS | 373 | 5½ | 5¼ | 5¼ | |
| LyonMt 1 | 7 | 17 | 16½ | 17 | |
| MTMtp 1.40 | 41 | 11⅜ | 11½ | 11⅜ | + ⅛ |
| MCIC | 14070 | 8⅛ | 7⅛ | 7 11-16 | |
| MCI wt | 7277 | 6 9-16 | 5 9-16 | 5⅝ | |
| MCI pf2.64 | 1102 | 49¼ | 44⅛ | 44⅜ | + ½ |
| MCMCp .16 | 208 | 7⅝ | 7½ | 7½ | — ⅛ |
| MFYInd .20 | 133 | 6¼ | 6⅛ | 6¼ | + ⅛ |
| MGFOil .05r | 768 | 14⅝ | 14⅛ | 14½ | + ¼ |
| MSIDat .40b | 223 | 9⅝ | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | |
| MTSSy .24 | 117 | 21¾ | 21 | 21 | — ¾ |
| McDmld .80 | 69 | 16 | 14½ | 15¾ | +1¼ |
| MacBloe 1a | 92 | 20¼ | 19 | 20¼ | + ¾ |
| MadsGE 1.48 | 182 | 15¾ | 15½ | 15½ | — ¼ |
| MagmaE | 422 | 5⅝ | 4⅞ | 5¼ | + ⅜ |
| MagmP | 1479 | 15¼ | 12½ | 15 | +2½ |
| Magnet .03r | 40 | 10¼ | 10 | 10⅛ | — ⅛ |
| MairRth | 336 | 1⅜ | 1 5-16 | 1⅜ | +1-16 |
| Makita .20e | 11 | 31½ | 30½ | 30½ | —1¼ |
| Malkrt 1 | 304 | 29 | 28 | 28 | —1 |
| MalAsst | 5113 | 25⅜ | 23 | 24 | +1 |
| Manitw .52 | 262 | 17½ | 16½ | 17 | + ½ |
| ManMay | 448 | 4⅛ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | — ¼ |
| MfBkLA .50b | 137 | 14⅜ | 14¼ | 14⅜ | |
| MfrsNat 2 | 154 | 28½ | 27¾ | 27¾ | — ¾ |
| MfgData .20 | 421 | 24¾ | 23 | 24¾ | +1¾ |
| Marcus .20b | 45 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | |
| MarinCp 1.52 | 20 | 26 | 25¾ | 25¾ | — ¼ |
| MarNut | 422 | 1 | ⅞ | ⅞ | — ⅛ |
| MarPet 2.40e | 8 | 44½ | 43½ | 44½ | |
| Marion .20e | 357 | 15½ | 14⅜ | 14⅝ | — ⅝ |
| MarkPd | 305 | 8¼ | 8 | 8⅛ | + ⅛ |
| MarshSu .30 | 143 | 6⅝ | 6 | 6⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Marshll 1.54 | 13 | 24¼ | 24 | 24 | |

# Over-Counter Market

| Stock | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MrldNat .76 | 531 | 17 | 16⅝ | 17 | + ⅜ |
| Mathica .20 | 16 | 5¼ | 5 | 5¼ | + ¼ |
| MaulLP .44 | 18 | 27½ | 27 | 27 | — ½ |
| MayPet | 1356 | 10½ | 9 | 10⅜ | +1⅜ |
| MaynOil | 430 | 6¼ | 5⅞ | 6¼ | + ¼ |
| McCorm .44a | 318 | 14¾ | 14¼ | 14¼ | — ½ |
| McDowE | x158 | 13½ | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | |
| McFarlE | 894 | 5⅝ | 5⅜ | 5⅝ | — ⅛ |
| McQuay .64 | 369 | 10½ | 10¼ | 10¼ | |
| MedGen | 287 | 14 | 13 | 13¼ | + ¼ |
| Medford .80 | 49 | 28½ | 27 | 28½ | +1½ |
| MellonN 1.84 | 310 | 28⅝ | 27⅞ | 28⅛ | + ¼ |
| Mentor | 97 | 8¼ | 7¾ | 8¼ | + ½ |
| MercBco 2.32 | 82 | 26¾ | 26⅝ | 26⅝ | — ⅛ |
| MercBk 1 | 73 | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ | |
| Merc pf3 | 12 | 36¼ | 36 | 36¼ | + ¼ |
| MerBNY 1b | 2 | 40½ | 40½ | 40½ | |
| Merchin 1 | 208 | 23⅞ | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | — ¼ |
| MerchNt 1.20 | 7 | 22¾ | 22¾ | 22¾ | |
| MerryCo .20r | 76 | 14 | 13½ | 14 | + ½ |
| MeyerF .50b | 204 | 28 | 27⅝ | 28 | + ⅜ |
| MichNtl 1b | 157 | 25 | 24½ | 24½ | — ¼ |
| MicroMk | x275 | 13 | 12 | 12¾ | |
| Micrdat | 966 | 21¾ | 21 | 21½ | |
| Micrdyn .10e | 246 | 14¼ | 14 | 14¼ | + ¼ |
| Microf | 542 | 2½ | 1 15-16 | 1 15-16 | —3-16 |
| MicroSe | 200 | 7⅝ | 7¼ | 7⅝ | |
| MidAm .28b | 25 | 6⅛ | 6 | 6 | |
| MdldCap | 219 | 6½ | 5¾ | 6 | — ⅜ |
| MidlRes | 4220 | 4¾ | 4 5-16 | 4½ | —3-16 |
| MidlBks 2.16 | 121 | 29¼ | 28 | 29¼ | +1¼ |
| Midnite .24e | 114 | 5 | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | — ¼ |
| MidwDis .48 | 316 | 12⅝ | 11¾ | 12¼ | + ½ |
| MidwFld .60 | 406 | 31¼ | 25½ | 29 | +3½ |
| MillHer .52 | 130 | 23¼ | 23 | 23 | — ¼ |
| MillerRt 1.58e | 14 | 15 | 14¾ | 15 | + ¼ |
| Millipr .20 | 312 | 27¼ | 27¼ | 27¼ | |
| MineSaf .80 | 18 | 53 | 50 | 53 | +3 |
| MnrRs .10e | 394 | 3 5-16 | 3 7-32 | 3¼ | —1-16 |
| MinrEng | 487 | 6⅞ | 5⅝ | 5¾ | + ⅛ |
| MiniCpt | 203 | 5 | 4⅜ | 5 | |
| MinnFab .10e | 229 | 5¾ | 5¼ | 5¾ | |
| Minnetnk | 460 | 9½ | 9 | 9⅝ | + ⅜ |
| MissVlG 1.28 | 6 | 14¼ | 14 | 14 | — ¼ |
| MrSteak .08 | 288 | 6½ | 6⅛ | 6¼ | + ⅛ |
| Mitsui .60e | 16 | 28½ | 27⅞ | 28⅝ | + ¾ |
| ModM wt | 250 | 10¾ | 9⅞ | 10⅝ | +1⅜ |
| ModuCpt | 1008 | 16⅛ | 15⅝ | 16 | + ⅛ |
| Molex .09 | 134 | 33¼ | 32½ | 33 | |
| MonCap 1.14 | 1012 | 21⅞ | 21¼ | 21¼ | — ½ |
| MontCol .12e | 195 | 8 | 7⅞ | 8 | |
| MonuE | 159 | 2⅝ | 2½ | 2⅝ | |
| ManuCp .92 | 1566 | 32¼ | 28 | 30½ | +2½ |
| MonPr un1.10e | 24 | 63½ | 63½ | 63½ | |
| MooreCp 1.44 | 1621 | 33¾ | 33¼ | 33¾ | + ½ |
| MoorePd .60 | 71 | 17½ | 16¾ | 17½ | + ¾ |
| MorFlo .01 | 84 | 7¾ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | + ⅛ |
| Moraga | 183 | 4⅞ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | — ¼ |
| MoranB .12b | 204 | 18¼ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | |
| Morsnin .28b | 785 | 13⅞ | 12⅜ | 13⅞ | +1¼ |
| Mosinee .24 | x48 | 7½ | 7⅛ | 7½ | + ⅛ |
| Mostek | 8236 | 28 | 20⅞ | 28 | +8 |
| MotchM .50e | 65 | 15¾ | 15¼ | 15½ | |
| MotClub .10 | 268 | 5⅛ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | — ½ |
| MtnBks 1.12 | 86 | 25 | 23¼ | 25 | +1½ |
| MtnHigh | 564 | ⅜ | 5-16 | ⅜ | +1-16 |
| MtnStRs | 2540 | 13-32 | ⅜ | ⅜ | —1-32 |
| Moxie .10 | 180 | 3¼ | 3⅛ | 3¼ | |
| Multim .64 | x57 | 24½ | 24¼ | 24½ | |
| Myersin .36 | 47 | 10 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | |
| MylanLb | 81 | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ | |
| NCNB .60 | 936 | 13½ | 12⅞ | 13 | + ⅜ |
| NNCo 2 | 247 | 30 | 28½ | 28½ | —1½ |
| NNCo pf3.60 | 18 | 34 | 34 | 34 | |
| NorgCp 1.60b | 28 | 24 | 23 | 23⅞ | + ⅜ |
| NAvlUnd .68 | 35 | 9 | 8¾ | 8⅝ | — ⅛ |
| NtCntFn 1.48b | 111 | 23 | 21½ | 23 | +1½ |
| NtCtyCp 2.50 | 106 | 42½ | 42½ | 42½ | |
| NtCmBco .40 | 49 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | |
| NCmNJ 2.40 | 12 | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ | |
| NtCntSy .24 | 229 | 22 | 21¼ | 22 | + ⅜ |
| NDiaCp .20 | x1292 | 13⅝ | 12 | 12 | —1⅜ |
| NEnvCtl | 56 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | |
| NLfeFla .28b | 113 | 8⅞ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | + ⅛ |
| NMicron | 1084 | 12⅝ | 11⅛ | 11¾ | —1⅛ |
| NOldL .36 | 232 | 9½ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | — ⅛ |
| NtRyUtil | 905 | 18¼ | 17⅝ | 17⅞ | — ⅜ |
| NResLfe .50t | 17 | 16⅛ | 16 | 16 | — ⅜ |
| NSecIns .26 | 18 | 15¾ | 15¼ | 15¾ | + ½ |
| NBkEliz .80 | 36 | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | |
| NStuM | 552 | 4⅞ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | —3-16 |
| NtValve 2.10 | 8 | 36 | 35½ | 35½ | — ½ |
| NtWnLf | 595 | 9 | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | |
| Natwide .60 | 18 | 17 | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | — ¼ |
| NwldRE .40e | 32 | 14½ | 14¼ | 14¼ | |
| NelsnTh .32 | 68 | 16½ | 15 | 16½ | +1⅜ |
| NevNBc 1.40 | 57 | 19½ | 18½ | 19 | — ½ |
| NevadSL .70 | 98 | 19⅜ | 19¼ | 19¼ | — ½ |
| NewAFd 1.80e | 14 | 18½ | 18¼ | 18½ | + ¼ |
| NEnMer 1.64 | 161 | 21⅝ | 21⅛ | 21½ | + ⅜ |
| NHavWt 3.78 | 22 | 62 | 49 | 54 | —8 |
| NJNtCp 2.30 | 50 | 22¾ | 22¾ | 22¾ | |
| NJNGas 1.44 | 46 | 14⅝ | 14¾ | 14¾ | — ⅛ |
| NewelCo .60 | 208 | 9⅛ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | — ⅛ |
| NewpLb | 128 | 6¾ | 6¼ | 6¼ | — ⅜ |
| NewpPh | 1116 | 12⅝ | 11 | 12½ | — ¼ |
| Nicolet .24 | 530 | 15⅝ | 15 | 15½ | + ¼ |
| NielsnA .76 | 237 | 24¾ | 24¾ | 24¾ | |
| NielsnB .76 | 54 | 24¾ | 24¾ | 24¾ | |
| NippnEl .79e | 17 | 37⅛ | 36⅜ | 36⅜ | — ¾ |
| Nissan .71r | 2 | 33½ | 31⅞ | 32⅛ | — ⅞ |
| NobleAff .16b | 1524 | 28⅞ | 27¼ | 27⅜ | — ⅝ |
| Noland .40 | 105 | 9⅝ | 8⅞ | 9⅝ | + ½ |
| NordRess | 148 | 17½ | 16¾ | 17¼ | + ¼ |
| Nordstr .32 | 254 | 21¾ | 21¾ | 21¾ | |
| Norstan .06e | 106 | 10¾ | 10 | 10¾ | + ½ |
| NABiol | 723 | 11½ | 9½ | 10¼ | + ¾ |
| NoAltInd | 90 | 5 | 4⅝ | 5 | |
| NoCarGs 1.10 | 34 | 11¾ | 11¼ | 11¾ | |
| NoEOl un3.14e | 51 | 77½ | 72½ | 76½ | +4 |
| Northair | 192 | 3 15-16 | 3 13-16 | 3 15-16 | + ⅛ |
| NeastBn 2b | x38 | 23 | 22½ | 22½ | — ½ |
| NoStBcp .40 | 99 | 8¼ | 8⅛ | 8¼ | |
| NoTrust 2 | 53 | 38⅛ | 37½ | 37½ | — ⅜ |
| NwtNGs 1.04 | x705 | 11⅞ | 10⅞ | 11⅞ | + ⅞ |
| NwtFin .50 | 74 | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ | |
| NwFnin | 144 | 9⅛ | 9 | 9 | — ⅛ |
| NwtNtLf 1.04 | 309 | 28½ | 27¾ | 28¼ | + ¼ |
| NwstPS 1.70 | 150 | 16¾ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | |
| NwPrtC 1.60 | 24 | 29⅝ | 29½ | 29½ | — ¼ |
| Nowsco .36 | x187 | 25¼ | 24 | 25¼ | +1¼ |
| Noxell .72 | 577 | 20⅝ | 20¼ | 20¼ | — ⅜ |
| NuclDyn | 349 | 4⅞ | 4½ | 4½ | — ⅜ |
| NuclMed | 153 | 3 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | — ⅛ |
| NuclMet | 115 | 15 | 14¼ | 14¼ | — ¾ |
| NuclPh | 70 | 7¾ | 7½ | 7½ | — ¼ |
| OakHillS | 67 | 8¼ | 8⅛ | 8¼ | |
| OakbrkC .32 | 94 | 9¾ | 9¼ | 9½ | + ¼ |
| OceanDr .90 | 425 | 46½ | 44¼ | 44⅝ | + ½ |
| OceanOil | 171 | 34⅝ | 31¾ | 33 | +1 |
| Oceaneer | 1662 | 7¼ | 6⅜ | 7¼ | +1 |
| OcnExp h | 47 | 2⅝ | 2½ | 2½ | — ¼ |
| OceanInt | 822 | 4⅛ | 3⅞ | 4 | — ⅛ |
| OffsLog .48 | 157 | 12½ | 12⅜ | 12½ | + ⅛ |
| OgilvyM 1.16 | 153 | 21¾ | 21¼ | 21¾ | + ½ |
| OglbyN 2.20 | 9 | 38 | 38 | 38 | |
| OhioCas 1.40 | 676 | 30⅛ | 29⅜ | 29⅞ | + ⅛ |
| OhCtzTr 1.80 | 0 | 29 | 29 | 29 | |
| OhFerro | 58 | 8¼ | 7¾ | 8¼ | + ½ |
| OilBase | 819 | 21½ | 19 | 20 | +1 |
| OldKent 1 | 168 | 18 | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | — ¼ |
| OldNtB .84b | 71 | 20 | 19¾ | 19¾ | — ¼ |
| OldRepl 1.24 | 277 | 26½ | 26 | 26¼ | — ¼ |
| OldStone 1.60 | 37 | 22 | 22 | 22 | |
| Olsten .20 | 229 | 8⅞ | 8⅝ | 8¾ | + ⅛ |
| OlympB .90 | 133 | 14½ | 14 | 14¼ | + ¼ |
| OmahNt 1.50 | 21 | 22 | 21½ | 22 | + ½ |
| OmegaOp .20 | 194 | 12 | 11¼ | 11½ | + ¼ |
| OmniSpe | 119 | 5⅛ | 4⅝ | 4⅞ | — ¼ |
| OptelCp | 429 | 1⅝ | 1 5-16 | 1 5-16 | —1-16 |
| Opticom | 425 | 2⅝ | 1⅝ | 2⅛ | + ⅝ |
| OpticCL | 1192 | 14¼ | 13 | 13⅜ | + ½ |
| OpticRd | 15 | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ | |
| Orbanco .60 | 42 | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17¼ | |
| OregMet | 457 | 6 | 5⅛ | 5½ | |
| OregPC 1 | 151 | 66½ | 63½ | 66½ | +3 |
| OrionRh | 46 | 7¼ | 7 | 7 | — ¼ |
| Orrox | 413 | 7⅜ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | — ⅝ |
| Oshman .20 | 8 | 13¾ | 13½ | 13¾ | + ¼ |
| OsrowP | 277 | 2⅞ | 2⅛ | 2⅞ | |
| OtterTP 2 | 574 | 20⅞ | 19¾ | 20 | — ⅞ |
| Overmy .50 | 33 | 9¾ | 9⅛ | 9¾ | |
| Oxoc | 1645 | 3 | 2¾ | 2⅞ | + ⅛ |
| PARSys | 228 | 9 | 8¾ | 8¾ | — ¼ |
| PBAInc .60 | 36 | 14 | 14 | 14 | |
| PCAInt .40 | 483 | 8⅛ | 7¼ | 8 | + ⅞ |
| PRFCp | 169 | 4¼ | 4 | 4 | — ¼ |
| PVOInt .80 | 23 | 16½ | 16¼ | 16½ | + ¼ |
| PabstB .40 | 478 | 13 | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Paccar 1.60a | 106 | 58 | 57 | 57¼ | + ¼ |
| Pacesetr .20 | x207 | 16 | 14 | 15½ | +1½ |
| PaceFin .80 | 52 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | |
| PacerTec | 952 | 2⅛ | 2 | 2¼ | + ¼ |
| PacCHI .15e | 144 | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | |
| PcGaR 1.50b | 111 | 23½ | 21⅛ | 21⅜ | —2 |
| PacGdUr | 9646 | 1⅜ | 13-16 | 1⅜ | +9-16 |
| PacltRes .50 | 145 | 17⅝ | 16 | 17⅜ | +1⅜ |
| PacStdLf | 292 | 4⅝ | 4⅛ | 4¼ | — ⅛ |
| PaluteO | 2213 | 7-16 | 7-16 | 7-16 | |
| PakoCp .48 | 105 | 9⅝ | 9⅛ | 9½ | + ¼ |
| PanABsh .40 | 142 | 8⅞ | 8⅛ | 8⅞ | + ¼ |
| PandkPr .25e | 116 | 8⅝ | 8¼ | 8¼ | + ⅛ |
| ParkOh 1.18 | 283 | 26⅛ | 24¾ | 26⅛ | +1⅜ |
| PauleyP | 437 | 9¼ | 8⅝ | 9¼ | + ½ |
| PaxtonF 1.12 | 9 | 22 | 21¾ | 22 | + ¼ |
| PayLDg .40 | 168 | 12½ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | — ⅜ |
| PayNPk .60b | 84 | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | — ⅛ |
| PayNSv .72 | 356 | 25½ | 25¼ | 25⅝ | |
| PaylsCs .12 | 495 | 13⅝ | 13¼ | 13⅝ | + ¼ |
| Peavey .92 | 190 | 17¼ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | |
| PenInRs | 183 | 10¼ | 10 | 10¼ | + ¼ |
| PennPac | 1951 | 4 13-16 | 3¾ | 4 9-16 | +13-16 |
| PennVa 2.20a | 54 | 69½ | 66 | 66 | —3 |
| PenaEnf 1.60 | 117 | 15½ | 15¼ | 15½ | + ¼ |
| PenLf .12 | 2837 | 7 9-16 | 7⅜ | 7⅝ | |
| PazLTx h | 3074 | 4 5-16 | 4 5-16 | 4 5-16 | |
| Penril .25 | x151 | 10¾ | 10½ | 10½ | — ⅛ |
| Pentair .44 | x253 | 21 | 20 | 20¼ | — ⅞ |
| PeoBkSe .88 | 29 | 17 | 16 | 16 | —1 |
| PerryDr .20 | 73 | 11¾ | 11½ | 11½ | — ¼ |
| PetDv | 990 | 3⅜ | 3 5-16 | 3 5-16 | —7-16 |
| PETCO | 543 | 24 | 23¼ | 23½ | + ¼ |
| Petrolit 1.08 | 85 | 52¼ | 51 | 52 | +1 |
| Pettibon .60 | 226 | 21½ | 20½ | 21¼ | + ⅜ |
| PhilaNat 2.40 | 384 | 28⅝ | 28¼ | 28⅝ | — ½ |
| PhilGlo .46e | 591 | 12⅝ | 12½ | 12½ | + ⅛ |
| PhnxRsB | 357 | 21¼ | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | — ½ |
| PhysioCt | 313 | 30 | 29¼ | 29¾ | + ¼ |
| PicNSav | 203 | 13 | 13 | 13 | |
| PiccCafe .44 | 207 | 11¼ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | — ½ |
| Pier39 | 57 | 11½ | 10⅞ | 11½ | + ⅜ |
| PierceSS .20 | x11 | 10⅝ | 10½ | 10⅝ | + ⅛ |
| Pinehrst | 198 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | + ⅛ |
| Pinkrtn 1.85 | x35 | 30½ | 29¼ | 30⅛ | +1 |
| PionrFd .20 | 25 | 16⅝ | 16⅛ | 16⅝ | + ⅛ |
| PionHiB .72 | 196 | 21¾ | 21¼ | 21¼ | — ⅛ |
| PionStd .20 | 148 | 13 | 12¾ | 12¾ | |
| PionWtn .16b | 195 | 16¾ | 16⅝ | 16¾ | |
| PitNtCp 2.60 | 51 | 41½ | 41 | 41½ | + ½ |
| Plenum .80 | 96 | 17 | 16½ | 16½ | — ½ |
| PolymM | 161 | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | |
| PopShop .05e | 174 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | |
| PortProh | 308 | 1⅜ | 1 | 1 | — ⅜ |
| Portasy | 171 | 20½ | 19¾ | 19¾ | + ½ |
| PostSeal .10 | 486 | 8 | 6¼ | 7¾ | +1½ |
| PowellInd | 398 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | |
| PowrRes | 343 | 2⅝ | 2 | 2 | — ⅜ |
| PrecMet .46e | 680 | 5⅝ | 5¼ | 5⅝ | + ⅛ |
| PrecCst .15t | 76 | 14¼ | 13¾ | 14¼ | + ½ |
| PfdRisk .50 | 46 | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | |
| PremRs | 729 | 3⅛ | 2⅞ | 3 1-16 | +1-16 |
| PresGM 1.44e | 739 | 14⅝ | 13⅞ | 14¼ | + ⅜ |
| PrsStevn 1.12e | 617 | 11⅜ | 10¾ | 11⅛ | + ⅜ |
| PrstSBk .40b | 23 | 12¾ | 12½ | 12½ | — ¼ |
| PresInT .60 | 63 | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ | |
| Preway 1.20 | 80 | 20½ | 20 | 20 | — ¼ |
| PrgsvCp .32 | 168 | 19 | 17⅞ | 18¼ | + ½ |
| PropTr .36 | 55 | 5⅞ | 5⅝ | 5⅞ | + ⅜ |
| PropCp .10 | 48 | 10 | 9½ | 10 | + ½ |
| ProtLfe 1.52 | 45 | 42 | 41½ | 41½ | — ¼ |
| ProvLfA 1.48 | 195 | 42½ | 42 | 42 | — ½ |
| ProvNat 2.10 | 152 | 26½ | 26½ | 26½ | |
| PrdFSL .60 | x79 | 11⅞ | 11¾ | 11¾ | |
| PbSvNC 1.08 | 132 | 10⅞ | 10¾ | 10¾ | — ⅛ |
| PgSdNB 1.12 | 10 | 24½ | 24 | 24¼ | + ¼ |
| PulosFr .50 | 57 | 11½ | 11 | 11 | — ½ |
| PureCycl | 2770 | 3½ | 2⅝ | 3¼ | + ¼ |
| PurtBen .40 | 110 | 19⅞ | 19½ | 19½ | — ½ |
| PutDCap | 94 | 9 | 8⅝ | 9 | + ⅜ |
| PyramOil | 61 | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| Q1 Corp | 101 | 11½ | 10¼ | 10½ | — ¼ |
| QuakrCh .76 | 17 | 30 | 30 | 30 | |
| QualCre | 116 | 8½ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | — ⅜ |
| QualIns .20e | 683 | 6½ | 6 | 6 | |
| Quotron | 160 | 11⅞ | 11½ | 11¾ | |
| RLI Cp.40 | 84 | 9 | 8½ | 8½ | — ½ |
| RPM Inc.20 | 487 | 9 | 8⅞ | 9 | + ¼ |
| RMIC Cp.15r | 62 | 12¾ | 12¼ | 12¼ | + ½ |
| RadDyn | 307 | 14½ | 12¼ | 13 | —1½ |
| RadTech | 140 | 3⅜ | 3¼ | 3½ | |
| RopenPrs | 114 | 7⅝ | 7½ | 7½ | — ⅜ |
| RainrBn 1.08 | 399 | 27¼ | 26⅞ | 26⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Rampart | 440 | 4 | 3¾ | 4 | + ¼ |
| Ramtek | 1130 | 11⅛ | 9½ | 11 | +1½ |
| Rangair .24b | 22 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | |
| RankO .20e | 2755 | 5 11-16 | 5 9-16 | 5 11-16 | +1-16 |
| Rapidata .12 | x424 | 6⅝ | 6¼ | 6⅝ | + ⅛ |
| Raychm .44 | 619 | 93 | 85 | 90½ | +6 |
| Raymnd 1 | 134 | 25½ | 24¾ | 24¾ | |
| RIMtg 1.34e | 379 | 15⅝ | 15¼ | 15¼ | |
| RaceEq | 1330 | 9 | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | |
| Redcor | 22 | 12¼ | 12 | 12¼ | + ¼ |
| RedknLb .28 | 291 | 13⅜ | 12⅜ | 13 | + ¼ |
| ReevTit | 190 | 8¾ | 7½ | 8½ | + ⅜ |
| RefacTD .12e | 547 | 32½ | 29 | 29½ | —3½ |
| RegcyEl .70 | 696 | 16⅝ | 16⅛ | 16¼ | + ⅛ |
| Relbinv .26 | 409 | 13 | 12 | 12¾ | + ¾ |
| Relbinv pf1.87 | 90 | 25½ | 24¾ | 24¾ | — ¾ |
| RelUniv .80 | 249 | 20 | 19½ | 19½ | — ½ |
| RepAuto .28 | 218 | 9½ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | — ⅜ |
| RepNLfe .60 | 980 | 18⅝ | 18 | 18 | — ⅜ |
| Reshind | 37 | 14¾ | 13½ | 14¾ | +1¼ |
| ResOG wt | 618 | 8⅝ | 7 | 8⅝ | +1⅝ |
| ResvOM | 69 | 23½ | 22½ | 22½ | — ½ |
| Reuter | 165 | 5⅝ | 5⅜ | 5½ | + ⅛ |
| PaulRis 1.32 | x94 | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ | |
| ReyRey .88 | 426 | 30¼ | 30 | 30¼ | + ¼ |
| RialOil | 1210 | 15⅛ | 13¼ | 15 | +1¼ |
| RiggsBk 2.40a | 69 | 38½ | 37¾ | 37¾ | —1¼ |
| RivalMf .80 | 498 | 7¾ | 7½ | 7½ | — ⅛ |
| RoadEx .60 | 580 | 28⅝ | 27½ | 28¼ | + ½ |
| RobbMy 1.60 | 57 | 38 | 37 | 37 | —1 |
| RobtPor .40 | 5 | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ | |
| RobnNug .08 | 399 | 25¾ | 22½ | 25½ | +3¼ |
| Rockcor | 751 | 8⅛ | 7⅝ | 7⅞ | — ⅛ |
| RckMtG .32 | 367 | 7⅝ | 7 | 7½ | — ⅛ |
| RoltBH 1.12 | 57 | 22¾ | 22¾ | 22¾ | |
| RomAm | 235 | 4⅝ | 3⅝ | 4¼ | + ½ |
| Rouse .28 | 2211 | 11½ | 10⅛ | 10⅞ | — ⅝ |
| RovacCp | 341 | 14⅛ | 12¼ | 12¼ | —2 |
| Royster .20 | 1792 | 8⅝ | 8¼ | 8¼ | — ⅛ |
| RusStov .80 | x294 | 15⅞ | 15¾ | 15⅝ | |
| RyanIns .12 | 11 | 19 | 19 | 19 | |
| RykoffSE .40 | 29 | 7½ | 7¼ | 7¼ | |
| Ryland .20 | 234 | 10 | 9¾ | 9¾ | — ¼ |
| RyncoSc | 24 | 5¼ | 5 | 5 | — ¼ |
| SCISys | 406 | 11⅞ | 11 | 11 | — ½ |
| SRICp 1.60 | 8 | 27 | 26½ | 26½ | — ½ |
| Safecrd | 117 | 16 | 14¼ | 14½ | —1½ |
| Safeco 1.50 | 1196 | 33⅝ | 31¼ | 31¼ | —1⅝ |
| StHelGd 2.30e | 553 | 12⅝ | 11⅛ | 12⅝ | +1⅛ |
| StJude | 288 | 30½ | 25 | 30 | +5 |
| StPaul 1.80 | 1831 | 39 | 38⅝ | 38⅝ | — ½ |
| SalmCat .12 | 399 | 4⅛ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | |
| StAnltCn 1 | 155 | 14¼ | 14 | 14 | — ¼ |
| SvnhFd 1.40 | 41 | 17½ | 16½ | 16½ | — ¾ |
| SavWay .10 | 711 | 11¼ | 9⅞ | 11 | +1⅛ |
| ScanDt | 59 | 2 7-16 | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | —1-16 |
| SchookE | 120 | 8½ | 8 | 8¼ | |
| Scherer .24 | 677 | 8¼ | 8⅛ | 8¼ | + ¼ |
| SchlmA .58 | 244 | 15⅝ | 14¼ | 15⅝ | +1½ |
| ScieCmp .20e | 31 | 6⅝ | 6½ | 6⅝ | + ⅛ |
| SciTrmeS | 78 | 7⅝ | 7½ | 7½ | |
| Scope .60 | 240 | 29½ | 27¼ | 29½ | +2¼ |
| Scottin h | 333 | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| Scriptmt .15b | 30 | 11¾ | 11 | 11 | — ¼ |
| SealdAir .40 | 737 | 15⅝ | 15¼ | 15⅝ | |
| SecBco 1.40b | 53 | 19½ | 19¼ | 19¼ | — ¼ |
| SecConn | 331 | 39⅝ | 38¾ | 39¼ | + ¼ |
| SecLfGa .52 | 121 | 13 | 13 | 13 | |
| SeibelsB .80 | 177 | 21½ | 21¼ | 21½ | |
| SelsDelt | 542 | 13⅝ | 12⅝ | 12½ | — ⅛ |
| Sensor .05e | 971 | 20⅝ | 19½ | 20 | + ½ |
| SvcMer .14 | 1698 | 16⅝ | 15⅝ | 16¼ | + ⅜ |
| Svcmstr 1 | 251 | 28⅝ | 28¼ | 28¼ | — ¼ |
| Servico | 1004 | 5½ | 5 | 5¼ | + ¼ |
| ShMedS .40 | 434 | 25½ | 25⅛ | 25¼ | + ⅛ |
| Showmt 2.20 | 172 | 34 | 33⅝ | 33⅝ | |
| Sheldahl | 346 | 6 | 5½ | 5½ | — ¼ |
| Shiseido .41r | 2 | 50¼ | 48½ | 48½ | —1 |
| Shoneys .20 | 379 | 12⅝ | 12½ | 12½ | — ¼ |
| Shorewd .24 | 64 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9½ | |
| SierrRsh .10 | 272 | 9 | 7⅞ | 9 | +1¼ |
| SigmaAl .50 | 52 | 33¼ | 31¼ | 33¼ | +2 |
| SigmaCp | 300 | 9⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | —1 |
| Sigmor .80 | 112 | 17¼ | 16⅝ | 17 | |
| Siliconx .10e | 203 | 18½ | 18 | 18 | — ½ |
| SlvKing | 2096 | 2 | 1⅞ | 2 | + ⅛ |
| Simpsin .80 | 344 | 15¼ | 14½ | 14½ | — ½ |
| SmithFd | 595 | 6½ | 6 | 6⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Society 1.30 | 66 | 19⅜ | 19⅜ | 19⅜ | |
| SolrDev | 1154 | 11-16 | 21-32 | 11-16 | +1-32 |
| SolrCold | 4070 | 7-16 | 13-32 | 7-16 | |
| SolarTec | 11174 | 5-16 | ¼ | ¼ | —1-16 |
| Solarn | 1252 | 1 7-16 | 1⅛ | 1 3-16 | — ¼ |
| SolidSIS | 704 | 11¼ | 10¼ | 11 | + ¾ |
| SolidSIT | 1081 | 11 | 9¾ | 10¾ | + ⅜ |
| SolidPh | 101 | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | |
| Solomon .08 | 154 | 5 | 5 | 5 | |
| SonocoP 1.20a | 59 | 33½ | 32⅝ | 33½ | + ¾ |
| SonomVl | 95 | 5⅝ | 5 | 5¼ | + ⅛ |
| SoraPrt | 141 | 2¼ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | — ⅛ |
| SrceCap 2.10 | 373 | 18⅝ | 18½ | 18½ | — ⅛ |
| SrceC pf2.40 | 71 | 21⅞ | 21⅞ | 21⅞ | — ⅛ |
| SrcePer .22e | 149 | 14⅞ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | — ¼ |
| SoCarNt 1.10b | 110 | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | |
| SoetBPa 2.12 | 2 | 29½ | 29½ | 29½ | |
| SthnAir | 155 | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ | + ½ |
| SthAir wt | 70 | 7⅛ | 6⅞ | 7 | + ½ |
| SoBnAla .92 | 44 | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ | |
| SCalWtr 1.32 | 16 | 14¾ | 14½ | 14¾ | + ¼ |
| SConnGs 2.40 | 26 | 25 | 25 | 25 | |
| Sthnlnd .80 | 154 | 17⅝ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | — ⅛ |
| SthnNat 1.08 | 19 | 22½ | 22 | 22 | — ½ |
| SthldFin .40 | 467 | 19 | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | + ¼ |
| SwFctrs .05a | 374 | 3⅝ | 3½ | 3½ | — ½ |
| SwGsCp 1.10 | 461 | 11⅞ | 11¼ | 11⅜ | + ⅛ |
| SwtDrg .72 | 88 | 13⅝ | 13½ | 13⅝ | |
| SwnLife 1 | 2396 | 26⅝ | 23⅝ | 26⅛ | +2¾ |
| Soversn .05r | 770 | 6¼ | 5 | 5¾ | + ¾ |
| Spacelb | 103 | 19½ | 18⅞ | 19½ | + ½ |
| StafBld .12a | 511 | 15¼ | 14 | 14 | — ⅜ |
| Stampd | 352 | 6⅝ | 6¼ | 6¼ | — ⅛ |
| Standyn 1.28 | 168 | 29½ | 28¾ | 29½ | +1 |
| StLfIns .36 | 4 | 18 | 18 | 18 | |
| StdMicro | 428 | 9⅞ | 9⅛ | 9½ | + ⅜ |
| StdRegs 1.60 | 52 | 25 | 24¾ | 25 | + ¼ |
| Standun | 294 | 8⅛ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | + ⅛ |
| StanHP 1.60 | 329 | 25¼ | 24¼ | 25¼ | +1 |
| Staodyn | 946 | 3⅛ | 2⅞ | 3½ | + ⅜ |
| StaStBo 1.60 | 145 | 23 | 22¾ | 22¾ | — ¼ |
| StateGe .15b | 142 | 5¼ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | |
| StkNShk .22 | 172 | 4 | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | |
| StechrT .30 | 197 | 9¼ | 8¼ | 8⅛ | + ⅜ |
| SterlSt .20 | 20 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | |
| StewStv .44 | x886 | 22¼ | 21½ | 22¼ | + ¾ |
| Stewinf 1.16 | 301 | 31 | 27½ | 27½ | —3½ |
| StrawCl 1.40b | 13 | 27 | 27 | 27 | |
| SturmR 1e | 49 | 24 | 23 | 23½ | + ½ |
| Subaru .15 | 778 | 7⅝ | 7⅜ | 7⅝ | + ¼ |
| SubrBcp 1.40 | 94 | 17¼ | 17 | 17¼ | + ⅛ |
| Sullair .60 | 849 | 16¼ | 16 | 16¼ | + ¼ |
| Sumito 1.08 | 12 | 15⅝ | 14¾ | 15⅝ | + ⅝ |
| SumitEn .30 | 104 | 9½ | 9¼ | 9¼ | — ¼ |
| SumitPr | 345 | 4⅝ | 4 | 4¼ | + ¼ |
| SunBkFl .72 | 1011 | 14⅝ | 14⅛ | 14¼ | + ¼ |
| SunitO | 3216 | 11⅞ | 9⅞ | 11¾ | +2¼ |
| Suntec | 256 | 2⅝ | 2⅜ | 2½ | |
| SupDirS .28 | 36 | 8⅛ | 7⅝ | 8⅛ | + ½ |
| SuperEl .30 | 142 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Surgical | 437 | 15 | 14 | 14 | —1 |
| Swedlw .20 | 32 | 6⅝ | 6½ | 6⅝ | + ⅛ |
| SykesDta | 217 | 8⅝ | 8 | 8¼ | + ¼ |
| SyrSupp 1.20a | 6 | 29 | 28 | 29 | + ½ |
| SystGen | 137 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | |
| SystEng .12 | 261 | 10⅝ | 9¼ | 10½ | +1 |
| TBarInc | 266 | 19 | 17½ | 17¾ | —1¼ |
| TDK .62r | | 91¾ | 88¼ | 88¼ | —1¼ |
| TONM | 3857 | 21-32 | 17-32 | 21-32 | +1-32 |
| TPC | 170 | 8⅝ | 8½ | 8¼ | + ⅛ |
| TallyCp .20 | 8 | 12 | 12 | 12 | |
| Tampax 2.20a | 1929 | 29 | 27½ | 27⅝ | — ½ |
| Tandem | 989 | 29⅝ | 29¼ | 29⅜ | — ½ |
| TaxCpA h | 181 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | |
| TecorE | 25 | 11 | 10½ | 11 | + ½ |
| TecumP 2.80a | 35 | 65 | 63½ | 63½ | —1 |
| TecoPr .65e | 18 | 11⅝ | 11½ | 11⅝ | |
| TeleCom | 769 | 25⅝ | 23½ | 25½ | +2 |
| TeleEap | 228 | 8⅝ | 7¾ | 8⅛ | + ⅜ |
| Telecrat .32 | 87 | 17 | 16 | 16 | —1 |
| Telefile | 266 | 3⅝ | 3¼ | 3⅝ | + ⅜ |
| Telenet | 230 | 20⅝ | 19½ | 19½ | — ½ |
| TelrtLsp .20b | 99 | 5 | 4⅞ | 5 | |
| TeltrnSv | 181 | 2⅜ | 2¼ | 2¼ | — ⅛ |
| Temtexs | 5 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | |
| Tendrft | 56 | 1⅛ | 1 | 1 | — ⅛ |
| Tennant 1.08 | 144 | 28 | 27½ | 28 | + ½ |
| TennOff | 589 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| TenVBn .80 | 101 | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | + ⅛ |
| TermDats | 173 | 10½ | 10¼ | 10¼ | — ¼ |
| Tesdata | 1552 | 25 | 22¼ | 22¼ | +3⅛ |
| TexABs 1.08 | 148 | 27⅝ | 26 | 26 | —1⅛ |
| TexAOils | 1023 | 7⅝ | 7¼ | 7¼ | — ⅜ |
| ThermEl | 403 | 35¾ | 34¼ | 34½ | — |
| ThetidCp | 193 | 6⅝ | 6 | 6¼ | + |
| ThdNtCp 1 | 45 | 23⅜ | 23⅛ | 23¼ | + |
| Threshd | 158 | 9⅝ | 8⅞ | 8⅝ | — |
| ThrftLsg s | 430 | 7⅛ | 5½ | 6⅝ | — |
| Ti-Corp 2 | 34 | 22 | 21½ | 22 | + |
| TideRoy 1.37e | 35 | 36½ | 34 | 34½ | —2 |
| Timbrld .16b | 56 | 7⅝ | 7½ | 7⅝ | + |
| Timeplx | 163 | 8⅝ | 8¼ | 8¼ | — |
| Tiprary | 1026 | 9⅜ | 8¾ | 9⅜ | — |
| TobKatz .25 | 184 | 4⅝ | 4¼ | 4¼ | + |
| Tocom | 47 | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | |
| TokioF 1.21r | 81 | 117 | 110½ | 115⅛ | +5 |
| ToledMn | 1235 | 7¼ | 6⅛ | 6⅞ | — |
| ToledTr 2 | 47 | 35 | 34¾ | 34¾ | — |
| TomisOil | 1277 | 6¾ | 6¼ | 6⅛ | + |
| TomisO wt | 599 | 2¼ | 2 | 2¼ | + |
| TomisO un | 395 | 9 | 8¼ | 9 | + |
| TopepsTr .14r | 157 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | |
| TescoCp | 10255 | 15⅝ | 13¾ | 14⅝ | — |
| TowerPd .15e | 7 | 15½ | 15 | 15¼ | + |
| TowleM .88 | 409 | 26 | 24 | 25⅛ | +1 |
| Towle pf.88 | 79 | 23 | 21 | 21 | |
| Toyota .50r | 66 | 45¼ | 43⅝ | 44 | —1 |
| ToyRUs | 1183 | 16¼ | 16⅛ | 16¼ | |
| TransDit | 102 | 5⅛ | 4⅞ | 5⅛ | + |
| Trnsnt | 204 | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| TrnsOcO | 58 | 20¼ | 19⅝ | 20¼ | + |
| TrnspLf .08l | 270 | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ | |
| Tratec .08 | x91 | 9½ | 9 | 9¼ | + |
| USSugr 3 | 54 | 43 | 43 | 43 | |
| USSurg | 294 | 19⅞ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | + |
| USTrck 1.20a | 107 | 15⅝ | 15⅛ | 15⅝ | + |
| USTrsI 1.90 | 154 | 26½ | 26 | 26 | — |
| UVaBsh 1.44 | 99 | 24⅝ | 24½ | 24½ | |
| Univinst .70 | 213 | 24⅝ | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | — |
| UnivVolt | 17 | 4⅛ | 4½ | 4½ | — |
| UnivPat | 158 | 12 | 11¾ | 11¾ | |
| UnivRE .78e | 160 | 9½ | 9¼ | 9½ | + |
| UpPenP 1.80 | 31 | 17¼ | 17 | 17 | — |
| UtahBcp .80 | 9 | 13⅜ | 13½ | 13⅜ | + |
| VanlRe 2.76e | 865 | 23⅞ | 22⅝ | 23¼ | +1 |
| VallAsc | 36 | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | |
| ValBkAr 1.20 | 682 | 23¾ | 23½ | 23½ | — |
| ValyLab | 261 | 20⅛ | 18⅝ | 19⅝ | +1 |
| Valmnt | 231 | 16⅝ | 15¾ | 16⅛ | +1 |
| ValtecCp | 1556 | 11⅝ | 10½ | 10⅞ | + |
| Valtekin | 110 | 8¼ | 7½ | 7½ | — |
| VanDus .48b | 37 | 19⅝ | 19½ | 19½ | |
| VanDyk | 74 | 9 | 8½ | 8½ | — |
| VanShak .40a | 746 | 13 | 12⅝ | 13 | + |
| VandrEn | 299 | 7 | 6½ | 6½ | |
| Varcolnt .12 | 355 | 23¾ | 23⅜ | 23⅜ | |
| Varlen .28 | 101 | 11 | 10⅞ | 11 | |
| Velcro .70 | 1079 | 10⅞ | 9⅞ | 10¼ | + |
| Verbatm | 914 | 26½ | 23¼ | 26¼ | +3 |
| Vicons | 13 | 9½ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | — |
| VictroSt .10 | 1650 | 14 | 11¾ | 13½ | +1 |
| VideoCps | 272 | 7⅝ | 6½ | 7⅝ | +1 |
| VaChem .92 | 30 | 21¼ | 20½ | 21¼ | + |
| VaintSp | 47 | 10¼ | 10 | 10 | — |
| VaNBsh 1 | 421 | 15 | 14¼ | 14⅞ | + |
| VaRE .70e | 13 | 12 | 11¾ | 11⅞ | — |
| VisaExp | 636 | 1⅞ | 1⅜ | 1⅞ | + |
| VisulSci h | 170 | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ | |
| Vitram .10r | 35 | 7 | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | — |
| Vogart | 27 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | |
| VoltInfo | 19 | 15 | 14¾ | 15 | |
| VolumSh .60 | 325 | 24¼ | 24⅛ | 24¼ | |
| VlntCap | 245 | 15⅝ | 14⅜ | 15½ | + |
| WD40 Co1.20 | 51 | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ | |
| Wabash | 322 | 5⅛ | 4⅞ | 5⅛ | + |
| Wacoal .27e | 5 | 22 | 21½ | 21½ | — |
| WaltRty | 38 | 5⅝ | 5¼ | 5⅝ | + |
| WarnEB 1.10 | 154 | 25⅜ | 23¾ | 23⅝ | — |
| WshEnr 1.32 | 30 | 14⅝ | 14½ | 14⅝ | + |
| WashSci | 88 | 5⅝ | 5 | 5⅛ | — |
| WaskoG .14 | | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ | |
| WatrAsc .12 | 960 | 36 | 32¼ | 33¼ | —2 |
| Wavetk | 27 | 13¼ | 13 | 13¼ | + |
| Withfdint | 1099 | 13½ | 12¼ | 12¼ | — |
| WebbCo .72 | 28 | 18⅝ | 18½ | 18⅝ | + |
| WebbRss | 1631 | 18½ | 13½ | 17 | +3 |
| Weisfld .30e | 27 | 12¼ | 12 | 12 | — |
| WelkG .79e | 1177 | 5 | 4 13-16 | 5 | +3 |
| WigmMa .60a | 89 | 9¼ | 8½ | 9¼ | + |
| Wellch | 544 | 38½ | 38½ | 38½ | |
| Wendys .40 | 3080 | 20 | 17¼ | 17¼ | —1 |
| WstDrel 4.35e | 639 | 33⅝ | 31 | 33⅝ | +2 |
| WestCo .40 | 128 | 13¼ | 12¾ | 13¼ | + |
| WstClPt | 152 | 14⅝ | 13½ | 14⅝ | + |
| WnCasS 1.40 | 264 | 33 | 33 | 33 | |
| WnDeep 1.44e | 668 | 11⅝ | 10⅞ | 11⅛ | + |
| WnDigtl | 512 | 3⅝ | 3 | 3⅝ | + |
| WnGear .40a | 448 | 12⅛ | 10⅞ | 12⅛ | +1 |
| WHold 4.85e | 850 | 30⅝ | 29⅝ | 30¼ | + |
| WMarEl .15e | 120 | 14½ | 13¾ | 13¾ | — |
| WnMtg .05e | 59 | 4¼ | 4 | 4¼ | + |
| WnOilSh | 250 | 5⅝ | 5⅛ | 5½ | + |
| WmorC 1.60 | 1132 | 32⅜ | 30½ | 30½ | — |
| Weltrau .70b | 360 | 13½ | 13 | 13½ | + |
| WienAir | 159 | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | |
| Wiener .36 | 31 | 10 | 9½ | 9¾ | + |
| WileyJh 1.16 | 13 | 27 | 27 | 27 | |
| Willamt 1.24 | 465 | 32⅝ | 32⅛ | 32⅝ | |
| WlmsT 2.80a | x52 | 31½ | 31 | 31 | |
| WlsnHJ .20 | 334 | 16¼ | 15¼ | 16⅛ | + |
| WinnsSt .80b | 60 | 28⅝ | 27 | 28⅝ | +1 |
| WintPkT .60 | 82 | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ | |
| WisrOil 3.20 | 11 | 61½ | 60½ | 61 | — |
| WixCp .84 | 708 | 36¼ | 35⅛ | 36¼ | + |
| Wolohn .30 | 434 | 7⅛ | 6⅞ | 7⅛ | + |
| WolvAlu .70 | 30 | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ | |
| WoodDa .48 | 75 | 12¾ | 12½ | 12¾ | + |
| WoodLaf 1.70 | 67 | 28 | 27½ | 28 | + |
| WorcBcp .40 | 163 | 12 | 11¾ | 11¾ | |
| WWEng | 3623 | 8⅝ | 7 9-16 | 8½ | + |
| Worthin .48 | 661 | 32¼ | 31½ | 32 | + |
| WymnG .80 | 309 | 25 | 24 | 25 | + |
| WyaNat 1.24 | x26 | 26½ | 26½ | 26½ | |
| XcorInt | 350 | 11¾ | 11¼ | 11¼ | — |
| Xomax .40 | 333 | 13⅜ | 13 | 13 | |
| Xidex | 353 | 26⅝ | 22 | 26¼ | +4 |
| YlowFrt .68 | x1905 | 20½ | 20 | 20 | — |
| ZenNat .30 | 272 | 23 | 21¼ | 22½ | +1 |
| ZionUta .84 | 108 | 19¼ | 19¼ | 19¼ | |
| Zondvn .28 | 44 | 22½ | 21½ | 21½ | —1 |
| Zond wt | 103 | 13⅝ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | — |

# Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the April 27, 1979 's closing inter bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

| | $ | £ | DM | FF | L.it. | Gldr. | BF com. | SwissF. | Dan.Kr. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amsterdam | 2.0515 | 4.204 | 108.43 * | 47.17 * | 0.2428 | — | 6.818 * | 119.73 * | 38.82 * |
| Brussels (a) | 30.10 | 61.69 | 15.901 | 6.91775 | 3.5615 * | 14.6685 | — | 17.562 | 5.6935 |
| Frankfurt | 1.8923 | 3.893 | — | 43.48 * | 2.237 x | 92.30 * | 6.286 * | 110.40 * | 35.80 * |
| London (b) | 2.0558 | — | 3.8905 | 8.948 | 1,735.50 | 4.218 | 61.95 | 3.52 | 10.871 |
| Milan | 846.15 | 1,734.10 | 446.84 | 194.28 | — | 412.16 | 28.099 | 492.85 | 160.07 |
| New York (c) | — | 2.057 | 1.8945 | 4.354 | 845.00 | 2.0535 | 30.13 | 1.7133 | 5.2885 |
| Paris | 4.35275 | 8.925 | 229.92 * | — | 5.1495 x | 212.17 * | 14.4575 * | 253.90 * | 82.37 * |
| Zurich | 1.7145 | 3.528 | 90.58865 * | 39.39115 * | 0.2027 | 83.573 * | 5.69555 * | — | 32.42555 * |
| ECU | 1.33336 | 0.650673 | 2.52472 | 5.80611 | 1,128.49 | 2.73685 | 40.1541 | 2.28564 | 7.05281 |

The following are dollar values as quoted on the London foreign exchange market: Danish krona: 5.288; Escudo: 49.05; Israeli £: 22.61; Peseta: 66.145; Schilling: 13.91; Sw.krona: 4.40; Yen: 219.57; Norw. krona: 5.1595; Fin mark: 4.0065; Belgian financial franc: 30.71; Hong Kong $: 5.085; Singapore $: 2.2037; Canadian $: 87.515 U.S. cents.

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.

ECU: European Currency Unit, as quoted in Brussels.

Closing rates or official fixings for European centers; 2pm EST rates for New York.

# Insurance Stocks

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| AcdmyInsGp | 568 | 3 9-16 | 3 13-16 | +9-16 |
| AmBkrInsFla .40 | 33 | 9½ | 9⅞ | — ⅛ |
| ABkrLfFla .36b | 50 | 14½ | 15 | + ⅛ |
| AmCapitol .12e | 23 | 2¼ | 2⅝ | |
| AmCwlthFn | 4 | 2½ | 2⅞ | — ⅛ |
| AmFidelLfe .08 | 4 | 9 | 10 | + ⅛ |
| AmGrtyFin .10b | 16 | 7⅛ | 7⅞ | — ⅛ |
| AmIncmLfe | 17 | 18 | 18⅝ | |
| AmIntlGrp .42 | 216 | 48¼ | 49⅝ | — ¾ |
| AmInvstLife .20e | 242 | 3¾ | 4¼ | |
| AmNatlFinl .52 | 311 | 12⅞ | 13¼ | — ⅛ |
| AmPioneer Cp | 6 | 1½ | 2¼ | |
| AmReinsur 1.50 | 80 | 59⅜ | 60⅝ | |
| AmResrvCp | 211 | 1⅝ | 2 | + ⅛ |
| AmStatesLf .80 | 3 | 23½ | 24½ | |
| AmUndrwrt .50 | 5 | 7½ | 8 | — ⅛ |
| AnecoReins | 118 | 12½ | 13 | |
| AssocMadis .10 | 15 | 4⅝ | 4⅞ | |
| BankrsSecLf .50 | 13 | 20 | 20½ | |
| BenefNatCp | | 12½ | 13½ | + ¼ |
| BMA 1 | 21 | 28⅝ | 29⅛ | |
| CarolCasity .32b | | 6⅛ | 6½ | |
| ChaseNatLfe 1 | z1 | 12½ | 13½ | |
| ChespkLfA .24 | | 5⅝ | 5⅞ | |
| ChespkLfB .24 | | 5 | 5¼ | |
| ChubbCorp 2.20 | 188 | 38⅛ | 39⅝ | — ⅛ |
| College Univ .19e | | 34 | 40 | |
| ColonlLfeAcc .40 | 340 | 18⅝ | 19¼ | + ⅛ |
| Columbia Natl .12 | 12 | 14⅝ | 15⅝ | |
| CombinsAm 1.20 | 99 | 17¼ | 17⅝ | |
| ConnGenIns 1.32 | 374 | 36⅜ | 37¼ | — ¼ |
| ContAmLife 1.32 | 11 | 32½ | 35½ | |
| CotinStatLfe .35 | | 6¼ | 6¾ | |
| Criterion Ins.80 | 11 | 19 | 20 | |
| DurhamLife 1.40 | 20 | 51 | 52 | — ¼ |
| ERCCorp 1.20 | 143 | 48½ | 49½ | + ½ |
| EmpFirMar .50 | | 20¾ | 21½ | |
| EmployerCas 1.20b | 21 | 29½ | 31 | |
| EquitIowa 1.20 | 29 | 22½ | 23½ | — ¼ |
| ExcelsiorNY 1 | 1 | 18¼ | 19¼ | |
| FarmHomeLf .25e | 1 | 12¾ | 13¾ | |
| FarmersGrp .84 | 496 | 24⅝ | 24⅞ | — ⅛ |
| FedGuarLfe .20 | 4 | 10½ | 11¼ | |
| FidelCp Va.20 | 130 | 6⅝ | 6¾ | |
| FidelUntLfe 1.40 | 182 | 32¼ | 32⅞ | — ⅜ |
| FinlSecGrp .44 | 30 | 11⅛ | 11⅞ | |
| FstAmFin .50 | 28 | 25¼ | 26¼ | — ½ |
| FstColonyLfe .64 | 10 | 17¾ | 18⅜ | — ¼ |
| FstContlLife .48 | | 13 | 15 | |
| FstExecCps | 41 | 6⅜ | 6⅞ | |
| FstFederLfe .40 | | 11¾ | 13¼ | |
| FstUtdInc | 2 | 2⅝ | 3 | |
| ForemstAmer .40 | 34 | 12½ | 12⅞ | |
| FortuneNats | | 3¼ | 4 | |
| FoundmFnlCp | 10 | ½ | 1 | |
| FounderFinl | 1 | 2⅝ | 2⅞ | |
| GEICOCp .32 | 80 | 8⅛ | 8½ | |
| GEICOCp pf.74 | 60 | 16½ | 17 | |
| GenReinsur 4 | 15 | 170 | 174 | |
| GeoWashtnCp | 37 | 3¼ | 3⅜ | |
| GlobeLfeAc .40 | 91 | 23½ | 24 | — ¼ |
| GovtEmp wt | 1 | 2½ | 2⅞ | |
| GovtEmpLfe .44 | 21 | 15½ | 16 | + ⅛ |
| GuarantyNatl .50 | 50 | 15¼ | 16 | — ⅜ |
| HanoverIns .52 | 19 | 25⅞ | 26⅜ | |
| HartfdStmBl 2 | 12 | 29¾ | 30¾ | — ¼ |
| HomeBenef .92 | | 18 | 19 | — ¼ |
| IndpLbtyLfe | | 1⅞ | 2⅜ | |
| IndepLifeAcc 1.16 | 61 | 19 | 19⅜ | — ⅛ |
| IntrcontLfe .19e | z40 | 5½ | 6 | |
| Interfincl 1.10 | 38 | 20⅜ | 21½ | — ½ |
| IntLfeHld | z24 | 3⅛ | 3⅜ | |
| InvHeritKy .30 | | 12 | 12⅝ | |
| InvestorsIns | 7 | 1⅛ | 1⅜ | |
| InvtInsHld .17e | | 7½ | 8½ | |
| JeffrsnNatLf .52 | 27 | 33½ | 34½ | |
| KansCityLfe 2 | 8 | 59½ | 60½ | |
| KemperCorp 1.60 | 50 | 28 | 28⅝ | |
| KyCentLfe .50 | 26 | 15¾ | 16¼ | — ¼ |
| LibrtyNatLfe 1 | 140 | 22⅝ | 23⅝ | — ⅛ |
| LifeInsGa 1.44 | 14 | 57½ | 58¼ | |
| LifeInvInc .20 | 238 | 12½ | 13 | |
| Lifesurance | 18 | 8¼ | 9 | — ¼ |
| LincIncLf .60a | 12 | 14½ | 16 | |
| LoyalAmLfe .40e | 253 | 18 | 19 | |
| MCMCorp .16 | 8 | 7½ | 7⅞ | — ⅛ |
| MassGen Lfe | | 5 | 6 | |
| ModrnSecL .20e | | 1¼ | 2 | |
| MonarchCap 1.14 | 162 | 21⅜ | 21¾ | — ¼ |
| MonumentCp .92 | 238 | 30½ | 31¼ | — ¾ |
| MatClAmIns .14 | | 3¾ | 4¾ | |
| MutSavLfe .92 | | 18⅝ | 19⅝ | |
| NNCorp 2 | 28 | 28½ | 29¼ | — ½ |
| NatLifeFla .28b | 25 | 8¾ | 9¼ | |
| NatOldLine .36 | 72 | 9⅝ | 9⅞ | |
| NatResrvLf .50l | | 16 | 16⅝ | |
| NatSecIns .26 | z25 | 15⅝ | 16⅜ | |
| NatWestn Lf | 134 | 8⅝ | 9 | — ¼ |
| NationwideA .60 | 2 | 16¼ | 17¼ | |
| NJLife Co | 10 | 2 1-16 | 2¼ | +1-16 |
| NorthCentrl .25 | 5 | 15½ | 17 | |
| NorNatLfe .15e | | 5 | 6½ | |
| NowstNatLfe 1.04 | 47 | 28¼ | 29 | — ¼ |
| OhCasualty 1.40 | 58 | 29⅜ | 30⅜ | — ⅛ |
| OldRepInt 1.24 | 43 | 26¼ | 27 | |
| PacStd Life | 60 | 4¼ | 4⅝ | |
| PensIrIns .20 | 5 | 12½ | 13½ | |
| Penn Life .12 | 634 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | — ⅛ |
| PiedmtMan .14 | 5 | 8¼ | 9 | |
| PreferdRisk .50 | | 18½ | 19½ | |
| Pres Life | | 4¾ | 5½ | |
| ProtectiveLfe 1.52 | 8 | 41½ | 42½ | — ¼ |
| ProvLfeAcc 1.48 | 14 | 42 | 43½ | — ½ |
| ReliableLife 1.10e | | 21½ | 22½ | |
| RepbNatLfe .60 | 83 | 18 | 18½ | — ⅛ |
| RyanIns Grp.12 | z1 | 19 | 20 | |
| SRICp 1.60 | 1 | 26½ | 28½ | — ½ |
| SafecoCorp 1.50 | 100 | 31¼ | 31⅜ | — ¼ |
| StPaulCos 1.80 | 870 | 38⅝ | 38⅞ | — ¼ |
| SecurAmLfe .60b | 13 | 11 | 11¼ | |
| SecurConn Lfe | 44 | 39¼ | 40 | — ½ |
| SecurLfeGa .52 | 16 | 13 | 13⅞ | |
| SoonerLfin | 11 | 7¼ | 8¼ | |
| SouUnAla .20e | 6 | 5⅝ | 6¼ | |
| SouthlandFin .40 | 151 | 18⅝ | 19¼ | — ¼ |
| SowstnLfe 1 | 814 | 26⅛ | 26⅝ | — ⅛ |
| SovereignCp .05r | 171 | 5⅛ | 6⅛ | |
| StLifeIndiana .36 | z45 | 18 | 18⅝ | |
| StatesmGrp .15b | 14 | 5⅛ | 5⅝ | — ⅛ |
| TransprtLfe .08l | 111 | 12¾ | 13¼ | |
| Unicoa | 2 | 26½ | 30½ | |
| UnitDiversifd | | ⅝ | 1 | |
| UnFireCasit 1 | | 30 | 31½ | |
| UnPresLfes | 107 | 8⅝ | 9¼ | + ½ |
| UnitSvLf ill | 2 | 2 | 3 | — ½ |
| UnitSvcLife .80 | 20 | 14⅞ | 15¼ | — ⅛ |
| WestnCasSur 1.40 | 37 | 33 | 33½ | |
| WestnStatLfe .60b | 9 | 17½ | 18½ | |
| Windsor Lfe | 2 | 2½ | 3 | |
| ZenithNat Ins.30 | 47 | 22½ | 23½ | — ½ |

# INTERNATIONAL BONDS

*(a weekly list of non-dollar-denominated issues)*

**DM Bonds (average prices)**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Arbed 6¾-87 | 98.75 | |
| Asiat Entwickl. Bk.7-85 | 100.00 | |
| Australien 5¾-89 | 91.50 | |
| Brasilien 7¾-84 | 101.30 | |
| Brasilien 6¾-85 | 96.75 | |
| C C C E 7-89 | 99.10 | |
| C N T 7¼-83 | 101.50 | |
| C F P 8½-85 | 105.00 | |
| C F P 6½-84 | 100.90 | |
| C N P 6-87 | 94.50 | |
| Euratom 5¾-87 | 89.50 | |
| E I B 6¾-84 | 102.00 | |
| E I B 6-89 | 92.50 | |
| Eurofima 8-83 | 108.50 | |
| Eurofima 6½-88 | 98.75 | |
| Europarat 7-83 | 101.50 | |
| Europarat 6¼-87 | 93.75 | |
| E W G 7¼-83 | 102.00 | |
| Finnland 7-87 | 99.50 | |
| Forsmarks 5¾-90 | 90.50 | |
| Gen Zentralbk Wien 6-87 | 96.50 | |
| Hydro Ontario 6½-87 | 97.25 | |
| I A D 7-87 | 99.25 | |
| I A D 6¼-88 | 93.55 | |
| I C I 7½-87 | 101.00 | |
| I C I 6¾-87 | 100.50 | |
| Kingd of Denmark 6-88 | 92.50 | |
| Kingd of Denm 5¼-84 | 93.10 | |
| Kobe 6½-87 | 99.25 | |
| Kopenhagen 7½-86 | 104.00 | |
| Montreal 7-87 | 99.00 | |
| Neuseeland 7½-86 | 101.10 | |
| Neuseeland 7-87 | 101.00 | |
| Neuseeland 5¼-86 | 91.00 | |
| Norg Kommunalbk 6-89 | 92.50 | |
| Norpipe 6-89 | 92.00 | |
| Norsea Gas 7-89 | 100.75 | |
| Norsk Hydro 6¾-89 | 97.75 | |
| Oesterreich 6¾-85 | 101.25 | |
| Quebec Provinz 7½-87 | 103.00 | |
| Quebec Hydro 6½-87 | 99.50 | |
| Quebec Hydro 6¼-87 | 97.20 | |
| Sanko Steamship 8½-84 | N.Q. | |
| Sanko Steamship 7-84 | 100.75 | |
| Schweden 6-89 | 93.85 | |
| Voest 6¾-89 | 98.50 | |
| Weltbank 6¾-87 | 99.25 | |
| Weltbank 8-82 | 104.60 | |
| Weltbank 6½-85 | 96.50 | |
| Weltbank 5¾-90 | 89.00 | |
| **Units of Account DM Basis** | | |
| Comm Urb 8-86 | 143.75 | - |
| C C A 8-86 | 143.75 | - |
| Cred Nat 8-86 | 143.75 | - |
| Denmark 8-86 | 143.75 | - |
| E.S.B. (Irl) 8¼-86 | 143.75 | - |
| Escom 8¼-86 | 142.25 | - |
| Manitoba 7-89 | 143.75 | - |
| Nancy 8-86 | 143.75 | - |
| Norges 7¾-86 | 143.75 | - |
| Reed 6¾-86 | 142.25 | - |
| S.D.R. 8-86 | 145.50 | - |
| Apel 9½-85 | 105.00 | 106.50 |
| Cofiroute 9-89 | 103.00 | 104.50 |
| Cop City 7-93 | 91.00 | 92.50 |
| Cop City 8¾-86 | 102.50 | 104.00 |
| Cop City 9¼-85 | 105.00 | 106.50 |
| Cop City 10-79 | 100.00 | - |
| C.C.A. 9¼-85 | 105.00 | 106.50 |
| Cop Tel 9½-85 | 105.50 | 106.50 |
| Enso 9¼-84 | 104.50 | 106.00 |
| Funen Tel 9-84 | 104.50 | 106.00 |
| G.I.S. 9⅞-83 | 104.00 | 106.50 |
| Helsinki 10-83 | 106.00 | 107.50 |
| Iceland 8¼-88 | 101.00 | 102.50 |
| Iceland 9¼-86 | 104.00 | 106.00 |
| Iceland 10-94 | 109.00 | - |
| Imatran 8½-87 | 101.50 | 103.00 |
| Imatran 9¼-85 | 106.50 | 108.00 |
| Ind M Bk 9½-83 | 103.50 | 105.00 |
| Ireland 9¼-82 | 102.50 | 104.00 |
| Ireland 9¾-84 | 105.00 | 106.50 |
| K.L.I. 7¾-93 | 98.00 | 99.50 |
| Manitoba 9¼-85 | 106.50 | 108.00 |
| Oslo 8⅞-92 | 103.50 | 105.00 |
| Oslo 9¼-85 | 104.00 | 105.50 |
| Oslo 10-81 | 103.00 | 104.50 |
| Pechiney 8¾-89 | 102.00 | 103.50 |
| S.D.R. 7-93 | 92.50 | 94.00 |
| S.D.R. 9½-87 | 103.00 | 104.50 |
| S.D.R. 9¼-85 | 104.50 | 106.00 |
| St. Oil Ind. 8-88 | 99.50 | 101.00 |
| Swed State 9¼-85 | 106.50 | 108.00 |
| **Canadian Dollars** | | |
| Conpac 9¼-83 | 97⅛ | 97⅝ |
| Ford 9¼-83 | 96⅝ | 97⅛ |
| GMAC 9¼-83 | 97⅛ | 97⅝ |
| Hudson Bay 10¼-81 | 99½ | 100¼ |
| Manitoba 9¼-85 | 96 | 96¾ |
| Royal Canada 9½-88 | 98½ | 99 |
| Roynat 9½-80 | 98¼ | 98¾ |
| Texasgulf 10-86 | 99¾ | 100¼ |
| Toronto Dominion 9-82 | 97 | 97½ |
| Union Carbide 9¾-86 | 100 | 100½ |
| **European Currency Units** | | |
| S.Africa 8-86 | 99¼ | 100¼ |
| E.N.E.L. 7¼-86 | 99½ | 100½ |
| Interfrigo 7½-86 | 100½ | 102 |
| *For trading in DM* | | |
| **French Francs** | | |
| BASF 7½-87 | 88.00 | 89.00 |
| CNA 9¾-87 | 101.00 | 102.00 |
| CECA 10½-82 | 101.00 | 102.00 |
| Charbonnages 10¼-82 | 101.75 | 102.75 |
| Cim Lafarge 7½-87 | 85.75 | 86.75 |
| Cred Fonc 10¼-82 | 101.50 | 102.50 |
| EIB 7¼-88 | 84.00 | 85.00 |
| Paribas 10¼-82 | 100.75 | 101.75 |
| Peugeot 10-83 | 101.00 | 102.00 |
| Quebec Prov 7½-87 | 86.50 | 87.50 |
| Rhone-Poulenc 10½-80 | 100.50 | 101.50 |
| St. Gobain 10-80 | 100.50 | 101.50 |
| World Bank 7¼-87 | 85.50 | 86.50 |
| **Guilders** | | |
| ABN 9½-79 | 99.75 | 100.50 |
| AMRO 9½-79 | 99.75 | 100.50 |
| Arbed 6¼-80 | 98.75 | 99.50 |
| BP 6-79 | 99.25 | 100.00 |
| Cons Foods 6½-80 | 98.75 | 99.50 |
| Eurofima 5¾-79 | 99.25 | 100.00 |
| EIB 9½-79 | 99.75 | 100.50 |
| Govett 6½-79 | 99.25 | 100.00 |
| KLM 6-79 | 99.25 | 100.00 |
| Ned Gas Un. 9¾-79 | 100.00 | 100.75 |
| Philips 6-79 | 99.25 | 100.00 |
| St. Brands 6½-79 | 99.25 | 100.00 |
| **Luxembourg Francs** | | |
| Asian Bank 6¾-87 | 91.00 | 93.00 |
| EIB 7086 | 97.50 | 98.50 |
| Burmah 7-86 | 90.00 | 92.00 |
| Cons Eur 7-87 | 91.50 | 93.50 |
| Denmark 6¾-87 | 91.00 | 93.00 |
| Gr. Met.Hot. 6¾-87 | 86.00 | 88.00 |
| Finland 7-87 | 90.50 | 92.50 |
| ISE 6½-87 | 95.00 | 97.00 |
| Reed 6¾-87 | 86.00 | 88.00 |
| Slater 7¼-87 | 78.00 | - |

**Kredietlux Indices**
(Base 100 May 1, 1977)

| | April 11 | April 25 |
|---|---|---|
| UC 77 | 128.642 | 128.834 |
| UC 9 | 98.782 | 98.482 |
| DM | 100.50 | 100.07 |
| FF | 112.394 | 112.606 |
| F Lux | 102.906 | 102.962 |

## Consolidated Trading Of NYSE Listings

Week Ended April 27, 1979

| | Sales | High | Low | Last | Chge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| GPU Cp | 2,461,000 | 11⅞ | 10⅛ | 10⅞ | —1¼ |
| Ramada In | 1,487,900 | 12⅝ | 11¼ | 12¾ | +⅞ |
| Duke Pow | 1,435,500 | 18¼ | 16½ | 17⅝ | —⅛ |
| CharterCo | 1,599,400 | 12⅝ | 8⅝ | 12⅝ | +4¼ |
| FairchCam | 1,563,700 | 52½ | 41¾ | 51¾ | +7⅝ |
| AmTT | 1,517,720 | 59⅞ | 58½ | 58⅝ | —⅞ |
| GulfOil | 1,482,900 | 27¾ | 26¼ | 27⅝ | +1⅛ |
| CharterCo | 1,371,700 | 18⅝ | 14¼ | 18¼ | +4¼ |
| Texacolnc | 1,306,000 | 27⅛ | 25⅝ | 27¼ | +1¼ |
| Howrd John | 1,241,300 | 13⅝ | 10⅞ | 13⅝ | +2⅞ |
| GenMotors | 1,070,800 | 60⅛ | 58⅛ | 58⅝ | —⅛ |
| Polaroid | 1,010,600 | 36½ | 33⅝ | 34¼ | +1½ |
| PennCent | 1,010,200 | 22⅛ | 20⅝ | 22¼ | +1⅛ |
| CaesarsWld | 995,600 | 77⅝ | 66 | 75½ | —1 |
| SearsRoeb | 991,300 | 21¼ | 20⅞ | 20½ | —⅛ |
| AmerHess | 966,600 | 35⅛ | 31 | 34¼ | +2⅝ |
| PogoProd | 943,400 | 16⅛ | 14½ | 14⅞ | +⅛ |
| BallyMfg | 929,200 | 78⅛ | 70¾ | 76⅝ | +1 |
| McDermott | 915,500 | 18⅝ | 16⅝ | 18½ | Unch |
| SterlDrug | 876,300 | 19⅞ | 18¼ | 19⅞ | +½ |

Issues Traded In: 2,113
Advances: 966; declines: 905; unchanged: 232
New highs: 133; new lows: 89

**Volume**

| | |
|---|---|
| This week | 154,910,000 shares |
| Last Week | 146,800,000 shares |
| 1978 same week | 203,040,000 shares |
| 1979 to date | 2,335,457,195 shares |
| 1978 to date | 1,937,640,000 shares |
| 1977 to date | 1,179,880,000 shares |

# Chicago Options Table

| Option & price | | Vol. | Last | Vol. | Last | Vol. | Last | Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | — May — | | — Aug — | | — Nov — | | N.Y. |
| A E P | 25 | 10 | 1-16 | a | a | 36 | ⅛ | 21½ |
| Am Hos | 25 | 16 | ¾ | a | a | 3 | 2⅛ | 25½ |
| Am Hos | 30 | a | a | 2 | ¼ | 2 | ½ | 25½ |
| A M P | 30 | 34 | 3¼ | 9 | 4⅛ | a | a | 33½ |
| A M P | 35 | 9 | ¼ | 24 | 1 | a | a | 33½ |
| Bally | 30 | 14 | 46½ | a | a | b | b | 76⅝ |
| Bally | 35 | 1 | 41½ | a | a | b | b | 76⅝ |
| Bally | 40 | 9 | 36 | a | a | b | b | 76⅝ |
| Bally | 45 | 10 | 31 | a | a | b | b | 76⅝ |
| Bally | 50 | 130 | 26⅝ | 3 | 27½ | 2 | 29 | 76⅝ |
| Bally | 60 | 930 | 16½ | 44 | 19⅝ | 1 | 22 | 76⅝ |
| Bally | 70 | 1683 | 7½ | 374 | 12⅝ | 77 | 15⅝ | 76⅝ |
| Bally | 80 | b | b | 289 | 7¼ | 106 | 10⅛ | 76⅝ |
| Baxter | 35 | 4 | 4⅛ | a | a | a | a | 39⅜ |
| Baxter | 40 | 26 | 11-16 | 11 | 2 | 3 | 2 13-16 | 39⅜ |
| Baxter | 45 | 2 | 1-16 | 12 | ½ | b | b | 39⅜ |
| Blk Dk | 15 | a | a | 3 | 6⅝ | a | a | 21⅜ |
| Blk Dk | 20 | 193 | 1⅜ | 43 | 1⅞ | 9 | 2⅛ | 21⅜ |
| Blk Dk | 25 | 101 | 1-16 | 11 | ¼ | 19 | ⅝ | 21⅜ |
| Boeing o | 33⅜ | 182 | 8⅝ | 88 | 9¼ | a | a | 42⅛ |
| Boeing o | 40 | 638 | 2⅝ | 118 | 4⅞ | 26 | 6⅛ | 42⅛ |
| Boeing o | 46⅝ | 995 | ¼ | 485 | 1 13-16 | 191 | 3 | 42⅛ |
| Boeing o | 53⅜ | 200 | 1-16 | 297 | ½ | 281 | 1 5-16 | 42⅛ |
| Boeing | 40 | b | b | 172 | 4⅞ | 13 | 6⅛ | 42⅛ |
| Boeing | 45 | b | b | 336 | 2 3-16 | 132 | 3½ | 42⅛ |
| Bois C | 30 | 21 | 4⅛ | 14 | 4⅝ | a | a | 34¼ |
| Bois C | 35 | 34 | 7-16 | 27 | 1⅝ | 64 | 2⅝ | 34¼ |
| C B S | 50 | a | a | 4 | ½ | a | a | 45⅜ |
| Coke | 40 | 35 | 11-16 | 12 | 1 9-16 | 4 | 2½ | 39⅜ |
| Coke | 45 | a | a | 25 | 7-16 | 3 | ⅞ | 39⅜ |
| Colgat | 15 | 13 | 3¼ | a | a | a | a | 18⅛ |
| Colgat | 20 | 19 | 1-16 | 15 | 5-16 | 39 | ⅝ | 18⅛ |
| Cmw Ed | 20 | a | a | 2 | 3½ | b | b | 23⅝ |
| Cmw Ed | 25 | a | a | 8 | ¼ | 10 | 9-16 | 23⅝ |
| C Data | 25 | 12 | 10⅛ | 3 | 11⅛ | b | b | 36 |
| C Data | 30 | 483 | 6¼ | 31 | 7¼ | 40 | 7½ | 36 |
| C Data | 35 | 628 | 1 11-16 | 148 | 3⅛ | 74 | 4⅝ | 36 |
| C Data | 40 | 369 | 3-16 | 454 | 1½ | b | b | 36 |
| C Data | 45 | 11 | 1-16 | b | b | b | b | 36 |
| GnDyn o | 28 | 10 | 3⅝ | 3 | 4⅝ | b | b | 31¼ |
| GnDyn o | 32 | 176 | ⅛ | 23 | 2¼ | b | b | 31¼ |
| GnDyn o | 36 | 110 | 1-16 | 54 | ⅜ | b | b | 31¼ |
| Gn Dyn | 30 | 177 | 1⅜ | 36 | 3⅛ | 2 | 4½ | 31¼ |
| Gn Dyn | 35 | 376 | ⅛ | 191 | 1 5-16 | a | a | 31¼ |
| Hewlet | 70 | 15 | 23⅝ | a | a | b | b | 94⅛ |
| Hewlet | 80 | 31 | 14 | 24 | 15½ | 4 | 18 | 94⅛ |
| Hewlet | 90 | 79 | 5 | 30 | 8¼ | 3 | 11¼ | 94⅛ |
| Hewlet | 100 | 443 | ½ | 38 | 3½ | a | a | 94⅛ |
| H Inns | 15 | 244 | 4⅝ | 113 | 5⅛ | 83 | 5⅝ | 19½ |
| H Inns | 20 | 874 | 11-16 | 634 | 1 15-16 | 201 | 2½ | 19½ |
| H Inns | 25 | 218 | 1-16 | b | b | b | b | 19½ |
| Honwll | 50 | 592 | 16¼ | 584 | 16⅝ | b | b | 66¼ |
| Honwll p | 50 | 3 | 1-16 | 173 | ⅛ | b | b | 66¼ |
| Honwll | 60 | 385 | 6½ | 101 | 8⅛ | 23 | 9⅞ | 66¼ |
| Honwll p | 60 | 188 | 1-16 | 437 | 1 | 68 | 1⅞ | 66¼ |
| Honwll | 70 | 1989 | ⅜ | 524 | 2⅛ | 84 | 4⅛ | 66¼ |
| Honwll p | 70 | 1958 | 3⅝ | 286 | 5⅛ | 64 | 6½ | 66¼ |
| Honwll | 80 | 43 | 1-16 | 387 | ⅜ | 218 | 1⅜ | 66¼ |
| Honwll p | 80 | 14 | 13⅝ | 9 | 13⅝ | 3 | 14⅛ | 66¼ |
| In Flv | 20 | 6 | 3⅛ | a | a | a | a | 22⅛ |
| In Flv | 25 | 10 | 1-16 | a | a | a | a | 22⅛ |
| J Manv | 20 | a | a | 3 | 5⅝ | a | a | 25⅛ |
| J Manv | 25 | 122 | 9-16 | 81 | 1⅞ | 12 | 1 11-16 | 25⅛ |
| J Manv | 30 | 5 | 1-16 | 108 | ¼ | b | b | 25⅛ |
| MGIC | 20 | a | a | a | a | 5 | 2 15-16 | 21⅛ |
| Mobil | 60 | 580 | 20⅛ | a | a | a | a | 80⅛ |
| Mobil | 65 | 554 | 15½ | 7 | 16 | a | a | 80⅛ |
| Mobil | 70 | 114 | 11 | 67 | 11½ | 18 | 11⅛ | 80⅛ |
| Mobil | 80 | 518 | 1 5-16 | 392 | 3 | 196 | 4 | 80⅛ |
| N Semi | 15 | 11 | 6⅝ | 6 | 6⅝ | a | a | 21⅜ |
| N Semi | 20 | 351 | 1⅜ | 128 | 3 | 32 | 3⅞ | 21⅜ |
| N Semi | 25 | 476 | ⅛ | 249 | ⅞ | 73 | 1⅜ | 21⅜ |
| N Semi | 35 | 47 | 1-16 | b | b | b | b | 21⅜ |
| Occi | 15 | 90 | 6⅝ | 3 | 6⅝ | a | a | 21⅞ |
| Occi | 20 | 1209 | 1 9-16 | 375 | 2⅛ | 202 | 2 11-16 | 21⅞ |
| Occi | 25 | 1538 | 1-16 | b | b | b | b | 21⅞ |
| Raythn | 40 | 5 | 6⅛ | a | a | a | a | 46½ |
| Raythn | 45 | 17 | 1⅝ | a | a | a | a | 46½ |
| Raythn | 50 | 118 | 3-16 | 10 | 1 3-16 | 4 | 2⅛ | 46½ |
| Rynlds | 50 | a | a | a | a | 7 | 8⅛ | 56⅝ |
| Rynlds | 60 | 52 | ⅛ | 13 | 11-16 | 7 | 1 7-16 | 56⅝ |
| Slumb o | 60 | 4 | 14 | 5 | 15½ | a | a | 74⅝ |
| Slumb o | 66⅝ | 247 | 8⅛ | 44 | 10⅝ | a | a | 74⅝ |
| Slumb o | 73⅜ | 251 | 2⅜ | 10 | 5 | 9 | 7 | 74⅝ |
| Slumb | 70 | b | b | 45 | 7½ | a | a | 74⅝ |
| Slumb | 80 | b | b | 221 | 2 1-16 | 51 | 4 | 74⅝ |
| Skylin | 10 | 11 | ⅛ | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1⅛ | 10⅛ |
| Skylin | 15 | a | a | 10 | ⅛ | 4 | 5-16 | 10⅛ |
| Southn | 10 | a | a | a | a | 2 | 3½ | 13⅝ |
| Southn | 15 | a | a | 16 | ⅛ | 191 | 3-16 | 13⅝ |
| St Ind | 45 | 536 | 17⅝ | b | b | b | b | 62½ |
| St Ind | 50 | 555 | 12½ | 10 | 12⅝ | 3 | 13 | 62½ |
| St Ind | 60 | 234 | 2½ | 50 | 3½ | 65 | 4⅛ | 62½ |
| Tx Glf | 20 | 6 | 2⅝ | 7 | 3½ | a | a | 22⅝ |
| Tx Glf | 25 | 140 | 1-16 | 33 | 13-16 | 30 | 1 3-16 | 22⅝ |
| U A L | 20 | 81 | 4¼ | 66 | 4⅝ | 42 | 5¼ | 24⅛ |
| U A L | 25 | 726 | 7-16 | 587 | 1 9-16 | 220 | 2⅜ | 24⅛ |
| U A L | 30 | 271 | 1-16 | 318 | ⅜ | 212 | 1 | 24⅛ |
| U A L | 35 | 19 | 1-16 | 143 | 3-16 | b | b | 24⅛ |
| U Tech | 35 | 21 | 4⅝ | a | a | a | a | 39⅝ |
| U Tech | 40 | 141 | ⅛ | 160 | 1⅞ | 11 | 2 11-16 | 39⅝ |
| U Tech | 45 | 382 | 1-16 | b | b | b | b | 39⅝ |
| J Walt | 25 | 10 | 7 | 2 | 7 | a | a | 32½ |
| J Walt | 30 | 204 | 2⅜ | 8 | 3¼ | 2 | 3⅝ | 32½ |
| Wllms | 15 | 5 | 3½ | a | a | a | a | 18½ |
| Wllms | 20 | 359 | 1-16 | 192 | 11-16 | 16 | 15-16 | 18½ |
| | | — Jun — | | — Sep — | | — Dec — | | |
| Bruns | 15 | 786 | ½ | 414 | 1 | 34 | 1⅛ | 14⅝ |
| Bruns | 20 | a | a | 13 | ⅛ | 12 | ¼ | 14⅝ |
| Dow Ch | 25 | 192 | 2 | 80 | 2½ | 160 | 3⅛ | 26⅝ |
| Dow Ch | 30 | 171 | ¼ | 241 | ¾ | 46 | 1 1-16 | 26⅝ |
| Ford | 40 | 664 | 5⅛ | 20 | 6 | 7 | 5⅝ | 44⅝ |
| Ford | 45 | 424 | 11-16 | 99 | 1⅜ | 595 | 2 7-16 | 44⅝ |
| Ford | 50 | a | a | a | a | 26 | ⅝ | 44⅝ |
| Gen El | 45 | 43 | 4¼ | 5 | 4⅞ | a | a | 49 |
| Gen El | 50 | 163 | ⅛ | 41 | 1⅜ | 52 | 2 1-16 | 49 |
| Gen El | 55 | a | a | 1 | ¼ | b | b | 49 |
| G M | 50 | 300 | 8⅞ | 84 | 8⅞ | 26 | 9¼ | 58⅝ |
| G M p | 50 | 415 | 1-16 | 114 | ½ | 53 | 15-16 | 58⅝ |
| G M | 60 | 911 | 1 | 116 | 2 | 94 | 2 11-16 | 58⅝ |
| G M p | 60 | 379 | 3¼ | 64 | 4⅝ | 27 | 5⅛ | 58⅝ |
| G M | 70 | a | a | 2 | 1-16 | a | a | 58⅝ |
| G M p | 70 | 10 | 12⅝ | a | a | a | a | 58⅝ |
| Glf Wn | 10 | 2 | 4⅞ | 6 | 4⅞ | 7 | 4⅝ | 14¼ |
| Glf Wn | 15 | 476 | ¼ | 158 | ⅝ | 126 | ⅞ | 14¼ |
| Glf Wn | 20 | a | a | 2 | 1-16 | b | b | 14¼ |
| I T T | 25 | 34 | 3¼ | 3 | 3⅝ | 6 | 4 | 28⅝ |
| I T T | 30 | 25 | 3-16 | 38 | 9-16 | 52 | 15-16 | 28⅝ |
| I T T | 35 | a | a | 2 | 1-16 | b | b | 28⅝ |
| K mart | 25 | 82 | 1⅜ | 27 | 2⅛ | 5 | 2 13-16 | 26½ |
| K mart | 30 | 10 | ⅛ | 40 | ¼ | 45 | ⅝ | 26½ |
| Kenn C | 20 | 24 | 3⅛ | 5 | 4 | 19 | 4⅝ | 22¾ |
| Kenn C | 25 | 336 | ½ | 59 | 1⅛ | 76 | 1⅜ | 22¾ |
| Mc Don | 40 | 242 | 4⅞ | 9 | 5⅛ | 2 | 6½ | 44⅛ |
| Mc Don | 45 | 126 | 11-16 | 123 | 2⅛ | 5 | 3⅛ | 44⅛ |
| Mc Don | 50 | 21 | ¼ | 19 | ¾ | b | b | 44⅛ |
| N C R | 60 | 261 | 9 | a | a | a | a | 68⅝ |
| N C R | 70 | 425 | 2 | 323 | 4⅛ | 47 | 5⅝ | 68⅝ |
| R C A | 25 | 31 | 2¼ | 7 | 2½ | 14 | 3⅛ | 26⅝ |
| R C A | 30 | 140 | ⅛ | 80 | 7-16 | 24 | 11-16 | 26⅝ |
| Sears | 20 | 133 | 15-16 | 104 | 1 7-16 | 87 | 1 15-16 | 20½ |
| Sears | 25 | 137 | 1-16 | 63 | 3-16 | 153 | 7-16 | 20½ |
| Syntex | 30 | 134 | 8 | 11 | 8 | a | a | 37½ |
| Syntex | 35 | 349 | 3½ | 81 | 4⅛ | 18 | 5½ | 37½ |
| Syntex | 40 | 975 | 1 3-16 | 215 | 2 5-16 | 38 | 3 | 37½ |
| | | — Jul — | | — Oct — | | — Jan — | | |
| Alcoa | 45 | 3 | 10½ | a | a | b | b | 54⅝ |
| Alcoa | 50 | 34 | 5⅛ | 3 | 6½ | a | a | 54⅝ |
| Alcoa | 60 | 371 | 1 11-16 | 114 | 1⅜ | 22 | 3 | 54⅝ |
| Am Exp | 30 | 1 | 1 11-16 | 10 | 2¼ | a | a | 30⅛ |
| Am Tel | 55 | 9 | 4¼ | 20 | 4⅞ | 101 | 5¼ | 58⅝ |
| Am Tel | 60 | 669 | ⅜ | 143 | 1½ | 164 | 1⅞ | 58⅝ |
| Am Tel | 65 | 994 | 1-16 | 34 | 3-16 | 25 | ⅜ | 58⅝ |
| Atl R | 50 | 115 | 15⅝ | 5 | 16½ | b | b | 65⅝ |
| Atl R | 60 | 70 | 6 | 24 | 7 | 14 | 7⅝ | 65⅝ |
| Atl R | 70 | 55 | 15-16 | 25 | 2 | 22 | 2½ | 65⅝ |
| Avon | 45 | 82 | 3¼ | 18 | 4⅝ | 80 | 5½ | 48⅛ |
| Avon p | 45 | 254 | 13-16 | 71 | 1 9-16 | 22 | 2 | 48⅛ |
| Avon | 50 | 294 | 1¼ | 27 | 2 3-16 | 84 | 3 | 48⅛ |
| Avon p | 50 | 330 | 3¼ | 102 | 4 | 2 | 4½ | 48⅛ |
| Avon | 60 | 2 | 1-16 | 5 | ¼ | b | b | 48⅛ |
| Avon p | 60 | 34 | 12⅛ | 10 | 12 | b | b | 48⅛ |
| BankAm | 25 | 26 | 11-16 | 79 | 1⅛ | 2 | 2 | 25½ |
| BankAm | 30 | 232 | 1-16 | 50 | ¼ | 7 | 9-16 | 25½ |
| Beth S | 20 | 8 | 3⅝ | 2 | 4 | b | b | 23⅛ |
| Beth S | 25 | 193 | 7-16 | 41 | 15-16 | 23 | 1⅜ | 23⅛ |
| Burl N | 35 | 15 | 11½ | 9 | 11⅝ | b | b | 46½ |
| Burl N | 40 | 102 | 6⅛ | 50 | 7¼ | b | b | 46½ |
| Burl N | 45 | 88 | 2 7-16 | 39 | 3⅛ | 5 | 3¾ | 46½ |
| Burl N | 50 | 21 | ⅜ | 28 | ⅞ | 11 | 1½ | 46½ |
| Burrgh | 60 | a | a | 10 | 12 | a | a | 70⅛ |
| Burrgh | 80 | 4 | ⅜ | a | a | a | a | 70⅛ |
| Citicp | 20 | 40 | 3⅝ | 48 | 4 | a | a | 22⅞ |
| Citicp | 25 | 135 | 5-16 | 112 | 13-16 | 102 | 1 3-16 | 22⅞ |
| Citicp | 30 | a | a | 13 | ⅛ | b | b | 22⅞ |
| Delta | 35 | 10 | 4⅞ | a | a | a | a | 38⅝ |
| Delta | 40 | 105 | 1½ | 3 | 2⅜ | 5 | 4 | 38⅝ |
| Delta | 45 | 24 | 5-16 | a | a | 34 | 1½ | 38⅝ |
| Delta | 50 | a | a | 11 | 5-16 | b | b | 38⅝ |
| Dig Eq | 60 | 10 | 1⅛ | a | a | a | a | 54⅝ |
| Disney | 40 | 18 | 11-16 | 3 | 2 1-16 | a | a | 37⅝ |
| Disney | 45 | 24 | ¼ | a | a | b | b | 37⅝ |
| du Pnt | 120 | 5 | 14¼ | a | a | a | a | 131⅝ |
| du Pnt | 130 | 96 | 7⅞ | 30 | 11⅛ | a | a | 131⅝ |
| du Pnt | 140 | 183 | 3½ | 87 | 7⅝ | 4 | 9½ | 131⅝ |
| du Pnt | 150 | 153 | 1¼ | 13 | 4 | b | b | 131⅝ |
| Eas Kd | 50 | 30 | 13½ | b | b | b | b | 63 |
| Eas Kd p | 50 | 35 | ⅛ | b | b | b | b | 63 |
| Eas Kd | 60 | 683 | 4⅞ | 184 | 6½ | 141 | 7⅝ | 63 |
| Eas Kd p | 60 | 1057 | 1 5-16 | 234 | 2¼ | 61 | 3 | 63 |
| Eas Kd | 70 | 1058 | ¾ | 383 | 2⅛ | 117 | 3⅛ | 63 |
| Eas Kd p | 70 | 381 | 7¼ | 19 | 7⅝ | 15 | 8 | 63 |
| Exxon | 45 | 150 | 8⅝ | a | a | b | b | 53⅛ |
| Exxon | 50 | 382 | 3⅝ | 38 | 3⅞ | 41 | 4¼ | 53⅛ |
| Exxon | 60 | 27 | 3-16 | 53 | ⅜ | 70 | 1 | 53⅛ |
| F N M | 15 | 10 | 1 11-16 | a | a | a | a | 16⅛ |
| F N M | 20 | 332 | 1-16 | 7 | ⅛ | 290 | ¼ | 16⅛ |
| Fluor | 30 | 2 | 11 | 1 | 11 | b | b | 40½ |
| Fluor | 35 | 61 | 6⅛ | a | a | a | a | 40½ |
| Fluor | 40 | 43 | 2⅝ | 19 | 3⅜ | 27 | 4½ | 40½ |
| Fluor | 45 | 51 | ⅛ | 18 | 1⅛ | 6 | 2⅝ | 40½ |
| GtWst o | 16⅝ | 28 | 3 | a | a | b | b | 19 |
| GtWst o | 20 | 3 | 13-16 | a | a | b | b | 19 |
| GtWst o | 23⅛ | a | a | 3 | ⅝ | b | b | 19 |
| Gt Wst | 15 | 21 | 4⅝ | a | a | a | a | 19 |
| Gt Wst | 20 | 110 | ⅜ | 10 | 1⅜ | 2 | 2⅛ | 19 |
| Halbtn | 50 | 134 | 17⅝ | a | a | b | b | 67 |
| Halbtn | 60 | 58 | 8 | a | a | b | b | 67 |
| Halbtn | 70 | 203 | 1 15-16 | 106 | 3⅝ | a | a | 67 |
| Homstk | 30 | 95 | 3 | 10 | 3⅝ | 12 | 4⅝ | 3 |
| Homstk | 35 | 138 | 13-16 | 73 | 1½ | 216 | 2⅛ | 3 |
| Homstk | 40 | 14 | 3-16 | b | b | b | b | 3 |
| Hou OM | 15 | 57 | 4⅝ | 31 | 4⅝ | 14 | 4⅝ | 1 |
| Hou OM | 20 | 832 | ⅜ | 356 | 1⅜ | 104 | 2⅛ | 1 |
| Hou OM | 25 | 149 | 3-16 | b | b | b | b | 1 |
| I N A | 40 | 5 | 4⅛ | 12 | 4⅞ | 2 | 5¼ | 4 |
| I N A | 45 | 69 | ⅝ | 4 | 1⅜ | 30 | 2½ | 4 |
| I B M | 260 | 57 | 52 | b | b | b | b | 31 |
| I B M p | 260 | 220 | ⅛ | b | b | b | b | 31 |
| I B M | 280 | 232 | 34¾ | b | b | b | b | 31 |
| I B M p | 280 | 1261 | 1½ | b | b | b | b | 31 |
| I B M | 300 | 1606 | 19¼ | 172 | 27 | 169 | 22¼ | 31 |
| I B M p | 300 | 1902 | 5⅝ | 113 | 9⅞ | 224 | 13 | 31 |
| I B M | 320 | 2678 | 8⅝ | 267 | 16¼ | 155 | 22 | 31 |
| I B M p | 320 | 597 | 14¾ | 114 | 20 | 145 | 22¼ | 31 |
| In Har | 30 | 155 | 8¼ | b | b | b | b | 3 |
| In Har | 35 | 163 | 3⅝ | a | a | 13 | 5¼ | 3 |
| In Har | 40 | 247 | ⅜ | 18 | 1⅜ | 20 | 2⅛ | 3 |
| In Har | 45 | 3 | ⅛ | 18 | ½ | 21 | 1 | 3 |
| In Min | 45 | 37 | 1 7-16 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 2¾ | 4 |
| In Pap | 35 | 18 | 10¼ | a | a | b | b | 4 |
| In Pap | 40 | 5 | 5⅝ | a | a | a | a | 4 |
| In Pap | 45 | 186 | 1⅝ | a | a | 2 | 3¼ | 4 |
| In Pap | 50 | 27 | ⅜ | a | a | 2 | 1½ | 4 |
| John J | 70 | 29 | 2⅝ | 5 | 4⅝ | a | a | 6 |
| John J | 80 | a | a | 29 | 1⅛ | a | a | 6 |
| Kerr M | 45 | 25 | 4⅝ | a | a | a | a | 4 |
| Kerr M | 50 | 48 | 2 | 5 | 3⅛ | 62 | 4⅛ | 4 |
| Kerr M | 60 | a | a | 18 | 13-16 | b | b | 4 |
| Merck | 50 | 15 | 18½ | b | b | b | b | 6 |
| Merck | 60 | 30 | 8⅞ | 13 | 10 | a | a | 6 |
| Merck | 70 | 342 | 2 | 55 | 3⅝ | 11 | 4 | 6 |
| Merck | 80 | a | a | 12 | ⅝ | b | b | 6 |
| Merrll | 15 | 5 | 3⅝ | a | a | a | a | 1 |
| Merrll | 20 | 96 | ¼ | 19 | 1⅛ | 55 | 1 13-16 | 1 |
| M M M | 50 | 4 | 6⅝ | a | a | a | a | 5 |
| M M M | 60 | 84 | 1 | 103 | 1⅝ | 6 | 2 15-16 | 5 |
| M M M | 70 | 2 | ⅛ | 35 | 7-16 | b | b | 5 |
| Monsan | 50 | 39 | 1⅞ | 57 | 2½ | 3 | 3⅝ | 4 |
| Monsan | 60 | 19 | 1-16 | 1 | 5-16 | 6 | 15-16 | 4 |
| Nw Air | 25 | 1 | 3⅝ | a | a | a | a | 2 |
| Nw Air | 30 | 16 | 1 | 10 | 1 13-16 | a | a | 2 |
| Nw Air | 35 | 5 | ⅛ | 40 | ⅜ | a | a | 2 |
| Pennz | 30 | 15 | 8 | 6 | 7⅝ | b | b | 3 |
| Pennz | 35 | 497 | 3⅛ | 31 | 3⅞ | 9 | 4 | 3 |
| Pennz | 40 | 673 | ⅛ | 248 | 1⅜ | 57 | 1 11-16 | 3 |
| Pepsi | 25 | 43 | ⅞ | 8 | 1½ | 2 | 2 1-16 | 2 |
| Pepsi | 30 | 14 | ⅛ | 34 | 5-16 | 1 | 9-16 | 2 |
| Polar | 30 | 318 | 5⅝ | 89 | 6½ | 12 | 7¼ | 3 |
| Polar | 35 | 363 | 2⅜ | 248 | 3⅝ | 69 | 4⅜ | 3 |
| Polar | 40 | 659 | ⅜ | 350 | 1 13-16 | 38 | 2¾ | 3 |
| Polar | 45 | 136 | ⅛ | 232 | ¾ | b | b | 3 |
| Polar | 50 | 127 | ⅛ | 180 | ⅜ | b | b | 3 |
| Polar | 60 | 2 | 1-16 | 110 | ⅛ | b | b | 3 |
| Sperry | 45 | 21 | 5⅝ | a | a | 1 | 7⅛ | 4 |
| Sperry | 50 | 231 | 2 1-16 | 38 | 3⅝ | 21 | 4 | 4 |
| Sperry | 60 | a | a | 2 | 9-16 | a | a | 4 |
| Squibb | 25 | 82 | 6⅛ | b | b | b | b | 3 |
| Squibb | 30 | 53 | 2⅛ | 1 | 3⅜ | 4 | 4 | 3 |
| Squibb | 35 | 397 | ⅛ | 56 | 1½ | 9 | 2¼ | 3 |
| StorTec | 25 | 12 | 19⅞ | b | b | b | b | 4 |
| StorTec | 30 | 76 | 14⅞ | 2 | 15⅛ | b | b | 4 |
| StorTec | 35 | 198 | 11⅛ | 30 | 12¼ | 12 | 13 | 4 |
| StorTec | 40 | 584 | 7¼ | 127 | 8 | 8 | 10⅛ | 4 |
| StorTec | 45 | 1011 | 4⅛ | 126 | 6⅛ | 85 | 7⅜ | 4 |
| StorTec | 50 | 858 | 2 5-16 | 200 | 4⅛ | b | b | 4 |
| Tandy | 20 | a | a | a | a | 1 | 4⅝ | 2 |
| Tandy | 25 | 77 | ⅞ | 1 | 1⅝ | a | a | 2 |
| Tandy | 30 | 14 | ⅛ | a | a | b | b | 2 |
| Teldy o | 73⅜ | 55 | 47½ | b | b | b | b | 1 |
| Teldy o | 83 | 109 | 38⅜ | b | b | b | b | 1 |
| Teldy o | 92⅛ | 321 | 30 | 209 | 33 | b | b | 1 |
| Teldy o | 101⅛ | 117 | 22¼ | 14 | 26 | b | b | 1 |
| Teldy o | 110⅝ | 120 | 14½ | 30 | 19½ | b | b | 1 |
| Teldy o | 119⅞ | 85 | 9 | 155 | 13½ | b | b | 1 |
| Teldyn | 110 | 196 | 14⅝ | 23 | 19⅞ | 14 | 22½ | 1 |
| Teldyn | 120 | 971 | 8¼ | 72 | 13⅛ | 59 | 17½ | 1 |
| Teldyn | 130 | 1050 | 4½ | 165 | 9 | 52 | 12¼ | 1 |
| Tex In | 70 | 14 | 14⅛ | a | a | a | a | 8 |
| Tex In | 80 | 9 | 6½ | 2 | 8 | a | a | 8 |
| Tex In | 90 | 14 | 1⅞ | 2 | 3⅜ | 3 | 5 | 8 |
| Tex In | 100 | 7 | ⅛ | a | a | b | b | 8 |
| Upjohn | 40 | 62 | 5⅝ | 5 | 6⅛ | a | a | 4 |
| Upjohn | 45 | 76 | 2 | 19 | 3⅛ | 3 | 4⅛ | 4 |
| Upjohn | 50 | 91 | 7-16 | 47 | 1⅝ | a | a | 4 |
| Weyerh | 25 | a | a | 5 | 5 | a | a | 2 |
| Weyerh | 30 | 112 | 15-16 | 52 | 1 9-16 | a | a | 2 |
| Weyerh | 35 | 50 | 3-16 | 15 | ⅜ | 8 | ¾ | 2 |
| Xerox | 45 | 1 | 13⅛ | b | b | b | b | 5 |
| Xerox | 50 | 149 | 8⅛ | 22 | 9¼ | 3 | 10⅛ | 5 |
| Xerox | 60 | 261 | 1 9-16 | 155 | 3 | 56 | 4⅛ | 5 |
| Xerox | 70 | 13 | ⅛ | 7 | 11-16 | b | b | 5 |

Total volume 93,010 Open interest 1,5
a—Not traded. b—No option offered. p—Put.
Sales in 100s. Last is premium (purchase price).

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## Euromarket

# Dollar Issues Meeting Resistance; Prices in DM Sector Fall Sharply

By William Ellington

LONDON, April 29 (AP-DJ) — Most new Eurobond issues were meeting resistance from investors last week as the economic news remained unfavorable.

At the end of the week, nine U.S. dollar bond and note issues totaling $505 million were on offer. Since new issue activity has been considerable over the past few weeks, there were signs of indigestion. Some of the recent offerings broke for trading at large discounts from issue price.

Moreover, the market for Deutsche mark denominated Eurobonds encountered the biggest selloff of the year with weekly declines ranging up to 3½ points. German banks stopped supporting the market, apparently in the belief that medium-term interest rates could rise above 8 percent before long from the present level of 7-7¼ percent.

An indication that dollar bonds were not selling well came with a $75-million, 20-year issue of Hydro Quebec. It was quoted Friday at 96½ bid, 97 offered after being priced at 99 bearing a coupon of 10 percent to yield 10.12 percent at maturity. At 96½ bid, the yield was raised to 10.42 percent.

Eurobond salesmen said the relatively long maturity and high coupon rate of the issue should appeal to those investors who believe that short-term interest rates have already reached a peak for the present cycle. But apparently there were not that many investors who were willing to commit money on the basis of this theory and so bonds were left with underwriters.

Mideast investors turned thumbs down on a $75-million, 10-year issue of the European Investment Bank carrying a coupon of 9¾ percent. The issue, sold by a mostly Arab syndicate led by Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting & Investment Co., broke for trading at 97½-98, down from issue price of par.

The EIB is a frequent borrower and some market participants said the performance of its latest issue suggests that the Common Market's lending agency can no longer command the best rate.

A syndicate led by Deutsche Bank is offering a $150-million, five-year Norwegian government note issue carrying a coupon of 9½ percent. It was priced at a premium of 100¼ to yield 9.43 percent at maturity. However, the terms were not what they seemed because syndicate members were reportedly passing on most of their 1⅞ percent gross commission to the investor. Indeed, one portfolio manager said that several of the syndicate managers offered the notes to him at 98¾ to yield 9.96 percent, a level that would be correct if the commission structure of the Eurobond market was low enough to discourage rebates.

A syndicate led by Orion Bank scheduled a $50-million, 10-year issue of Canadian Pacific Ltd. with an indicated coupon of 9⅝ percent. The issue is in the form of collateral trust bonds. This pledge of specific assets would normally be inappropriate for what is Canada's largest industrial company.

However, since Canadian Pacific has issued 4 percent perpetual bonds that have a prior claim to other debt, the Eurobond issue has been given effectively similar status. This was done by collateraliz-

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

## New York Stock Market

NEW YORK, April 29 (NYT) — On Friday, the Federal Reserve apparently pushed rates higher in the money market for the first time since December, and in the process sent the stock market into a modest retreat. It was enough to cause the Dow Jones industrial average to finish at 856.64, down a razor-thin 0.34 points for the week.

The Fed moved after the consumer price index for March increased at a pace that produced a first-quarter compounded inflation of 13 percent, the highest rate in four and a half years.

It was a week when Merrill Lynch raised its research rating on Xerox stock, when Fairchild Camera received a proposal to combine with Gould Inc. and when petroleum refiners found their shares almost as much in demand as their gasoline.

The most spectacular action was seen in Crown Central Petroleum on the American Stock Exchange. After reporting spectacular first-quarter profits on Thursday, Crown Central's stock spurted more than a dozen points to record highs. (Fairchild Camera, the target of recurring merger rumors in recent weeks, rose more than 8 points the same day).

Along with such other companies as Clark Oil & Refining and United Refining, Crown Central is a beneficiary of special gasoline price increases authorized by the Government.

Meanwhile, in a quiet office at 120 Wall Street, Patrick Kildoyle went about his business as protfolio manager for First Investors Discovery Fund. This mutual fund is rated by Lipper Analytical Services as the top performer among 44 capital-appreciation funds with assets of under $25 million. So far this year, First Investors Discovery has seen its per-share asset value appreciate by 24 percent. What's his approach to investing ? What does he look for and what does he avoid?

This fund, as it turns out, is hardly a swinger in the stock market. "We try to dig out situations on our own and not run with the crowd," Mr. Kildoyle states. "Also, we like to take a cautious, value-oriented approach."

There are no huge-capitalization issues such as International Business Machines or Du Pont among the fund's holdings. It likes to operate in what Mr. Kildoyle describes as the "inefficient" sector of the market. This refers to those stocks and groups not followed by a horde of research analysts who issue voluminous reports on big-name companies.

After Mr. Kildoyle "discovers" little stocks and other buyers — hopefully — barge in, he is happy to sell out at a profit. "I want to get in before the professionals," he says.

"One type of company I buy shows the characteristics of progressive growth in revenues and earnings, while also carrying a low price-earning ratio," the portfolio manager explains. As examples, he cites Huntington Heatlh Services, Redken Laboratories and Savin Corporation.

Secondly, he favors "turnaround situations," which are described as typically fast-growing companies that happen to be experiencing difficulties of one sort or another. Examples of this group range from Chemineer, Child World, Ideal Toy and Kuhn Big K Stores to Optical Coating Laboratories, Revell Inc. and United Buying Service.

A third sector of favored investment is the real estate investment trust. "That's a way to buy undervalued stocks that also own real, tangible assets," Mr. Kildoyle explains.

## The U.S. Economic Scene

# Sears Heeds Carter Plea, Sets Price Cut

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON, April 29 (NYT) — Responding to the personal intervention of President Carter, Sears, Roebuck and Co., the largest U.S. retail enterprise, announced Friday that it would reduce some prices this week to stay within Mr. Carter's voluntary price guidelines.

In a second action intended to build credibility for the voluntary price and pay standards, the Council on Wage and Price Stability said that two leading paper firms, the Crown Zellerbach Corp. and the Hammermill Paper Co., were probably violating the price guidelines.

The announcement marked the first time that the administration had made good on repeated threats — including one by Mr. Carter on March 24 — to identify publicly companies believed to be flouting the guidelines.

Both Crown Zellerbach and Hammermill, the council said, contest the finding of "probable noncompliance" on the ground that they are entitled to make use of the exception to the basic price deceleration standard known as the profit-margin test.

### Call by Carter

A telephone call President Carter made to Sears Thursday marked the first time that the president had personally intervened with a company over its prices. Until now, no company has flatly refused council requests for a rollback. Two that acquiesced were the Aluminum Co. of America and the Scott Paper Co.

The Sears action represented a decided victory for the Carter administration, which has been criticized heavily for its apparent inability to prevent the recent acceleration of inflation. On the other hand, Crown Zellerbach and Hammermill Paper appeared to be offering just the sort of resistance the council has feared from industrial companies that don't sell directly to the public and presumably worry less about their public relations.

A joint announcement by Sears and the council brought to an end several days of tense negotiations. As recently as Wednesday, officials said Sears was refusing to reduce prices, to the surprise of Barry Bosworth, the council's director.

On Thursday, Mr. Carter telephoned Edward Telling, chairman of Sears, at the company's office in Chicago and in his absence spoke with Charles Meyer, the senior vice president for public affairs, government officials said.

Sears capitulated to the government Friday morning at a meeting attended by Mr. Telling, Mr. Meyer and other company officials.

In a statement issued by the company, Mr. Telling said Sears "will take selective price reductions in its retail stores and current general catalog next week."

Mr. Telling added that Sears prices have increased since Oct. 1, when the voluntary standards took effect, at an annual rate of 4 percent. "While this compares favorably with the overall consumer price index," which has risen at a rate of 10.7 percent in the last six months, "it may prove to have been slightly above the administration's deceleration standards," the chairman said.

The basic price standard calls on a company to hold price increases to one-half of a percentage point less than its average increases in 1976-77. Because the test turns on average prices, Sears is free to make the reductions wherever it chooses.

Sears's prolonged resistance to a rollback appeared to officials to be part of a larger campaign of the company to assert itself against federal regulation. On Jan. 24, the company challenged the government's equal-opportunity hiring regulations in a suit against 10 federal agencies. Last Tuesday, Sears announced that it was canceling its $20-million-a-year government contracts, a gesture regarded as having only symbolic importance to a company with annual sales of $18 billion.

## [illegible]

By Susan Shellenberger

CHICAGO, April 29 (AP) — Silver futures broke out of a recent price range Friday to lead other precious metals sharply higher on talk of runaway inflation.

Metals traders scurried to cover short or open selling positions, and new inflation-hedge buying emerged as well, analysts said.

Gold futures encouraged the bullish mood as the June contract broke a $247-an-ounce psychological ceiling that had halted rallies earlier in the week.

Also on the Comex, copper futures gained .8 to 1.45 cents a pound, with May quoted at 90.65 cents. The gain came partly in sympathy with other metals futures, and partly on talk that Zaire's exporting agency will not meet part of its future copper delivery commitments because of reported transportation problems.

On the Chicago Board of Trade, wheat futures scored new life-of-contract highs. Prices rose 4¾ to 8½ cents a bushel with the July and September contracts, the first new-crop months, leading the way on talk that continuing cool wet weather both in the United States and the Soviet Union has disrupted spring wheat planting.

Corn futures gained as much as 2 cents a bushel, with the nearby May contract leading the way on talk of possible new export business with the Soviet Union.

Recent exporter buying in corn has triggered continuing talk of exports, and after the close the Agriculture Department said 340,000 tons of U.S. corn has been sold to unknown destinations and 128,000 tons to Yugoslavia, both for shipment before Sept. 30. The department Thursday reported another corn sale of 530,000 metric tons, 200,000 of it for shipment by Sept. 30, to unknown destinations.

On the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange, coffee futures surged by 3.49 to 5.08 cents a pound, scoring new life-of-contract highs for the second consecutive day in the three most distant of six months.

On the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, wire service reports that a consumer boycott of beef may be brewing in the Midwest triggered a cattle futures selloff led by commission houses and a trade house, an analyst said. Profit-taking contributed to the .1- to 1.17-cent-a-pound decline.

# Over-Counter Market

EW YORK (AP)-Weekly Over the Counter ocks giving the high, low, and last bid prices r the week with the net change from the previ- s week's last bid prices. All quotations sup- lied by the National Association of Securities ealers, Inc., are not actual transactions but are epresentative interdealer prices at which these curities could have been sold. Prices do not in- ude retail markup, markdown or commission. Sales supplied by NASD.

| | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ELInd s | 217 | 8 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | |
| EST | 486 | 12¼ | 11 | 11½ | — ½ |
| TO pf.40 | 36 | 5 | 5 | 5 | |
| MCp | 82 | 4½ | 4⅝ | 4½ | |
| adInd | 1105 | 3 9-16 | 2 13-16 | 3 9-16 | + ¾ |
| celrin | 143 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | |
| eloCh s | 43 | 15 | 15 | 15 | |
| cmaEl .24 | 98 | 6¼ | 6 | 6 | — ¼ |
| faRes .10e | 424 | 6⅛ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | — ⅛ |
| dlsnW .50 | 265 | 12 | 11½ | 12 | + ½ |
| dvPoint | 1083 | 7 | 6½ | 6¾ | + ¼ |
| dvMicr | 1937 | 27⅝ | 24¾ | 26½ | +1¾ |
| dvent | 461 | 4¼ | 4 | 4¼ | + ⅜ |
| eroSys | 1549 | 2⅜ | 2¼ | 2⅜ | + ⅜ |
| erosn | 552 | 8⅝ | 7¾ | 8⅝ | + ⅞ |
| flBsh 1.48 | 138 | 22¾ | 22½ | 22¾ | |
| iMet | 38 | 4½ | 4 | 4½ | |
| nico .10e | 1702 | 6½ | 5⅝ | 6½ | + ⅞ |
| rFla | 577 | 5⅛ | 5 | 5 | |
| rlift | 1321 | 1 3-16 | 1 1-16 | 1⅛ | +1-16 |
| gBncp 1.24 | 60 | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | |
| aTGs 2a | 10 | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ | |
| mnoSA 1e | 86 | 25¾ | 25 | 25 | — ¾ |
| askInt | 149 | 8¼ | 8 | 8¼ | |
| mxAlex 1.40 | 1637 | 28 | 27 | 27 | —1 |
| mxBld 1.20 | 873 | 18½ | 17⅜ | 18⅛ | + ⅞ |
| lcolnc .25e | 231 | 22¾ | 19¾ | 22¼ | +3 |
| legBev .30 | 557 | 5 7-16 | 4⅝ | 5¼ | +9-16 |
| dBcsh 1.20 | 74 | 32⅞ | 32¾ | 32⅞ | |
| ldLsr h | 1195 | 5⅛ | 3⅞ | 4⅛ | —1 |
| ldTel .76 | 334 | 16½ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | — ⅛ |
| lyaB .50 | 23 | 9½ | 9 | 9 | — ½ |
| pexCm | 113 | 3½ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | — ⅛ |
| phan | 251 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| phtyp .35e | 115 | 14½ | 13 | 13 | —1¼ |
| rrco | 1615 | 19-32 | 9-16 | 9-16 | —1-32 |
| norex | 900 | 23¼ | 19¾ | 23⅛ | +2⅞ |
| nbadGp .14b | 8 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | |
| hberR | 3451 | 1⅝ | 1 7-16 | 1⅝ | +5-16 |
| ncole | 1280 | 1 1-16 | 15-16 | 1 1-16 | |
| perols .30 | 101 | 7⅝ | 7¼ | 7¼ | — ⅛ |
| kTPa 1b | 58 | 19¼ | 19¼ | 19¼ | |
| krFla .40 | 1634 | 10⅛ | 9¼ | 9½ | + ¼ |
| kLfFl .36b | 490 | 14½ | 13⅝ | 14½ | + ⅞ |
| lyBk .52r | 33 | 25¾ | 25¾ | 25¾ | |
| lipper .84 | 33 | 4¼ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | — ⅛ |
| dLf .08 | 60 | 9 | 8⅝ | 9 | |
| itron .80 | 82 | 12⅜ | 12 | 12⅜ | + ⅜ |
| nCp .04 | 341 | 25 | 25 | 25 | |
| latchr 1.24 | x45 | 17½ | 17¼ | 17½ | |
| urn .86e | 424 | 3½ | 3⅜ | 3 7-16 | —1-16 |
| reet .48 | 1651 | 12⅝ | 12 | 12⅝ | + ⅝ |
| rtyFn .10b | 147 | 7½ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | — ⅛ |
| mein | 374 | 2½ | 2¼ | 2½ | + ¼ |
| omShd | 338 | 8⅝ | 7⅝ | 8⅝ | +1 |
| cmLf | 293 | 18½ | 17⅝ | 18 | — ½ |
| mF 1 | x198 | 17½ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | —1⅜ |
| dGp .42 | 1530 | 50½ | 48⅝ | 48⅝ | —1⅞ |
| Micros | 1717 | 14 | 13 | 14 | + ⅞ |
| lonitr | 170 | 18 | 17⅜ | 18 | |
| atFn .52 | 2155 | 13⅛ | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | — ⅛ |
| atHld .84 | 12 | 11½ | 11¼ | 11½ | + ¼ |
| Nucl | 718 | 9⅛ | 9 | 9⅛ | — ⅜ |
| ocInf | 450 | 2½ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | — ⅛ |
| uasar | 1263 | 23¾ | 21⅛ | 23¼ | +1¼ |
| Rein 1.50 | 1715 | 59¾ | 57⅛ | 59¾ | + ½ |
| esMg | 746 | 19½ | 18½ | 19¼ | |
| Resv | 538 | 1⅝ | 1½ | 1⅝ | + ⅛ |
| ecCp 2 | 140 | 28¼ | 28 | 28 | — ¼ |
| atLf .90 | 30 | 23½ | 21 | 23½ | +2 |
| ndrwt .50 | 70 | 7¾ | 7½ | 7½ | |
| eldng .88 | 194 | 16½ | 16¼ | 16½ | + ¼ |
| lcor | 213 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | |
| tlerr | 517 | 3⅛ | 3 | 3 | — ⅛ |
| ocmp .16b | 488 | 16¼ | 14⅝ | 16¼ | +1⅝ |
| udite .18 | 362 | 8½ | 8⅛ | 8⅝ | + ¼ |
| alaic | 548 | 21 | 18½ | 19¾ | + ¾ |
| rsInd .28 | 127 | 5⅝ | 5¼ | 5¼ | — ⅛ |
| rJcb | 886 | 8½ | 7⅝ | 8⅛ | + ¾ |
| coR | 976 | 13½ | 12½ | 12½ | — ⅞ |
| SA .37e | 1284 | 5¾ | 5 9-16 | 5 11-16 | + ⅛ |
| AGd 2.45e | 633 | 26⅝ | 25⅞ | 26½ | +1 |
| eusB .88 | 2652 | 24½ | 23⅞ | 23⅞ | — ¼ |
| aCp .36 | 781 | 9¼ | 8⅝ | 9 | + ⅜ |
| co h | 677 | 1 9-16 | 1 7-16 | 1½ | |
| bm .22e | 121 | 10¼ | 9¾ | 10¼ | |
| dMH | 699 | 12¾ | 11¾ | 12¾ | + ⅜ |
| bShld | 14 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| hleEn .06r | 18 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | |
| enGp | 717 | 4⅛ | 3⅝ | 3¾ | + ¼ |
| oPet | 1525 | 11⅜ | 9⅝ | 10½ | + ¼ |
| ontE | 153 | 6¼ | 6 | 6 | |
| Bk .76b | 479 | 16¼ | 15½ | 16 | + ½ |
| WGs .76 | 198 | 20¼ | 20 | 20¼ | |
| kSy | 261 | 5⅛ | 3¾ | 4½ | + ¾ |
| Way | 5 | 17½ | 17 | 17 | — ½ |
| Cola .80a | 180 | 23 | 22½ | 22¾ | + ¼ |
| dHst .24 | 203 | 8½ | 8⅛ | 8½ | + ¼ |
| Mad .10 | 115 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | |
| ena h | 707 | 5 | 4¾ | 4¾ | |
| eLf 1.44 | 137 | 16⅛ | 16 | 16 | — ⅛ |
| tAm .24b | 125 | 7⅝ | 7½ | 7½ | — ¼ |
| tBcp .76 | 66 | 13⅝ | 13½ | 13½ | |
| tOil | 45 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | |
| nStl .70 | 29 | 15½ | 15¼ | 15¼ | — ½ |
| dOcn | 367 | 9½ | 9 | 9¼ | — ¼ |
| a-Trol | 779 | 23 | 19 | 22½ | +3½ |
| MdLb | 153 | 4 | 3½ | 3⅝ | — ¼ |
| ptrol .20 | 76 | 18 | 18 | 18 | |
| ntek | 473 | 25 | 23½ | 24¾ | +1¼ |
| cMt | 101 | 24¼ | 21 | 23½ | +2¼ |
| O 2.80 | 293 | 34 | 33½ | 33¾ | — ¼ |
| v | 197 | 4 5-16 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | —3-16 |
| dW .08e | 146 | 14¼ | 13 | 14 | +1 |
| dCp s | 429 | 9 | 8 | 8⅝ | + ⅝ |
| erBr .24 | 68 | 7⅝ | 7¼ | 7¼ | — ⅛ |
| erFe 1.60a | 43 | 42 | 40½ | 41½ | +1 |
| wLy .70 | 152 | 27½ | 27⅛ | 27⅜ | + ¼ |
| ohio 1.40b | 100 | 21 | 21 | 21 | |
| okla 1.04 | 80 | 14½ | 14 | 14½ | + ¼ |
| shNJ 2.20 | 52 | 22½ | 22 | 22½ | + ½ |
| cWst 1.40a | 236 | 31½ | 29½ | 31 | +1½ |
| oHE 1.52 | 48 | 14⅝ | 14¼ | 14¼ | — ⅜ |
| ldE 1.02 | 6 | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ | |
| omp h | 46 | 6¼ | 6 | 6 | — ¼ |
| elw 2.32 | 11 | 25 | 24 | 25 | +1 |
| mRt .95e | 767 | 14⅝ | 13⅞ | 14⅝ | + ¼ |
| ecLf .50 | 571 | 20⅛ | 19⅝ | 20 | + ⅜ |
| rSC 1.20b | 27 | 19 | 19 | 19 | |
| toG .40 | 235 | 16¾ | 15½ | 16¾ | +1 |
| orGr .80 | 197 | 19 | 17⅝ | 19 | +1⅛ |

| | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Borden 1 | 54 | 17 | 15¾ | 16¼ | — ¾ |
| BarntBk .88 | 463 | 20¾ | 20¼ | 20¾ | — ¼ |
| BarrisC .15 | 127 | 14¼ | 13¾ | 14¼ | |
| Basco | 36 | 12¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ | — ½ |
| BsRNY | 492 | 2⅛ | 2 1-16 | 2 1-16 | —1-16 |
| BassFin | | 13¼ | 13 | 13¼ | + ¼ |
| BasstFr .80a | 172 | 16¼ | 16 | 16 | — ¼ |
| BayBks 2.30 | 202 | 33½ | 32 | 32¾ | + ¾ |
| BaylsMk .60 | x48 | 18¼ | 18 | 18 | — ¼ |
| BaylyCp .20 | 75 | 14½ | 13½ | 13½ | —1 |
| BearCrk .24 | 15 | 8¼ | 8 | 8¼ | + ¼ |
| BeardOil .08 | 44 | 13½ | 13 | 13¼ | — ¼ |
| BeefBlsn | 204 | 6 | 5½ | 5½ | — ¼ |
| Beehvlnt | 161 | 4⅞ | 4⅝ | 4⅞ | + ⅜ |
| Beeline .80 | 16 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | |
| Bekins .30 | 433 | 7 | 6¼ | 7 | + ¾ |
| Belknap 1 | x44 | 14¼ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | — ⅛ |
| BenfNat | 18 | 12½ | 12¼ | 12½ | |
| BentlyL | 395 | 11¼ | 10¾ | 10¾ | — ½ |
| Berkley .20 | 147 | 14 | 14 | 14 | |
| BelzLab .24 | 1491 | 31¼ | 30¾ | 31 | — ¼ |
| BevMat .40 | x268 | 17⅝ | 17 | 17 | — |
| BibbCo .30e | 16 | 13¾ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | — ⅜ |
| BigDrm .44b | 42 | 15½ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | — ⅜ |
| Billings | 20 | 9 | 8½ | 8½ | |
| BillyKid | 150 | 4⅝ | 4¼ | 4¼ | — ⅛ |
| Bio-Gas | 14482 | 19-32 | 13-32 | 19-32 | +7-32 |
| BioMed | 1466 | 2½ | 2⅛ | 2⅜ | + ⅛ |
| BioRadL | 2 | 16 | 16 | 16 | |
| BirdSon 1.60 | 185 | 22½ | 22 | 22½ | + ½ |
| Bitco 1.60 | 59 | 23¾ | 23½ | 23½ | — ¼ |
| BlkHillP 1.68 | 89 | 25½ | 24½ | 24½ | —1¼ |
| BlockDr .80 | 68 | 12¾ | 12¼ | 12¼ | — ½ |
| BlueChip .24 | 31 | 20¼ | 19¾ | 19¾ | — ½ |
| BlufdSp 1.20 | 22 | 20¾ | 20 | 20 | — ½ |
| BlueOG | 745 | 12¼ | 11 | 11½ | + ¼ |
| Blyvoor .69e | 1373 | 4 27-32 | 4 9-16 | 4 13-16 | + ¼ |
| BoatBs 2 | 84 | 25½ | 25 | 25½ | + ½ |
| BobEvn .36 | 525 | 22½ | 20 | 22½ | +2¾ |
| Bohemia .80b | 128 | 24½ | 24¼ | 24½ | + ¼ |
| BalmRs h | 72 | 18 | 17½ | 18 | + ½ |
| Bonanza | 1032 | 4⅛ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | — ⅛ |
| BoothsF .50e | x169 | 19 | 18 | 18 | —1 |
| BostonB 1.28 | 7 | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | |
| Bralorn .10e | 133 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | + ⅜ |
| BrassCft .40 | 215 | 16 | 14¾ | 16 | +1¼ |
| Brenco 1.20 | 133 | 36 | 35¼ | 35¾ | + ¾ |
| BristPd | 13 | 10 | 9 | 10 | +1 |
| BroadFn .44 | 121 | 11⅞ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | — ⅛ |
| BrockEx | 252 | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
| BrokHill .21r | 83 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | + ¼ |
| BrooksF .32 | 470 | 24 | 23¼ | 23¾ | + ½ |
| BrookS 1.40 | 12 | 33½ | 33 | 33 | — ½ |
| BrkwdHS .80e | 278 | 13 | 12 | 12 | —1 |
| BrwTom | 2119 | 22 | 20⅝ | 21¾ | + ¾ |
| Brunos .30 | 214 | 12¾ | 12¼ | 12¾ | + ⅜ |
| Buckbee .20e | x149 | 6⅛ | 6 | 6 | |
| BckeySL .60b | 141 | 14 | 13¾ | 14 | |
| Buckeye | 255 | 17⅞ | 16¼ | 17½ | +1⅜ |
| Buffets 1.84e | 335 | 13 | 12 | 13 | +1 |
| Bidinv | 105 | 2⅛ | 2 | 2⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Bunngtn | 582 | 4¼ | 3⅞ | 4¼ | + ⅜ |
| Burmh | 2487 | 2 9-16 | 2 13-32 | 2 7-16 | —3-32 |
| BurnupS .14e | 1264 | 5¾ | 5⅜ | 5¾ | + ⅜ |
| BurtH | 719 | 1 5-16 | 1¼ | 1 5-16 | |
| BMA 1 | 88 | 28⅛ | 28⅛ | 28⅛ | |
| ButlerMf 1.10 | 96 | 28¼ | 28 | 28 | — ¼ |
| CBTCp 2 | 113 | 24¼ | 23 | 24¼ | +1 |
| CFSCnt .30 | 509 | 11¼ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | — ⅛ |
| CICFin .50 | 5 | 9 | 9 | 9 | |
| CPTCp | 568 | 20 | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | —1¼ |
| CaesrNJ | 1023 | 42 | 32¾ | 38¾ | —1 |
| CaesNJ wt | 591 | 36⅛ | 27¾ | 33¾ | — ½ |
| CaesNJ un | 272 | 120 | 92 | 111 | —2 |
| Cafeters .50 | 169 | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ | |
| CalFtBk 1.08 | 42 | 17⅞ | 17½ | 17⅞ | + ¼ |
| CalMicr | 174 | 17½ | 16¼ | 16½ | —1 |
| CalWtSv 3 | x22 | 32½ | 31½ | 31½ | —1 |
| CallonPet | 258 | 6⅛ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | — ⅛ |
| CalnyFd .20 | 18 | 11¾ | 11½ | 11½ | |
| CambMe | 308 | 3⅞ | 3¼ | 3⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Commlr .52 | 190 | 50 | 47½ | 50 | +2½ |
| Canon .78e | 49 | 65¼ | 64¼ | 64⅞ | — ¼ |
| CapEngy | 1276 | 2⅞ | 2⅜ | 2⅝ | + ¼ |
| CapSwC | 12 | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ | |
| Carbein .52 | 101 | 19 | 17 | 18½ | +1½ |
| Caralln | 722 | 5 11-16 | 5⅜ | 5½ | |
| Cascade .80a | 70 | 29¾ | 29½ | 29¾ | |
| CovnghC | 3984 | 9⅝ | 8¾ | 9⅞ | + ¾ |
| CedarPt 1.10b | 213 | 33 | 30 | 32 | +2 |
| CelinaFn .36 | 123 | 11 | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | |
| Cencor | 397 | 6⅛ | 5¼ | 6 | + ⅜ |
| Cencor pf.40 | 70 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| CenBcp 1.75b | 58 | 26¼ | 25¾ | 25¾ | — ½ |
| CnBshSo .80 | 72 | 11¾ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | — ⅛ |
| CenBkSv .40b | 55 | 10⅜ | 10¼ | 10⅜ | + ⅛ |
| CnJerBk .70a | 33 | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ | |
| CenMteRt | 165 | 7¾ | 7⅝ | 7¾ | + ¼ |
| CenNtBn .24 | 876 | 3⅞ | 3¼ | 3⅞ | +11-16 |
| CnPenNt 1.08 | 64 | 11½ | 11¼ | 11¼ | |
| CnVtPS 1.64 | x106 | 15⅛ | 15 | 15 | — ¼ |
| Centron 2.16 | 80 | 26⅜ | 26 | 26 | — ⅜ |
| CentyBk .44b | 1417 | 10⅜ | 9¾ | 10⅜ | +1⅜ |
| Centy21 | 580 | 22¾ | 20¼ | 20¾ | —2 |
| ChamMf .84 | 26 | 19¾ | 19½ | 19⅝ | |
| ChmpPrt .16 | 289 | 7⅛ | 7 | 7⅛ | — ⅛ |
| CharRiv .34 | 35 | 26¼ | 26 | 26 | — ¼ |
| ChrmSh .12 | 531 | 9⅞ | 9¼ | 9¼ | — ⅝ |
| ChartHo .98b | 308 | 14⅛ | 13¾ | 13¾ | —1 |
| ChathMf .80a | 85 | 12⅝ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Chattm .36 | 73 | 7⅝ | 7¼ | 7⅝ | |
| ChmLwn .35e | 88 | 29 | 25½ | 29 | +3 |
| ChmNucl .05r | 337 | 20½ | 19½ | 20½ | +1 |
| Chemed 1.80 | 42 | 32 | 31¼ | 31½ | — ½ |
| ChmLea 1.20 | 27 | 25 | 24 | 24¾ | + ¾ |
| Chmeer .24 | 121 | 6⅞ | 6¾ | 6¾ | — ⅛ |
| CherryEl .08e | 145 | 10 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | — ¼ |
| ChiNwTr | 132 | 14 | 13¼ | 13¼ | — ¾ |
| ChildWld | 493 | 4⅛ | 3⅞ | 4⅛ | + ⅜ |
| ChltnCo 1 | 8 | 85¼ | 84 | 85¼ | +1¼ |
| Chomer | 452 | 38½ | 38 | 36½ | +6½ |
| Chubb 2.20 | 1606 | 38⅝ | 37¼ | 38⅝ | +1½ |
| ChrDwt 1.40 | 8 | 31½ | 31½ | 31½ | |
| Chyron | 94 | 1⅜ | 1⅛ | 1¼ | + ⅛ |
| Cindys | 245 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | |
| CinnFin 1.28b | 26 | 27⅞ | 27⅞ | 27⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Circinc 1.34e | 149 | 12¾ | 12½ | 12¾ | + ¼ |
| CtzSoCp 1.04b | 15 | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16¼ | |
| CitzSoGa | 1863 | 6 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | — ¼ |
| CitzFSL .72 | 443 | 30 | 25½ | 30 | +4½ |
| CitzFid 1.40 | 74 | 22¾ | 22¾ | 22¾ | |
| CitzUtA s | 107 | 38 | 37¼ | 38 | + ¾ |
| CitzUtB 2.56 | 22 | 33½ | 33¼ | 33½ | |
| CtyNtCp .80 | 52 | 22¾ | 22 | 22¾ | + ¾ |
| CtyTrBcp .88 | x9 | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | |
| ClarkJL 1.10 | 71 | 30 | 28½ | 28½ | —1½ |
| ClasfdFn .10e | 24 | 5⅞ | 5½ | 5⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Clevtrt .10e | 103 | 35¼ | 35¼ | 35¼ | |
| ClevtRt .10e | 707 | 7¼ | 7 | 7 | — ¼ |
| ClinicSci | 116 | 3¼ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | — ⅛ |
| ClowCp .40 | 174 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | — ¼ |
| CobeLab | 304 | 27¾ | 27 | 27¾ | + ¾ |

| | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CocaCol .60 | 75 | 20¼ | 19¾ | 19¾ | — ¼ |
| CocaMid .68 | 15 | 14 | 14 | 14 | |
| Coherent | 538 | 25¼ | 24 | 24¾ | + ½ |
| ColeCP .02e | 121 | 5 | 4¼ | 5 | + ¾ |
| CollegeU .19e | | 34 | 24 | 34 | |
| ColnBcp 1.80 | 30 | 18¾ | 18½ | 18¾ | + ¼ |
| ColGE pf1.80 | 13 | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ | |
| ColLfAc .60 | 467 | 18¾ | 18½ | 18¾ | + ¼ |
| ColrTile | 1418 | 26¼ | 24½ | 25¾ | +1¼ |
| ColNBsh 1 | x41 | 17¼ | 16⅝ | 17 | |
| ColuNat .12 | x185 | 14⅝ | 14½ | 14⅝ | + ¼ |
| ColuMill .24 | 188 | 5⅝ | 5½ | 5½ | — ¼ |
| Combins 1.20 | x957 | 18 | 17¼ | 17¼ | — ¾ |
| ComcstA .12 | 228 | 21 | 19½ | 20¾ | +1 |
| Comdisc .20 | 518 | 20 | 18¾ | 18¾ | —1 |
| ComBsh 1.44 | 28 | 24½ | 24¼ | 24½ | + ¼ |
| ComCIH .88 | 347 | 25¼ | 24⅝ | 24¾ | + ½ |
| ComSwt | 266 | 3⅝ | 3½ | 3½ | — ⅛ |
| CmlShr .50 | 69 | 24 | 24 | 24 | |
| CmwBks 1b | 113 | 15½ | 14½ | 15½ | +1 |
| CwlNRs 1.76 | x77 | 22 | 21¼ | 21¾ | + ½ |
| CmwTel 2.60 | 46 | 40 | 38½ | 40 | +1½ |
| Commind .44 | 14 | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ | |
| CmpctVS | 280 | 8 | 7½ | 7½ | — ¼ |
| CpctVS wt | 127 | 3½ | 3⅛ | 3¼ | — ¼ |
| CpctVS un | 83 | 11½ | 11 | 11 | — ¼ |
| CompCr .16b | x345 | 15¾ | 14½ | 15¾ | +1¼ |
| Compus | 145 | 7⅛ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | — ⅛ |
| CmptAut .20 | 860 | 21¾ | 18½ | 18½ | —2¼ |
| Compsv | 245 | 12¾ | 10¾ | 12¼ | +1¼ |
| CmpCm | 1499 | 8⅛ | 7⅝ | 8 | — ⅛ |
| CmptCon | 48 | 11 | 10¾ | 10¾ | |
| CompHorz | 88 | 6 | 6 | 6 | |
| CmpMicr .06 | 106 | 8 | 7¾ | 8 | + ¼ |
| CmptNet | 312 | 7 | 6¾ | 6⅞ | — ⅛ |
| CmptPd s | 89 | 8¾ | 8⅝ | 8½ | — ¼ |
| CmptTrn | 104 | 3⅛ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | — ¼ |
| Comshre | 524 | 26¼ | 24⅝ | 25¾ | +1 |
| Comtech | 396 | 11¼ | 11 | 11 | — ⅛ |
| Comten | 1372 | 24½ | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Conair | 275 | 4⅝ | 4¼ | 4½ | — ⅛ |
| Concept .06b | 221 | 7 | 6¼ | 6⅞ | + ⅜ |
| ConnGn 1.32 | 1281 | 37⅝ | 36¾ | 36¾ | — ½ |
| CnsCapR 2.86e | 79 | 29 | 28½ | 29 | + ½ |
| ConFibr | 554 | 3⅜ | 3 | 3⅛ | + ⅛ |
| ConPap 3 | 180 | 61¼ | 59½ | 59½ | —1¾ |
| ConsDat .61e | 16 | 10¾ | 10¼ | 10¼ | — ½ |

| | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Context | 984 | 6½ | 4¼ | 6 | +1½ |
| CntALf 1.32 | x68 | 32½ | 32¼ | 32½ | |
| CHBNor 1.84b | 63 | 25½ | 25¼ | 25½ | + ¼ |
| ContCnect .50 | 129 | 31 | 28 | 31 | +2 |
| CntInfS .38r | 34 | 8 | 7½ | 7½ | — ½ |
| CntCurv | 382 | 18⅞ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | — ¾ |
| CtrlLasr | 65 | 16 | 15 | 15¼ | — ¾ |
| Conwed 1 | 49 | 22¾ | 22¼ | 22¾ | + ½ |
| Coors B.25 | 2686 | 13¾ | 13⅛ | 13¾ | + ¾ |
| Cordis | 830 | 28¾ | 27½ | 27¾ | — ½ |
| Courier .48 | 229 | 10 | 9½ | 10 | + ½ |
| CousnPr | 220 | 5⅞ | 5¾ | 5⅞ | |
| CovingB | 4669 | 7⅞ | 6½ | 7⅞ | +1⅜ |
| CradTer .66 | 93 | 9 | 8⅝ | 8⅞ | + ½ |
| Crawfd .50 | 52 | 16 | 15½ | 15½ | — ½ |
| CrayRes | 1469 | 31 | 26½ | 31 | +4½ |
| CritIns .80 | 11 | 19 | 19 | 19 | |
| Cronus | 699 | 10¼ | 9¾ | 10 | |
| CrosTre .60 | 574 | 19½ | 19 | 19½ | + ½ |
| CrumpE .24 | 205 | 12⅝ | 12⅛ | 12⅝ | |
| CullenFr 1 | 73 | 23¼ | 23¼ | 23¼ | |
| Cullinan | 470 | 24¼ | 22¼ | 23½ | +1½ |
| Cullum 1 | 132 | 20¾ | 20¼ | 20¼ | — ½ |
| Cycltron | 201 | 16½ | 14½ | 15½ | +1 |
| DSICp | 399 | 6½ | 5¾ | 6 | + ¼ |
| DankrLb | 29 | 7 | 6¾ | 7 | |
| DanlyM 1.60 | 260 | 23¼ | 20¾ | 20¾ | —2½ |
| DartDg .13 | 83 | 8 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | — ¼ |
| DataAcc | 424 | 8 | 7¾ | 8 | |
| DataCrd .14 | 382 | 16¾ | 16½ | 16¾ | + ¼ |
| DtaDes .32 | 128 | 13⅝ | 12¾ | 12¾ | — ⅝ |
| DtaDim | 317 | 5⅝ | 5¼ | 5¼ | |
| DataRes .32 | 65 | 22½ | 22 | 22½ | + ½ |
| Datarm s | 49 | 17½ | 16 | 17 | +1 |
| Datascp | 202 | 15 | 14 | 14 | —1 |
| Datum | 236 | 2⅝ | 2½ | 2½ | |
| Dauphin 2.20 | 76 | 30 | 29½ | 29½ | — ½ |
| DaytMal 1a | 17 | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ | |
| DBeer .62e | 3640 | 6 9-32 | 6 3-16 | 6 9-32 | +3-32 |
| DeanFd .80 | 80 | 23 | 22½ | 23 | + ¼ |
| DecisDat | 737 | 4⅝ | 4¼ | 4⅝ | — ¼ |
| DecisSys | 333 | 9¼ | 9 | 9 | — ⅛ |
| DeklbAg .72 | 840 | 27 | 26½ | 26¾ | + ¼ |
| Del-Val 1.44 | 91 | 11½ | 11¼ | 11½ | + ¼ |
| Deltak | 198 | 7¼ | 7 | 7 | — ¼ |
| DeLuxC 1.20 | 472 | 33¾ | 33 | 33 | — ¼ |
| Denelcor | 383 | 2¼ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | — ⅛ |
| DenisM 1 | 302 | 18⅛ | 17¾ | 18 | |
| DenvRE .80 | 72 | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ | |
| DepGuar 1.30 | 2 | 23¾ | 23½ | 23½ | — ¼ |
| DetrexC 1.20 | 85 | 26 | 24 | 26 | +2 |
| DetBkC 1.68 | 165 | 25¼ | 25¼ | 25¼ | |
| DiagDat | 476 | 27¾ | 26½ | 27¾ | + ½ |
| DiaCrys 1 | 161 | 25¼ | 25¼ | 25¼ | |
| DibrellB .84 | 5 | 14½ | 14¼ | 14½ | |
| DiscNY 2.90e | 45 | 35 | 34½ | 35 | |
| DiscOil | 1217 | 2¼ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | — ⅜ |
| DivEarth 5c | | 2⅝ | 2½ | 2⅝ | |
| Dixico .30 | 55 | 5⅛ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | — ½ |
| DixnCru 1.20a | 77 | 28 | 26 | 28 | — ½ |
| Docutel | 1270 | 8½ | 7⅞ | 8 | |
| DollrGn .28b | 239 | 9½ | 9¼ | 9¼ | — ¼ |
| DomBsh .96 | 134 | 15¼ | 15 | 15¼ | + ¼ |
| Donldsn .52 | 234 | 22 | 21¼ | 21¼ | — ¾ |
| DorchGs | 2136 | 15¼ | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Dorsms .60 | 45 | 8½ | 8 | 8½ | + ½ |
| DoylDB 1.04 | 121 | 20¾ | 20 | 20¼ | |
| Dronetz .051 | 45 | 9½ | 9 | 9½ | |
| DrexlrT | 219 | 10½ | 9½ | 10¼ | + ½ |
| DualLite .32 | 144 | 15½ | 15⅛ | 15½ | + ⅛ |
| DuckAlc .40 | 16 | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ | |
| Ducomn .40 | 130 | 13¾ | 13 | 13 | — ¾ |
| DunkinD .30 | 1532 | 14⅝ | 12¾ | 14⅜ | +1⅝ |
| DurhLfe 1.40 | 337 | 52¾ | 51 | 51 | —1¾ |
| Duriron .60 | 290 | 17¼ | 16½ | 16½ | — ½ |
| DurrFill .26 | 47 | 11⅝ | 11½ | 11⅝ | + ⅛ |
| DycoPet | 124 | 17½ | 17¼ | 17¼ | — ¼ |
| Dynascn s | 78 | 4⅝ | 4½ | 4½ | — ⅛ |
| Dynatch | 332 | 17½ | 15½ | 17½ | +2 |
| EHInt | 196 | 3½ | 2⅞ | 3¼ | + ¼ |
| ERCCp 1.20 | 1447 | 52½ | 47½ | 48½ | —2¼ |
| EarlyCal | 122 | 6⅝ | 6½ | 6⅝ | + ⅛ |
| EarthScI | 67 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | |
| EsDrief 1.10e | 1227 | 10½ | 10 | 10⅜ | + ⅜ |
| Eastmet 1.20 | 185 | 16 | 15¾ | 16 | + ¼ |
| Eatn pfA2.30 | 7 | 39 | 38 | 38 | — ½ |

| | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| EconLab .92 | 1465 | 23¾ | 23¼ | 23½ | + ¼ |
| ElDorInf | 103 | 2¾ | 2½ | 2½ | — ¼ |
| ElPasEl 1.04 | 788 | 10½ | 10¼ | 10¼ | — ¼ |
| EleCath | 73 | 8½ | 7¾ | 8 | — ½ |
| EleNucl | 126 | 6¼ | 6 | 6⅛ | — ⅛ |
| ElecsnGp | 74 | 5⅛ | 4⅞ | 5⅛ | + ¼ |
| EllzWW 1.64 | 15 | 16¾ | 16½ | 16¾ | |
| Elsinor h | 6868 | 16¾ | 13½ | 15¾ | +1⅝ |
| Emhrt wt | 63 | 15¾ | 14¾ | 15¾ | +1 |
| Emons .16 | 98 | 21¼ | 20½ | 20¾ | — ¼ |
| Emons pf1.19 | 37 | 17 | 16⅝ | 16¾ | — ⅛ |
| EmpFir .50 | 5 | 20¾ | 20⅝ | 20¾ | + ⅛ |
| EmpNBk | 156 | 15¼ | 14 | 15¼ | +1¼ |
| EmpBnf 1e | 526 | 19¼ | 18 | 19¼ | +1¼ |
| EmplCas 1.20b | 45 | 29½ | 29½ | 29½ | |
| EnrDev | 1109 | 20½ | 18½ | 20¼ | +1¾ |
| EnrMin | 2478 | 12⅛ | 10¾ | 12⅛ | +1⅜ |
| EnRsv | 18023 | 5 5-16 | 4 9-16 | 4 15-16 | —1-16 |
| EnrVent | 184 | 13¼ | 13 | 13¼ | |
| Engraph .28 | 24 | 6¾ | 6½ | 6½ | |
| Envrdn h | 445 | 3⅞ | 3½ | 3⅝ | — ⅜ |
| Epsco | 154 | 8⅝ | 8¼ | 8½ | + ¼ |
| EqtBcp .68b | 98 | 15½ | 15¼ | 15¼ | — ¼ |
| EqtIwa 1.20 | 111 | 23 | 22½ | 22½ | — ½ |
| EqutSL 1 | 302 | 26⅛ | 25 | 25¾ | + ½ |
| EqtOil .70 | 124 | 22½ | 21 | 21¼ | —1¼ |
| EthanAl .80 | 928 | 38 | 34½ | 36½ | +2 |
| EvSuth | 41 | 26 | 25½ | 26 | + ½ |
| ExcelEn | 204 | 2 | 1⅞ | 1 15-16 | —1-16 |
| ExchBcp .60 | 58 | 9¾ | 9⅝ | 9¾ | |
| ExecHs | 1019 | 7 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | — ¾ |
| FairLne .24 | 194 | 7⅛ | 6¾ | 6¾ | — ⅜ |
| FairfLd .16 | 48 | 11 | 10½ | 10½ | — ½ |
| FalcMn | 250 | 50¾ | 47 | 49 | +1½ |
| Falstaff | 296 | 1¾ | 1 11-16 | 1 11-16 | —1-16 |
| Farinon .08 | 386 | 13½ | 13 | 13 | — ½ |
| FarmFd s | 505 | 5⅞ | 5½ | 5¾ | + ¼ |
| FarmBr .48 | 109 | 18¾ | 18¼ | 18¼ | |
| FarmGp .84 | 1473 | 24⅞ | 24⅛ | 24⅛ | — ¼ |
| FdScrw .72a | 75 | 15½ | 15 | 15½ | + ½ |
| FedlPP .94e | 64 | 9¾ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Fidicor | 373 | 13⅛ | 11¾ | 11¾ | —1⅜ |
| FidVa .20 | 504 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | |

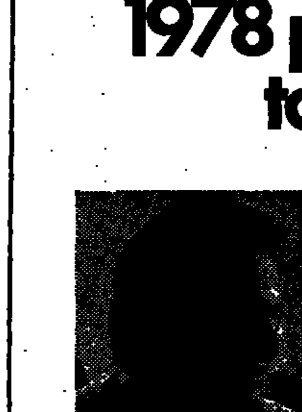
| | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FidUnLf 1.40 | x706 | 33 | 32¼ | 32¼ | — ⅜ |
| FifthTh 2.30 | 18 | 38¼ | 38 | 38¼ | + ¼ |
| FnSecGp .44 | 87 | 11⅛ | 10⅞ | 11⅛ | + ¼ |
| Finnign | 201 | 18¼ | 16¾ | 18 | +1¼ |
| FstMerc 1.46 | 157 | 21¼ | 21 | 21 | |
| FtAlaBk 1.32b | 173 | 23½ | 23 | 23 | — ½ |
| FtAmBk 1a | 106 | 14⅛ | 14 | 14⅛ | + ⅛ |
| FtAFin .58 | 210 | 26¼ | 25¼ | 25¼ | —1 |
| FtATenn .50 | 126 | 10¾ | 10¼ | 10⅝ | + ⅜ |
| FtArkBk .58b | 152 | 12¾ | 12½ | 12½ | — ¼ |
| FtArtist | 182 | 5½ | 5 | 5 | — ¼ |
| FtBnOh 1.64 | 59 | 29½ | 29½ | 29½ | + ¼ |
| FtBnAla .80a | 1 | 14 | 14 | 14 | |
| FtBshFla .28e | 165 | 8⅝ | 8¼ | 8⅝ | + ⅛ |
| FtBkSys 2.04 | 419 | 37 | 36¼ | 36¼ | — ½ |
| FtBkrFl .84a | 111 | 11¼ | 11 | 11¼ | + ¼ |
| FtBkSC 1.12 | 17 | 18½ | 18¼ | 18¼ | — ¼ |
| FtBostn .50e | 691 | 21¼ | 19½ | 20¾ | — ½ |
| FtCaptl 1.85 | 5 | 33 | 33 | 33 | |
| FtCntRE 1.02e | 82 | 8½ | 8⅜ | 8½ | + ⅛ |
| FtDenvr | 391 | 3⅛ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | + ¼ |
| FtEmpS | 158 | 11 | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | — ⅜ |
| FtExec s | 475 | 6⅝ | 6¼ | 6⅝ | |
| FtExe pf.50 | 434 | 13⅜ | 12⅝ | 13 | + ⅛ |
| FtFrwst .25 | 162 | 11¾ | 11 | 11¾ | + ⅜ |
| FtFinVa .68 | 25 | 26 | 26 | 26 | |
| FtFlaBks .36 | 347 | 5½ | 5¼ | 5¼ | — ¼ |
| FtHawai 2 | 33 | 26 | 25¾ | 26 | |
| FtJerNt 1.20a | 42 | 17¼ | 16¾ | 16¾ | — ¼ |
| FtKyNt 1.64 | 59 | 30¾ | 30 | 30¾ | + ¾ |
| FtLncFn | 143 | 8¾ | 8¼ | 8¾ | + ½ |
| FtMarin .26 | 52 | 5⅝ | 5¼ | 5⅝ | |
| FtMdBn 1.40 | 269 | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ | |
| FstMiss | 1197 | 1⅝ | 1½ | 1 9-16 | —3-16 |
| FtNBcp 1.04 | 15 | 17¼ | 17 | 17 | — ¼ |
| FNtNJ 1.60b | 25 | 21¼ | 20¾ | 20¾ | — ½ |
| FtNtCin 2 | 42 | 28¾ | 28¼ | 28¼ | — ½ |
| FtNHGa .84 | 290 | 13½ | 13¼ | 13¼ | |
| FtNtSup .02e | 8 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | |
| FtNMBk .72 | 7 | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | |
| FtOklBn .30 | 134 | 15⅛ | 15 | 15⅛ | + ⅛ |
| FtRBKGa .44 | 29 | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | |

| | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FtSLAsc .48 | 51 | 14½ | 14¼ | 14¼ | — ¼ |
| FtSecCp .86 | 345 | 19¾ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | — ⅛ |
| FtSecNt .76 | 1 | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | |
| FtTenNt .72 | 283 | 12¾ | 12½ | 12½ | |
| FtUnBcp 2.20 | x79 | 27⅛ | 27 | 27 | |
| FtUnCp .92b | 118 | 14¾ | 14⅝ | 14¾ | |
| FtUldBc 1.16 | 101 | 24¼ | 23¼ | 24¼ | +1 |
| FtWnFin | 561 | 5½ | 5¼ | 5⅜ | + ⅛ |
| FtWisMt | 131 | 4⅛ | 4 | 4⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Frstbncp 1.40b | 342 | 26¼ | 23¾ | 26¼ | +2 |
| Fisons .27e | 24 | 6 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | |
| FlopBks .60 | 920 | 12⅝ | 11⅞ | 12 | — ½ |
| Flameln | 51 | 16½ | 16 | 16½ | |
| Flexstl .68 | 46 | 12 | 11½ | 11½ | — ½ |
| Flickor .60 | 60 | 13⅜ | 13 | 13 | — ⅜ |
| FloatPnt | 305 | 12¾ | 12½ | 12¾ | + ¼ |
| Florafx | 179 | 5 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | |
| FlaBksh .32 | 6 | 11 | 11 | 11 | |
| FlaComl .88 | 15 | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ | |
| FlaCypr .20e | 294 | 4⅛ | 4 | 4 | |
| FlaGlf 1.28e | 32 | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ | |
| FlaMM .40 | x178 | 27 | 22¾ | 27 | +3¾ |
| FlaNFla .52 | 265 | 15⅝ | 15⅜ | 15⅜ | — ¼ |
| Flurocb .16 | 38 | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | — ¼ |
| FdTown .48 | 267 | 53 | 51 | 52 | +1 |
| FthillGp .32b | 97 | 9⅛ | 9 | 9⅛ | + ⅛ |
| ForeAm .40 | 225 | 12⅝ | 12½ | 12½ | |
| ForestO .80a | 1234 | 18 | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Formlall | 140 | 2¾ | 2¼ | 2¾ | + ¼ |
| FndrFin | 18 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | |
| FrankEl .48 | 106 | 13½ | 12¾ | 13 | |
| FraerMt 1.11e | 74 | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10¾ | |
| FreeSG 3.62e | 827 | 23⅞ | 22⅝ | 23¾ | +1¼ |
| Fremont .44b | 689 | 15⅜ | 15 | 15¼ | — ⅛ |
| FreqSrc | 951 | 9⅛ | 8½ | 8⅝ | + ⅛ |
| FrostS .04e | 161 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | |
| FroznFd .36 | 27 | 10½ | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | — ⅜ |
| FullPh .30e | 42 | 30¾ | 29½ | 29¾ | — ⅜ |
| FullrHB .36 | x256 | 11⅝ | 11⅜ | 11½ | — ⅛ |
| FultnNt .60 | 131 | 12¼ | 12 | 12 | — ¼ |

(Continued on Page 10)


# KCA INTERNATIONAL

## 1978 profits increase 39% to £2.742 million



*Extracts from the Statement by the Chairman, Paul Bristol, accompanying the 1978 Report and Accounts:–*

* 1978 was a good year for your Company which consolidated on the improvement shown in 1977. Pre-tax profit increased to a Company record of £2,742,000 from £1,975,000, an increase of 39 per cent. This increase was achieved by the good management and the hard work of everyone, particularly the two main subsidiary Companies, KCA Drilling Limited and BW Mud Limited. The reduction of overheads in the Holding Company helped greatly towards this record year. The earnings per share increased from 3.1p in 1977 to 7.1p in 1978.

* An interim dividend of 0.3p per share was paid in December, 1978, with a final of 0.7p being recommended now, making a total of 1.0p per share for the year. I am hopeful that higher dividends will be possible in the future.

* Your Company has been planning, over the last few months, an expansion of its base and its activities worldwide, both in drilling and in drilling muds. It has opened representative offices in Rio de Janeiro in Brazil, in Singapore and in Hong Kong and it is hoped that contracts will be secured in those areas during 1979.

* At home, an agreement has been reached with the French Drilling Company Forasol/Foramer to form a new Company with KCA Drilling Limited which will be based in Aberdeen to bid for new contracts for work in the North Sea and elsewhere.

* The beneficial effect of our degearing over the previous year on the Company's Balance Sheet shows borrowings down from £15,221,000 to £6,429,000 and after approval at the Extraordinary General Meeting outstanding borrowings will be further reduced to £4,539,000.

The Annual General Meeting and Extraordinary General Meeting will be held at the Intercontinental Hotel, London, on May 17th, 1979.
*Copies of the Annual Report can be obtained from the Company Secretary, KCA International Limited, 9th Floor, Berkeley Square-House, Berkeley Square, London W1X 6BY.*



# Kleinwort Benson

## Merchant Bankers

***A summary of the Statement by Mr. Robert Henderson, Chairman of the parent company,***
**KLEINWORT, BENSON, LONSDALE LIMITED,**
***in the 1978 Report and Accounts.***

Profit after tax was £9,077,000 compared with £7,479,000 for 1977, an increase of 21%. The total dividend of 4.60089p per share compares with 4.15762p last year. **The results to which all our principal activities contributed, are the best we have ever produced.**

**INTERNATIONAL BANKING**
Domestic and international banking operations have shown a healthy growth. Loan business has continued to expand and we have been increasingly active in the syndication of both sterling and foreign currency loans. Well over £100m has been raised for Local Authorities in the past year and our leasing business is highly satisfactory. Our capability in the field of foreign exchange has been of real service to our customers and this area of activity continues to grow in importance.

**ACTIVITIES OVERSEAS**
In addition to our branch opened in Hong Kong in March 1978, Kleinwort Benson (Hong Kong) has been offering a comprehensive merchant banking service to customers in Asia since June of this year. **The first six months of operations, after full provision for start-up costs, show a significant profit.** Good results from our subsidiaries in Belgium, Guernsey, Jersey and Switzerland also reflect our international capability.

**INVESTMENT**
Funds under management further increased to reach around £1,000m by the year end, and investment performance has continued to be of a high standard. Kleinwort Benson McCowan, in which the Group has a 40% interest, has made further useful progress during the year.

**CORPORATE FINANCE**
Despite reduced activity in the major world capital markets, gross income was not far short of the record level attained in 1977.

**PROJECTS**
Despite the current low level of international trade and the intense competition faced by British exporters in world markets, the Project Division has a higher volume of export business under discussion than ever before.

**BULLION**
**Sharps Pixley, which is one of the leading names in this field throughout the world, had an excellent year, as did its subsidiaries; profits were well in excess of 1977.**

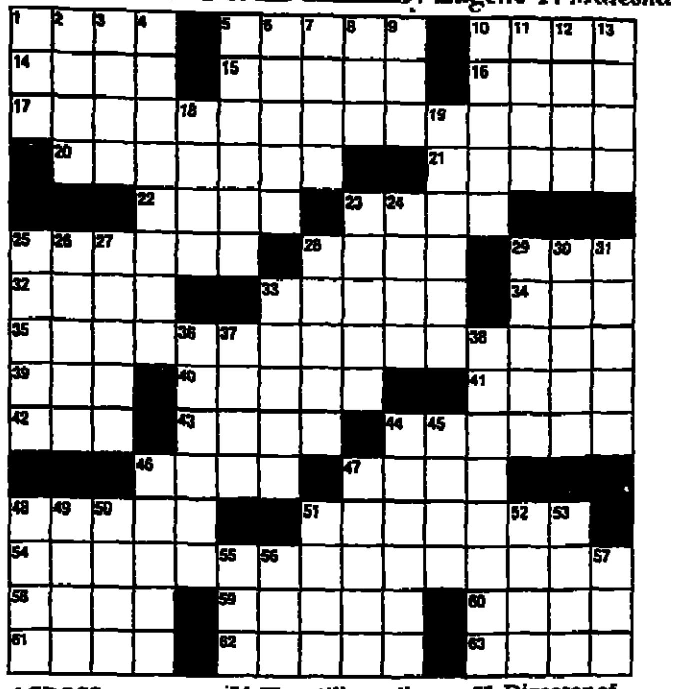
**PROSPECTS**
Looking ahead, we are faced with the all too familiar background of political and economic uncertainty. In such conditions it is difficult to predict the level of future earnings. **We can, however, report that the high level of activity which was a feature of the latter months of 1978 has continued into the current year. We have therefore made a good start.** We moreover believe, looking further into the future, that our policy of steadily broadening the scope of our activities and increasing our overseas operations will enable us to maintain and gradually to improve our position in what are highly competitive markets.

20 Fenchurch Street, London EC3P 3DB

BAHRAIN · BRUSSELS · CHICAGO · GENEVA · GUERNSEY · HAMBURG · HONG KONG · ISLE OF MAN · JERSEY · NEW YORK
PARIS · RIO DE JANEIRO · SINGAPORE · SYDNEY · TOKYO
BIRMINGHAM · EDINBURGH

# CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



**ACROSS**

1 Iranian in exile
5 Wife of 1 Across
10 Sing one's praises
14 Leeds's river
15 Senseless
16 Aware of
17 Overly abundant article
20 Roughens with an abrasive
21 Legal paper
22 Doilies
23 Overwhelm
25 Coax
28 Abound
29 Benedictine monk's title
32 Arabian gulf
33 —— chair
34 Arab robe
35 Speculated
39 Spread
40 City on the Mosel
41 Direction from Eden to Nod
42 Arboreal animals
43 Summon
44 Fictional villain
46 Title Agatha Christie held
47 Immunizing agents
48 Dishonor
51 Vacation mecca
54 They till to sell
58 Driving force
59 Habituate
60 Battle of Lake ——: 1813
61 Whitman, the —— Gray Poet
62 Land south of Egypt
63 Scar on a car

**DOWN**

1 Dispirited
2 Charter
3 Hooded plant
4 Domination of one state over another
5 Having limits
6 Chips in at stud
7 Encouraging words for elevens
8 Beast of burden, in Brest
9 —— in (surround)
10 Movie beauty
11 He wrote lyrics to "My Way"
12 All-purpose trucks, for short
13 Be overly fond of
18 Spoken
19 One of the Radcliffe graduates
23 Jewish feast
24 Work group
25 Director of "You Can't Take It With You"
26 Two-time loser to Dwight
27 He wrote "Astronomy and Cosmogony": 1928
28 Show amusement
29 Senegalese seaport
30 Far from frail
31 Dull finish
33 Set of steps between farms
36 Petroleum byproduct
37 Weight unit
38 Got back
44 Heavy-footed
45 Gaelic
46 Provided protective ditches
47 Sawfish's snout
48 Like a stuffed shirt
49 Starchy plant
50 Ship that sailed for Colchis
51 Ibn- ——
52 "—— Mr. President": Coons
53 Where the Boyne flows
55 Verbal contraction
56 Wildebeest
57 Clique

# Mutual Funds

Closing Prices April 27, 1979

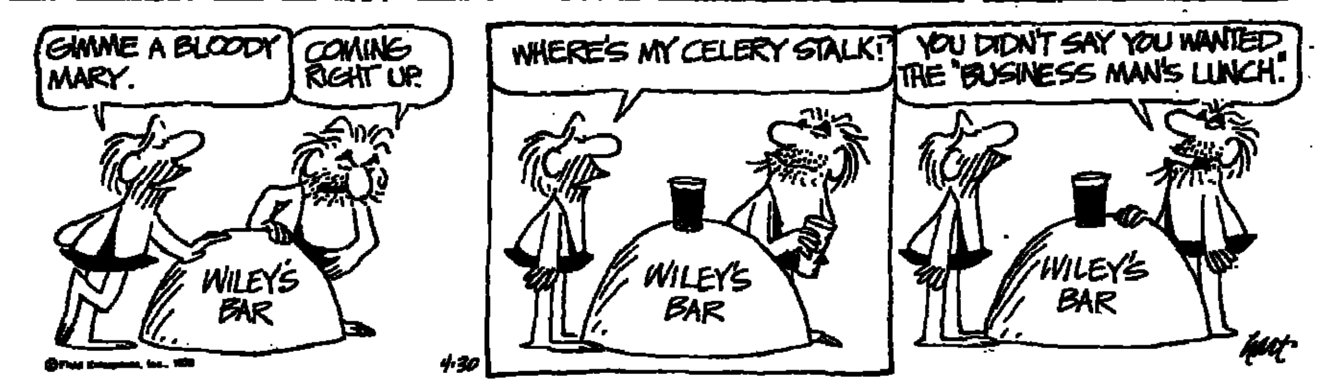
NEW YORK (AP)—The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (Net Asset Value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Friday.

| | Bid | Ask |
|---|---|---|
| AGEFd | 4.55 | 4.91 |
| AcornF | 19.90 | NL |
| Afuture | 13.23 | NL |
| Allstate | 9.19 | NL |
| AlphaF | 12.35 | NL |
| ABirthT | 10.52 | 11.50 |
| American Funds: | | |
| ABal | 8.30 | 9.07 |
| Amcp | 9.04 | 9.88 |
| AMutl | 10.32 | 11.28 |
| AnGth | 7.25 | 7.92 |
| Bond | 13.69 | 14.69 |
| CshMg | 1.00 | NL |
| FdInv | 6.97 | 7.62 |
| Grwth | 8.01 | 8.75 |
| Incom | 7.91 | 8.64 |
| ICA | 7.76 | 8.48 |
| NPers | 6.41 | 7.01 |
| WshMt | 6.70 | 7.32 |
| Amer General: | | |
| CapBd | 8.30 | 9.07 |
| CapGth | 4.56 | 4.98 |
| Entrp | 6.83 | 7.46 |
| HI Yld | 11.78 | 12.43 |
| IncFd | 6.10 | 6.67 |
| MunB | 23.63 | 24.81 |
| Tot Ret | 7.20 | 7.87 |
| Venfr | 17.80 | 19.45 |
| Cmstk | 8.57 | 9.37 |
| EqtGth | 7.79 | 8.51 |
| FdAm | 7.24 | 7.91 |
| Harbr | 9.33 | 10.20 |
| Pace | 18.52 | 20.24 |
| Provid | 3.76 | 4.05 |
| AGthFd | 6.59 | 7.11 |
| AInsInFd | 4.83 | 5.28 |
| AInvest | 7.17 | NL |
| AInvInc | 12.18 | NL |
| ANIGth | 3.59 | 3.92 |
| Amway | 8.51 | 9.10 |
| AOptEq | unavail | |
| Axe Houghton: | | |
| Fnd B | 7.83 | 8.51 |
| Incom | 4.60 | 5.00 |
| Stock | 6.29 | 6.87 |
| BLCGt | 12.57 | 13.74 |
| BabsInc | 1.65 | NL |
| Babs Inv | 10.04 | NL |
| BeacGth | 9.50 | NL |
| BeacHill | 9.88 | NL |
| Berger Group: | | |
| 100 Fd | 9.05 | NL |
| 101 Fd | 9.18 | NL |
| BerkCap | 7.93 | 8.67 |
| Bondstk | 5.73 | 6.26 |
| BostFdn | 9.50 | 10.38 |
| Bull&Bear Gp: | | |
| Capm | 8.74 | NL |
| Capit 5 | 7.64 | NL |
| Calvin Bullock: | | |
| Bullck | 13.19 | 14.42 |
| Condn | 8.44 | 9.22 |
| Divid | 2.78 | 3.03 |
| Month | 13.03 | 14.24 |
| NtWS | 9.32 | 10.19 |
| NY'n | 14.38 | 15.72 |
| CGFund | 10.99 | 11.88 |
| CGIncm | 7.61 | 8.23 |
| CshRsM | 1.00 | NL |
| CapPres | 1.00 | NL |
| Cent CC | 1.00 | NL |
| CentShT | 11.47 | 12.37 |
| ChartFd | 14.72 | 16.09 |
| Chase Gr Bos: | | |
| Fund | 6.68 | 7.30 |
| Front | 4.79 | 5.24 |
| Share | 7.24 | 7.91 |
| Specl | 6.72 | 7.34 |
| CheapD | 12.59 | NL |
| ChemFd | 7.56 | 8.26 |
| Colonial Funds: | | |
| Sen Sec | 8.79 | 9.41 |
| Fund | 9.16 | 10.01 |
| Grwth | 4.93 | 5.39 |
| Incom | 8.06 | 8.81 |
| Optn | 10.79 | 11.79 |
| Tax Mg | 13.60 | 14.86 |
| Colu Gth | 18.04 | NL |
| Cwlth AB | .95 | 1.03 |
| Cwlth C | 1.39 | 1.50 |
| Comp Bd | 8.60 | 9.25 |
| Comp Fd | 7.80 | 8.39 |
| Concord | 14.50 | NL |
| Cons Inv | 9.87 | 10.25 |
| Constel G | 8.38 | NL |
| Cont Mut | 6.34 | NL |
| CvYld Se | 11.69 | 12.50 |
| Ctry Cap | 11.41 | 12.34 |
| Dly Cash | 1.00 | NL |
| DlyIncm | 1.00 | NL |
| Delaware Group: | | |
| Decat | 12.17 | 13.30 |
| Delaw | 11.59 | 12.67 |
| Delch | 8.71 | 9.52 |
| TxFre | 9.07 | 9.50 |
| Delta | 6.06 | 6.62 |
| CshRsv 10.00 | NL | |
| Dir Cap | 3.52 | 3.85 |
| DodCxB | 22.08 | NL |
| DodCxSt | 16.66 | NL |
| Drex Bur | 10.67 | NL |
| Dreyfus Grp: | | |
| Dreyf | 12.15 | 13.28 |
| Levge | 17.66 | 19.30 |
| Liq As | 1.00 | NL |
| NNine | 7.28 | NL |
| Spl Inc | 7.14 | NL |
| TxEm | 14.77 | NL |
| Thrd C | 17.05 | NL |
| Eagle Gr | 9.25 | 10.11 |
| Eaton&Howard: | | |
| Balan | 7.43 | 8.01 |
| Fours | 7.75 | NL |
| Grwth | 11.29 | 12.17 |
| Incom | 5.48 | 5.91 |
| Specl | 8.18 | 8.82 |
| Stock | 9.08 | 9.79 |
| EDIE Sp | 25.53 | NL |
| EdsonG | 9.56 | NL |
| Elfun Tr | 16.18 | NL |
| Elfun Tx | 9.48 | NL |
| Fairfld | 10.67 | 11.60 |
| FrmBG | 10.91 | 11.92 |
| Federated Funds: | | |
| Am Ldr | 7.74 | 8.28 |
| Hilcm | 13.76 | 14.72 |
| MonM | 1.00 | NL |
| MMM | 1.00 | NL |
| Optn | 13.46 | 14.40 |
| TxFre | 12.05 | NL |
| US Gvt | 8.92 | NL |
| Fidelity Group: | | |
| Agres | 9.76 | NL |
| Bond | 8.01 | NL |
| Capit | 8.63 | 9.43 |
| Contfd | 10.68 | NL |
| Daily I | 1.00 | NL |
| Dstny | 10.95 | NL |
| Eq Inc | 18.55 | NL |
| Magel | 39.00 | NL |
| Mun Bd | 9.47 | NL |
| Fidel | 15.85 | 17.32 |
| HI Yld | 14.28 | NL |
| LtMun | 9.25 | NL |
| Puritn | 10.46 | 11.43 |
| Salem | 5.49 | 6.00 |
| Thrift | 9.78 | NL |
| Trend | 24.35 | 26.61 |
| Financial Prog: | | |
| Dyna | 5.94 | NL |
| Indust | 4.42 | NL |
| Incom | 7.28 | NL |
| Fst Investors: | | |
| Bnd Ap | 14.48 | 15.83 |
| Disco | 7.48 | 8.17 |
| Grwth | 8.12 | 8.87 |
| Incom | 8.16 | 8.92 |
| Stock | 7.94 | 8.68 |
| FstMlt A | 8.71 | NL |
| FtMHDI | .93 | NL |
| Fst Var | 10.00 | NL |
| 44Wall | 16.44 | NL |
| Fnd Gth | 4.13 | 4.51 |
| Founders Group: | | |
| Grwth | 5.16 | 5.64 |
| Incom | 12.55 | 13.72 |
| Mutal | 8.28 | 9.05 |
| Specl | 11.77 | 12.86 |
| Franklin Group: | | |
| Brown | 3.72 | 4.01 |
| DNTC | 8.85 | 9.54 |
| Grwth | 6.27 | 6.76 |
| Utils | 4.53 | 4.88 |
| Incom | 1.83 | 1.97 |
| US Gov | 8.75 | 9.43 |
| Capit | 3.62 | 3.90 |
| Equit | 4.00 | 4.31 |
| LaAssl | 1.00 | NL |
| Fundpk | 6.51 | 6.61 |
| Fund Inc Grp: | | |
| Comln | 8.08 | NL |
| Imcac | 8.03 | 8.24 |
| Ind Tr | 10.21 | 10.47 |
| Pilot | 8.32 | NL |
| GTPac | 13.26 | NL |
| GateOp | 15.28 | NL |
| GES&S | 27.03 | NL |
| Gen Sec | 10.75 | NL |
| Gradisn | 1.00 | NL |
| Grth Ind | 23.19 | NL |
| Hamilton: | | |
| F HDA | 4.22 | 4.61 |
| Grwth | 7.11 | 7.77 |
| Incom | 6.52 | NL |
| Hart Gth | 18.13 | NL |
| Hart Lev | 11.12 | NL |
| HighYld | 11.32 | 12.11 |
| Holda Tr | 1.00 | NL |
| Hor Man | 15.21 | 16.44 |
| INAFd | 11.67 | 12.51 |
| ISI Group: | | |
| Grwth | 5.61 | 6.13 |
| Incom | 3.63 | 3.97 |
| Trst sh | 11.24 | 12.28 |
| TrPaSh | 3.03 | |
| Intcap | 1.00 | NL |
| Int Invst | 11.94 | 13.05 |
| Inv Guid | 10.10 | NL |
| Inv Indic | unavail | |
| Inv Bos | 9.87 | 10.64 |
| Investors Group: | | |
| IDS Bd | 5.43 | 5.63 |
| IDS Csh | 5.00 | |
| IDS Grt | 7.34 | 7.80 |
| IDS ndi | 5.79 | 6.29 |
| Mutl | 8.80 | 9.57 |
| Prog | 3.52 | 3.83 |
| TaxEx | 4.65 | 4.85 |
| Stock | 18.33 | 19.92 |
| Select | 8.67 | 9.32 |
| Var Py | 7.16 | 7.78 |
| Inv Resh | 5.5 | 6.55 |
| Istel | 25.06 | 25.84 |
| Ivy | 6.67 | NL |
| JP Grth | 10.63 | 11.55 |
| Janus F | 19.41 | NL |
| John Hancock: | | |
| Bond | 17.20 | 18.70 |
| Grwth | 6.39 | 6.95 |
| Balan | 8.26 | 8.98 |
| TxEx | 13.68 | 14.87 |
| Johnstn | 21.55 | NL |
| Kemper Funds: | | |
| Incm | 10.05 | 10.69 |
| Grow | 8.96 | 9.79 |
| HI Yld | 11.39 | 12.21 |
| MonM | 1.00 | NL |
| MunB | 10.16 | 10.67 |
| Optn | 12.79 | 13.98 |
| Summ | 13.57 | 14.83 |
| Tech | 8.73 | 9.54 |
| TotR | 10.11 | 11.05 |
| Keystone Funds: | | |
| Liq Tr | 1.00 | NL |
| Cus B1 | 16.52 | 17.26 |
| Cus B2 | 18.53 | 20.25 |
| Cus B4 | 8.16 | 8.92 |
| Cus K1 | 7.34 | 8.02 |
| Cus K2 | 5.26 | 5.75 |
| Cus S1 | 17.94 | 19.60 |
| Cus S3 | 8.41 | 9.19 |
| Cus S4 | 5.43 | 5.93 |
| Polar | 3.51 | 3.83 |
| Lexington Grp: | | |
| Cp Ldr | 13.14 | 14.44 |
| Lex Gr | 14.56 | 15.91 |
| Lex In | 9.69 | 10.59 |
| Lex R | 15.03 | 16.43 |
| Liq Cap | 10.00 | NL |
| Loomis Sayles: | | |
| Capit | 13.47 | NL |
| Mut | 13.04 | NL |
| Lord Abbett: | | |
| Affiltd | 7.72 | 8.33 |
| Bnd db | 10.22 | 11.17 |
| Dev Gt | 12.74 | 13.92 |
| Incom | 3.06 | 3.31 |
| Lutheran Bro: | | |
| Fund | 10.45 | 11.42 |
| Incom | 8.68 | 9.49 |
| Mny Mk | 1.00 | NL |
| Muni | 9.44 | 10.32 |
| US Gov | 9.23 | 10.09 |
| Massachusett Co: | | |
| Freed | 8.20 | 8.96 |
| Indep | 9.42 | 10.30 |
| Mass | 10.97 | 11.99 |
| Fdinc | 13.84 | 15.13 |
| Mass Financl: | | |
| MIT | 10.15 | 10.94 |
| MIG | 9.16 | 9.88 |
| MID | 13.80 | 14.88 |
| MCD | 10.08 | 10.87 |
| MFD | 14.72 | 15.87 |
| MFB | 14.53 | 15.67 |
| MMB | 9.31 | 9.77 |
| MFH | 7.55 | 8.14 |
| MCM | 1.00 | NL |
| Mathers | 15.74 | NL |
| Merrill Lynch: | | |
| Basic | 10.67 | 11.11 |
| Capit | 15.15 | 15.78 |
| EquiB | 9.71 | 10.11 |
| HI Inc | 9.70 | 10.10 |
| Muni | 9.11 | 9.30 |
| RdAst | 1.00 | NL |
| SpVal | 9.43 | 9.82 |
| Mid AM | 5.53 | 6.04 |
| MONY F | 9.31 | 9.72 |
| MSB Fd | 14.80 | NL |
| Mut Ben | 9.17 | 10.02 |
| MIF Fd | 7.86 | 8.50 |
| MIF Gth | 4.46 | 4.82 |
| Mutualof Omaha: | | |
| Amer | 10.93 | 11.45 |
| Grwth | 3.99 | 4.34 |
| Incom | 8.94 | 9.72 |
| TxFre | 14.06 | 15.28 |
| Mut Shrs | 37.66 | NL |
| Natl Ind | 12.36 | NL |
| Nat Secur Ser: | | |
| Balan | 9.42 | 10.16 |
| Bond | 4.28 | 4.61 |
| Divid | 4.40 | 4.74 |
| Grwth | 5.73 | 6.18 |
| Pf Stk | 7.13 | 7.69 |
| Incom | 5.74 | 6.19 |
| LaRsv | 1.00 | NL |
| Stock | 8.24 | 8.88 |
| TxEx | 11.49 | 12.22 |
| NELife Fund: | | |
| Equit | 18.26 | 19.85 |
| Grwth | 11.61 | 12.62 |
| Incom | 12.50 | 13.59 |
| RelEq | 15.73 | 17.10 |
| CshMg 10.00 | NL | |
| Neuberger Berm: | | |
| Enrgy | 15.37 | NL |
| Guard | 28.21 | NL |
| Librty | 4.28 | NL |
| Manht | 2.75 | NL |
| Partn | 12.61 | NL |
| Schus | 10.86 | NL |
| New Wld | 11.45 | NL |
| NewtGt | 13.77 | NL |
| Newt Inc | 9.13 | NL |
| NichlFd | 23.26 | NL |
| Nomura | 9.35 | 10.05 |
| Noreast | 13.35 | NL |
| Nuveen | 9.32 | 9.76 |
| Omega | 11.88 | 12.00 |
| One Wm | 15.44 | NL |
| Oppenheimer Fd: | | |
| Oppen | 6.49 | 7.09 |
| HIYld | 23.28 | 24.97 |
| IncBos | 8.24 | 9.01 |
| MonB | 1.00 | NL |
| Optn | 22.72 | 24.83 |
| Specl | 14.03 | 15.33 |
| TxFre | 9.60 | NL |
| AIM | 11.51 | 12.58 |
| Time | 10.97 | 11.99 |
| OTC Sec | 17.69 | 19.23 |
| Param M | 9.47 | 10.51 |
| Penn Sq | 7.38 | NL |
| Penn Mu | 6.04 | NL |
| Philo | 8.17 | 8.93 |
| Phoe Cap | 8.76 | 9.57 |
| Phoen Fd | 9.08 | 9.92 |
| Pilgrim Grp: | | |
| Pilg Fd | 12.42 | 13.18 |
| Mag C | 3.79 | 4.02 |
| Mag In | 9.19 | 9.75 |
| Pioneer Fund: | | |
| Fund | 15.58 | 17.03 |
| II | 9.61 | 10.50 |
| Plan Inv | 12.68 | NL |
| Pilgrth | 11.67 | 12.75 |
| Pilfrnd | 12.26 | 13.40 |
| Price Funds: | | |
| Grwth | 11.06 | NL |
| Incom | 9.51 | NL |
| N Era | 12.51 | NL |
| N Horiz | 10.71 | NL |
| Prime | 10.00 | NL |
| TxFre | 9.65 | NL |
| Pro Fund | 7.27 | NL |
| ProInc | 9.69 | NL |
| ProSIP | 10.22 | 11.17 |
| Putnam Funds: | | |
| Conv | 11.64 | 12.72 |
| DivDv | 1.00 | NL |
| Equit | 12.79 | 13.98 |
| Georg | 13.05 | 14.26 |
| Grwth | 11.02 | 12.04 |
| HiYld | 18.04 | 19.35 |
| Incom | 7.27 | 7.95 |
| Invest | 7.53 | 8.23 |
| Optn | 13.25 | 14.48 |
| TxExl | 21.97 | 23.07 |
| Vista | 12.94 | 14.14 |
| Voyag | 12.51 | 13.67 |
| Rainbw | 2.57 | NL |
| Reserve | 1.00 | NL |
| Revere | 5.85 | NL |
| Safec Eqt | 9.96 | 10.89 |
| Safec Gth | 12.46 | 13.62 |
| StPCap | 9.22 | 9.81 |
| StPGwt | 9.82 | 10.45 |
| Scudder Stevens: | | |
| Com St | 10.42 | NL |
| Incom | 13.30 | NL |
| Intl Fd | 15.76 | NL |
| Man R | 10.00 | NL |
| MMB | 9.70 | NL |
| Specl | 33.87 | NL |
| Security Funds: | | |
| Bond | 9.14 | 9.40 |
| Equty | 4.64 | 5.07 |
| Invest | 7.55 | 8.25 |
| Ultra | 12.17 | 13.30 |
| Selected Funds: | | |
| AmShs | 6.84 | NL |
| SplShs | 13.04 | NL |
| Sentinel Group: | | |
| Apex | 3.72 | 4.07 |
| Balan | 7.28 | 7.96 |
| Com S | 11.73 | 12.82 |
| Grwth | 9.23 | 10.09 |
| Sequoia | 23.32 | NL |
| Sentry F | 15.11 | 16.42 |
| Shearson Funds: | | |
| Appre | 21.86 | 23.89 |
| Incom | 17.33 | 18.94 |
| Invest | 10.90 | 11.91 |
| SierraG | 10.85 | NL |
| Sherm D | 25.49 | NL |
| Sigma Funds: | | |
| Capit | 10.81 | 11.81 |
| Invest | 10.20 | 11.15 |
| Trust | 8.91 | 9.74 |
| Vent | 9.58 | 10.47 |
| SB Eqty | 11.47 | 12.07 |
| SB I&Gr | 12.92 | 13.60 |
| SoGen In | 12.70 | 13.30 |
| Sw Invs | 8.23 | 8.90 |
| Swin Gt | 5.77 | 6.24 |
| Sover In | 12.00 | 13.11 |
| State BondGr: | | |
| Com F | 4.51 | 4.93 |
| Div Fd | 4.82 | 5.27 |
| Prog F | 5.04 | 5.51 |
| StFrm Gt | 7.07 | NL |
| SFrm Ba | 10.83 | NL |
| State St | 49.44 | 49.90 |
| Steadman Funds: | | |
| Am Ind | 2.50 | NL |
| Asso F | 1.00 | NL |
| Invest | 1.19 | NL |
| Ocean | 6.22 | NL |
| Stein Roe Fds: | | |
| Balan | 18.03 | NL |
| Cap O | 12.31 | NL |
| Stock | 12.94 | NL |
| StratGth | 18.91 | NL |
| Survey F | 10.84 | 11.85 |
| TaxMgd | 19.74 | 21.57 |
| Templ Gt | 5.85 | 6.39 |
| Templ W | 13.45 | 14.70 |
| Temp Inv | 1.00 | NL |
| Trns Cap | 7.46 | 8.11 |
| Trns Invs | 8.93 | 9.71 |
| Trav Eq | 12.53 | 13.69 |
| Tudr Hd | 19.62 | NL |
| TwnC Gt | 6.51 | NL |
| TwnC Inc | 8.44 | NL |
| USAA Gt | 8.03 | NL |
| USAA Inc | 10.72 | NL |
| Unf Accu | 4.12 | NL |
| Unif Mut | 8.68 | NL |
| Uni Cash | 1.00 | NL |
| Union Svc Grp: | | |
| Broad | 10.79 | 11.63 |
| Nat Inv | 6.64 | 7.16 |
| U Cap | 14.39 | 15.51 |
| UnInc | 11.31 | 12.19 |
| United Funds: | | |
| Accm | 6.72 | 7.34 |
| Bond | 6.62 | 7.23 |
| Con Gr | 9.60 | 10.49 |
| Con Inc | 9.05 | 9.89 |
| Incom | 9.20 | 10.05 |
| Muni | 9.28 | 9.67 |
| Scien | 6.72 | 7.34 |
| Vang | 6.60 | 7.21 |
| Unit Svcs | 2.27 | NL |
| Value Line Fd: | | |
| Val Li | 9.52 | 9.76 |
| Incom | 5.93 | 6.08 |
| LevGt | 15.52 | 15.92 |
| SplSit | 6.21 | 6.37 |
| Vance Sanders: | | |
| Incom | 12.34 | 13.49 |
| Invest | 7.13 | 7.79 |
| Comm | 7.39 | 8.08 |
| Specl | 12.89 | 14.09 |
| Vanguard Group: | | |
| Explr | 15.42 | NL |
| Fildx | 13.92 | NL |
| Ivest | 9.39 | NL |
| Morg | 8.38 | NL |
| W Shrt | 14.83 | NL |
| W Itrm | 13.86 | NL |
| W Long | 13.51 | NL |
| Wellsl | 11.57 | NL |
| Wellth | 9.14 | NL |
| West IG | 8.73 | NL |
| Wh MM | 9.99 | NL |
| Windr | 10.11 | NL |
| WallSt G | 6.73 | 7.36 |
| Wein Eq | 17.93 | NL |
| Wisc Inc | 4.51 | NL |
| Wood Struthers: | | |
| deVeg | 32.82 | NL |
| Neuw | 9.46 | NL |
| Pine | 10.66 | NL |

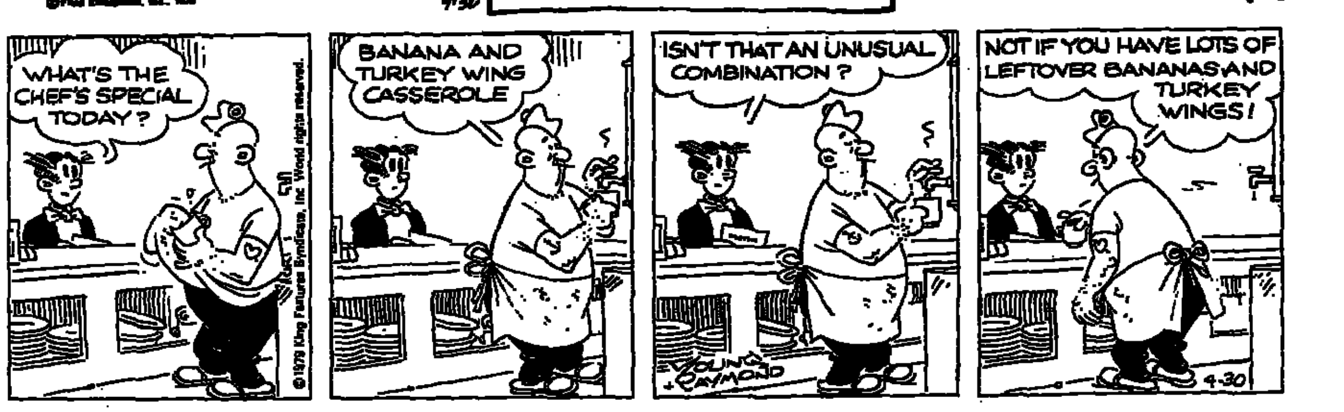
PEANUTS




B.C.




BLONDIE



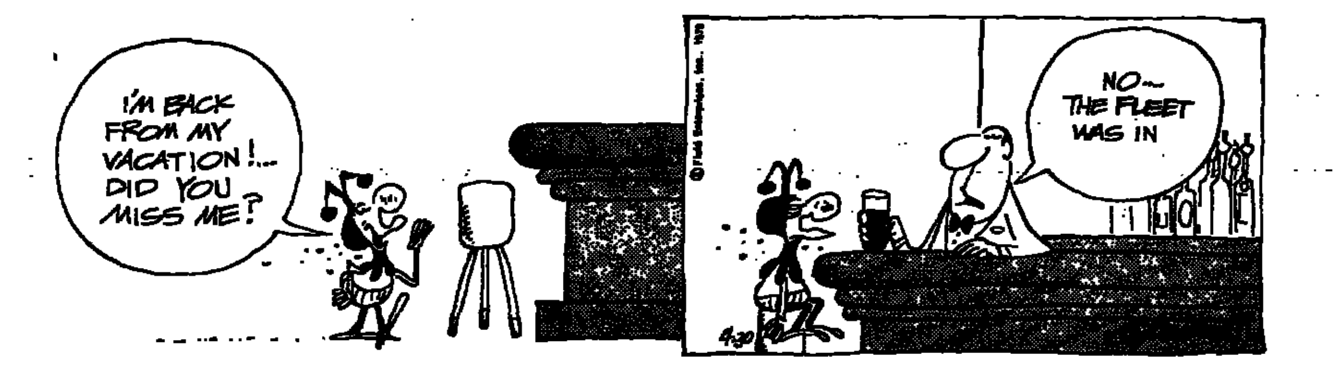

BEETLE BAILEY



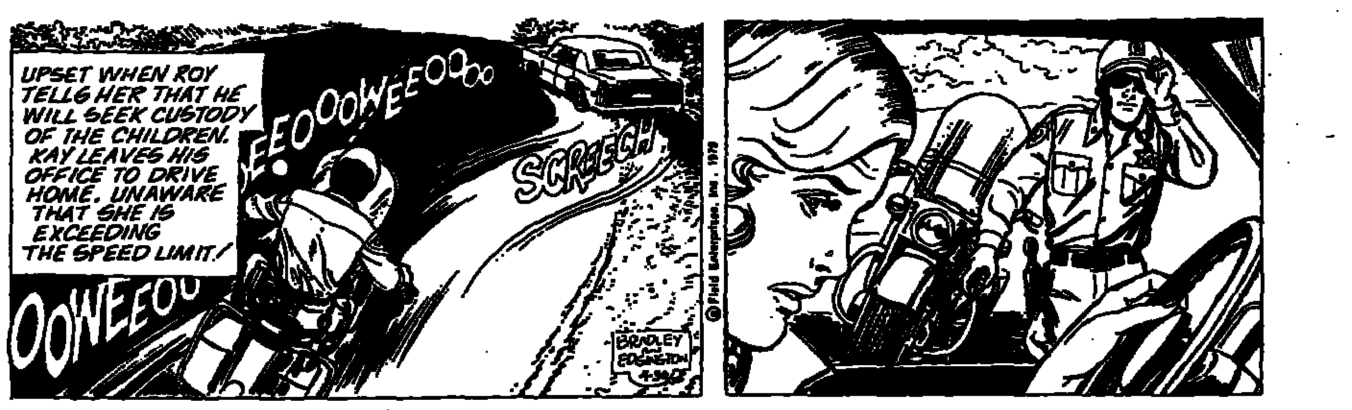

ANDY CAPP



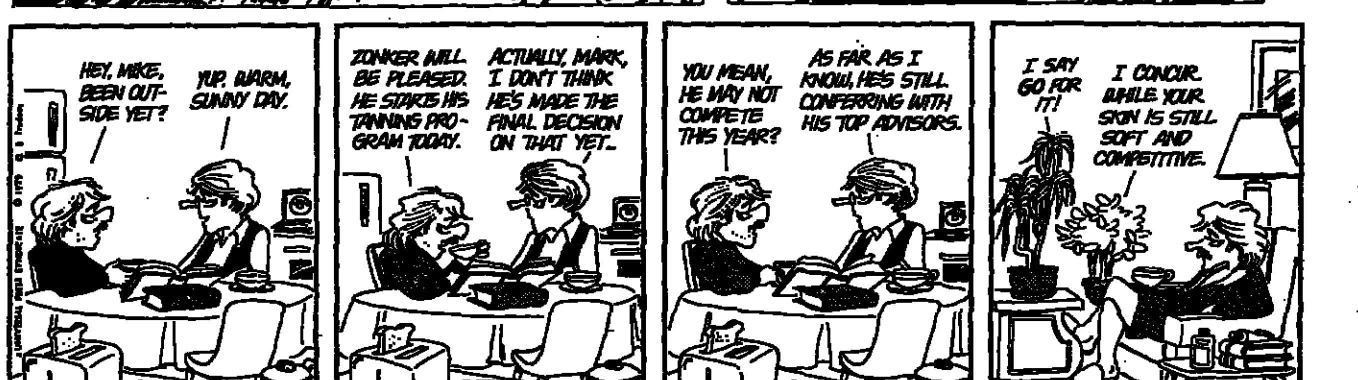

WIZARD of ID




REX MORGAN




DOONESBURY




**JUMBLE** THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

STUMY

DAAHE

LARBUT

GUMPSY




Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( )

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's | Jumbles: NEEDY CATCH LARYNX HEIFER
Answer: Gave 'em all a hand—THE DEALER

DENNIS THE MENACE



"Now watch Ruff when he wakes up... he'll think he's havin' a BAD DREAM!"

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

# BOOKS

### KISS OF THE SPIDER WOMAN

*By Manuel Puig. Translated From The Spanish By Thomas Colchie. Knopf. 281 pp. $8.95.*

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

IT WON'T surprise Manuel Puig's admirers that the title "Kiss of the Spider Woman," far from designating some campy horror story, is actually the climactic metaphor of his novel's altogether serious themes. After all, his readers know from his three previous novels, "Betrayed by Rita Hayworth," "Heartbreak Tango," and "The Buenos Aires Affair," that the Argentinian novelist (now self-exiled in New York City because his recent books have been banned at home) has made a literary habit of patching together his witty, ironic stories out of the cliches and conventions of popular culture at its trashiest.

What may be disconcerting, however, is the extent to which "Kiss of the Spider Woman" resembles conventional fiction. It is as if Puig had decided to cook up a dish of sentiment out of nothing but dialogue. Two men sit vegetating in a Buenos Aires prison. One of them, Molino, is a 37-year-old homosexual who is serving an 8-year-sentence for corrupting the morals of a minor. The other, Valentin, is a dogmatic 24-year-old Marxist student, an enemy of the state being held without trial for having agitated the workers at an automobile factory.

#### Twist of Affection

To pass the time after lights out, Molina (as "she" prefers to be called) tells Valentin in elaborate detail the plots of his favorite films. At first these are grist for Valentin's analysis of Molina's effeminate character. But gradually and subtly they turn into vehicles through which the two express a deepening affection for one another. By the time we learn that Molina has been planted in the cell to learn about Valentin's revolutionary allies, the two have become lovers and Molina is cleverly subverting the prison-warden's schemes to break Valentin down. At the almost too ironic ending, it is the flighty Molina who dies for the revolutionary cause and Valentin who finds himself dreaming of Molina, "the Spider Woman, that traps men in her web."

A simple straight-forward dramatic dialogue, the story may seem; a little thin, but nourishing enough. Except that there's a complication. About a fifth of the way into the novel, where Valentin ex[plains] condescendingly to Molin[a] that "I know very little about peo[ple] with your type of inclination," there begin a lengthy series of foot[notes].

At first these footnotes, whic[h] run on for pages sometimes, are little puzzling. Their content is lu[cid] enough — the English research[er] B.J. West suggests there are thre[e] principle theories with respect t[o] the physical origins of homosexual[ity]. And their clumsy academi[c] style serves to emphasize by co[n]trast that the two prisoners' dia[logue] is a highly contrived stor[y]telling device, and not the simula[tion] of reality you may take it to b[e] at first. In other words, Puig is u[p] to his familiar collage-building lit[erary] game. But are the footnote[s], particularly when they get aroun[d] to summarizing psychoanalytic the[ory] of homosexuality, supposed t[o] be an ironic comment on the dia[logue]? Or vice versa? Or is the[re] any irony at all intended? It is diff[i]cult to tell.

Only when the footnotes arri[ve] at a summary of post-Freudian the[ory] — the ideas of Otto Feniche[l], Dennis Altman, Norman O. Brown, Herbert Marcuse, Anna Taube, and Theodore Roszak — d[o] we begin to sense what Puig is u[p] to (I think). The love affair that th[e] two prisoners are having — whic[h] only became possible when Molin[a] acknowledges his masculinity, an[d] Valentin his femininity — appea[rs] to be a realization of the utopia[n] theory, expressed in the footnote[s] that human society will only b[e]come sane and free when rigid se[x] role models are cast off. And if th[e] contrast between the drama an[d] the theory reminds us that idea[s] can never assume the warmth o[f] loving flesh, then so much the be[t]ter have Puig's apparent purpos[es] been served.

#### Poor Translation

The only drawback to it all [is] that the novel provokes one's min[d] more than it does one's emotion[s]. This is partly the fault of the tran[s]lation, which makes Molina an[d] Valentin sound unnaturally stilte[d] and indistinguishable from one an[other] (a particular irritation, be[cause] it is only from the content o[f] the speeches that one can tell wh[o] is saying what, which means th[at] every time you get lost you have t[o] count back to the last speech yo[u] are certain about). Partly it's be[cause] the story told by the dialogu[e] is a little too tricky, as in a wel[l]-made 19th-century play.

Still, Molina's richly melo[dramatic] dramatic movie plots lend the dia[logue] an entertaining, if artificia[l], narrative drive. And the combin[ed] effect of the footnotes and the dia[logue] keeps you thinking so har[d] you barely realize you are not bein[g] moved. It traps you in its web, lik[e] the kiss of the spider woman.

*Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is [a] book reviewer for The New Yo[rk] Times.*

**Solution to Friday's Puzzle**

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| T | A | C | N | A | | S | C | A | T | | S | C | A | R |
| A | R | L | E | N | | A | L | S | O | | O | L | G | A |
| B | O | O | S | T | | C | O | P | T | | P | O | U | F |
| R | U | S | T | I | C | | S | E | A | S | | S | E | T |
| I | S | E | | C | O | M | E | C | L | O | S | E | | |
| Z | E | B | U | | B | A | I | T | | R | E | E | D | Y |
| | | U | P | T | U | R | N | | P | A | W | N | E | E |
| W | I | T | H | E | R | S | | D | I | R | E | C | T | S |
| A | W | N | I | N | G | | C | I | C | E | R | O | | |
| C | O | O | L | S | | C | L | E | O | | S | U | M | S |
| | | C | L | O | S | E | O | U | T | S | | N | U | T |
| G | A | I | | B | O | N | S | | S | P | O | T | T | Y |
| E | R | G | O | | L | E | E | R | | I | D | E | A | L |
| O | M | A | R | | O | N | T | O | | C | A | R | T | E |
| L | Y | R | E | | S | T | O | W | | A | S | S | E | T |

# CHESS

By Robert Byrne

In the Louis D. Statham International Tournament in Lone Pine, Calif., Viktor Korchnoi, the former world championship challenger and the tourney favorite, was thrown for two losses and had to take a back seat to Grandmasters Vladimir Liberzon of Israel, Florin Gheorghiu of Romania, Svetozar Gligoric of Yugoslavia and Vlastimil Hort of Czechoslovakia. Each tallied 6½-2½ in the 73-player Swiss-system event, dividing $35,500 in prizes.

Six players tied for fifth place, all with 6-3 scores: Grandmasters William Lombardy of New York, Genna Sosonko of the Netherlands, Bent Larsen of Denmark and Dragutin Sahovic of Yugoslavia, and International Masters Hans Ree of the Netherlands and Yehuda Grunfeld of Israel.

An inopportune bid for counterplay in the center boomeranged on Korchnoi in his fifth-round encounter with Liberzon, costing him material and eventually the game.

Just as he had done in the 20th world championship match game with Anatoly Karpov in Baguio City last year, Korchnoi tried his original 6 . . . N-Q2 in place of 6 . . . Q-K2ch; 7 Q-K2, B-K3; 8 BxB, QxB, recommended by Raymond Keene, Korchnoi's second, in the August, 1978, issue of "Modern Chess Theory."

#### Divergence

This game diverged from the earlier one when Liberzon retreated with 9 B-QN3 (Karpov had put this bishop at Q3). However, the essential character of the position remained unchanged: Because of White's mobile queenside pawn majority, as against Black's crippled kingside pawn majority, Liberzon would look for exchanges to bring about a favorable ending; Korchnoi would be destined to search out whatever tactical chances there might be to upset the plan.

Assuming that Korchnoi wanted active counterplay in the center, he might have tried 15 . . . BxN; 16 QxB, P-QB4, although Liberzon's isolated QP — after 17 Q-K4, PxP; 18 PxP — would equally be a passed pawn.

Instead, he constructed an elaborate but flawed version of the same idea with 21 . . . P-B4. To be sure, he had no need to fear 22 . . . N4 in view of the piece-savi[ng] interpolation, 22 . . . N-N4!

However, after Liberzon's 22 Q5, P-B5; 23 B-R4!, N-B4; 24 B-N5!, Korchnoi found himself [in] deep difficulty. Thus, the obvio[us] 24 . . . N-Q6; 25 NxN, BxN; [26] B-B6 would have left Black witho[ut] recourse against the coming 27 [Q-]K3 and 28 Q-K7.

Moreover, 24 . . . N-N2; 25 [B-]Q4, N-Q3; 26 B-B6, B-Q2 wou[ld] have failed against 27 N-N4! Bx[N]; 28 PxB, with its powerful threat [of] 29 P-N5 or 29 R-Q2 and 30 R-K[...].

Korchnoi's 24 . . . B-Q6; 25 [B-]B6, R-Q3, also did not solve [his] problems, since Liberzon's 26 [P-]QN4!, N-Q2; 27 NxB, PxN; 28 [R-]K7! (not 28 QxP, N-K4) forced [a] gain of material.

Rather than lose a pawn by [28] . . . Q-Q1; 29 RxN, RxR; 30 Bx[R], QxB; 31 QxP, Korchnoi gave [up] the exchange with 28 . . . Rx[B]; 29 PxR, QxP.

The resulting ending was, [of] course, one for Liberzon, but Ko[r]chnoi stubbornly played it out un[til] the connected white passed paw[ns] threatened a victorious march [to] promotion at move 68.

**CARO-KANN DEFENSE**

| White Liberzon | Black Korchnoi | White Liberzon | Black Korchnoi |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P-K4 | P-QB3 | 35 P-N4 | Q-B2 |
| 2 P-Q4 | P-Q4 | 36 P-N5 | Q-N2 |
| 3 N-QB3 | PxP | 37 QxQ | NxQ |
| 4 NxP | N-B3 | 38 R-Q3 | R-K3 |
| 5 NxNch | KPxN | 39 R-K1 | PxP |
| 6 B-QB4 | N-Q2 | 40 PxP | P-B3 |
| 7 N-K2 | B-Q3 | 41 P-KR4 | PxP |
| 8 B-B4 | N-N3 | 42 PxP | N-B3 |
| 9 B-QN3 | O-O | 43 R/1-K3 | R-B5 |
| 10 O-O | B-KN5 | 44 R-Q4 | R-B6 |
| 11 P-KB3 | BxB | 45 R/4-Q3 | R-B5 |
| 12 NxB | B-B4 | 46 K-B2 | R-N5 |
| 13 P-B3 | Q-B2 | 47 R-N3 | R-B5 |
| 14 N-Q3 | QR-Q1 | 48 K-K2 | R-B2 |
| 15 R-K1 | P-N3 | 49 K-Q2 | N-N1 |
| 16 N-B5 | N-Q4 | 50 R-Q8 | N-B3 |
| 17 Q-Q2 | P-N3 | 51 K-Q3 | P-B4 |
| 18 N-K4 | K-N2 | 52 K-Q4 | PxP |
| 19 QR-Q1 | N-B5 | 53 RxP | K-B3 |
| 20 P-N3 | N-K3 | 54 R-QB5 | R-B3 |
| 21 N-B2 | P-B4 | 55 R-B6 | R-B5 |
| 22 P-Q5 | P-B5 | 56 R-KN3 | N-K5 |
| 23 B-R4 | N-B4 | 57 K-Q5 | R-N5 |
| 24 B-N5 | B-Q6 | 58 K-K5 | N-Q6 |
| 25 B-B6 | R-Q3 | 59 RxP | N-N5 |
| 26 P-QN4 | N-Q2 | 60 R-QB6 | N-K5 |
| 27 NxB | PxN | 61 K-Q5 | R-N7 |
| 28 R-K7 | RxB | 62 R-R3 | R-N4 |
| 29 PxR | QxP | 63 R-R5 | N-B6 |
| 30 P-KB4 | P-QN4 | 64 P-B4 | PxP |
| 31 QxP | N-N3 | 65 K-B5 | N-K5 |
| 32 Q-Q4 | N-B5 | 66 KxP | N-Q3 |
| 33 R-QB1 | R-B1 | 67 P-R4 | Resigns |
| 34 R-K3 | P-QR3 | 68 K-Q5 | |

## Euromarket

(Continued on Page 9)

…g the issue with additional 4 per- …ent senior bonds of the same …mount.

Among other straight Eurodollar …sues on offer are:

- A $50-million, 10-year issue of …enstar Ltd., a Canadian holding …mpany affiliated with Ste. Gener…e de Belgique. The issue is expect…d to carry a coupon of 10 percent.
- A $20-million, five-year note …aring 10 percent of U.S. Leasing …ternational Finance, guaranteed …y U.S. Leasing International Inc.
- A $35-million, seven-year note … Olivetti International, with a …aranty of the parent Italian busi…ss equipment company. Priced at …¼ with a coupon of 9¾ percent to …eld 9.90 percent, the issue has …en underwritten by Ste. Generale …d its associates. However, several …ajor issuing houses said they …rned the offering down because … dissatisfaction with the terms.
- A $40-million, eight-year issue … Avco Overseas Capital Corp., at …r bearing a coupon of 10¼ per…nt. The Avco Corp.-guaranteed …ue has been underwritten by a …ndicate led by Kidder Peabody …ternational.
- Manufacturers Hanover Over…as Capital Corp. is raising $100 …illion with a 15-year, convertible …oating-rate note issue. The Eurois…e coincides with a domestic con…rtible floating-rate note offering … Manufacturers Hanover Corp. in …ew York.

Guaranteed by Manufacturers …anover Corp., the Euroissue bears …uarterly interest at ⅛ percent …ove the three-month London in…rbank rate (Libor) during the first …ven years and ¼ percent above …r the remaining eight-years. The …tes can be converted during the …st seven years into the borrower's …ed-rate bonds bearing an 8 per…nt annual coupon due in 1994.

This conversion privilege and the …ime quality of the borrower at…cted heavy institutional invest…ent demand. The issue was said … be well oversubscribed by Friday …en though the selling period ex…ds to May 8.

Supporters of the concept argue …at if bond yields fall below 8 per…nt, then Manufactuers Hanover's …nversion privilege would produce …capital gain. This is because the …ice of the fixed-rate bonds would …e as yields fall. Since virtually all …er recent bank floating-rate is…es have had low minimum …upon rates in the range of 5 to 6 …rcent, the chances of making a …pital gain on them are cor…pondingly less, analysts contend.

… TVO, the Finnish power com…ny carrying the guarantee of the …vernment, is issuing what bank… call "drop-lock bonds." Howev… the key difference between this …d the Manufacturers issue is that …estors here are not given the op… of when to switch to a fixed-…e instrument. TVO is raising $30 …lion for 12 years. The coupon …l be set at a quarter-point over …-month Libor.

The first time Libor falls below … percent at the half-yearly …upon fixing so that the coupon …uld be set at 9 percent, the issues …ses to be a floating-rate note …l becomes a fixed-rate issue …ring 9 percent.

…n Tokyo, Nitto Electric Indus…l Co. announced that it will is… $20 million of 15-year converti… bonds on May 30.

…ssues denominated in Canadian …lars continued to perform rea…ably well though there were in…ations that a steady stream of … issues was exerting some …nward pressure on prices.

…urrently on offer is a $Can.25-…ion, seven-year note of Avco …ancial Services Canada Ltd. … an indicated coupon of 10¼ …cent. The terms were considered …ewhat daring because the wide-diversified manufacturing and …ices company has a U.S. dollar …erway with the same coupon …

…ntil recently, Canadian dollar …ds were about 50 basis points …er than U.S. dollar yields. …ong other things, this reflected … market's view about the risk of … Canadian dollar declining …nst the U.S. dollar.

However, perceptions have changed and investment bankers are now arguing that yields on Canadian dollar bond should decline to below U.S. dollar yields because of the likelihood of the Canadian dollar continuing to rise against the U.S. dollar.

Avco's Canadian dollar issue is guaranteed by Avco Financial Services Inc., whose U.S. debt is rated single-A. The U.S. dollar issue carries a parent company guaranty and the Eurodollar issue has been rated BAA by Moody's. Thus, in theory the U.S. dollar issue is a slightly weaker credit than the Canadian one.

Meanwhile, a $Can.50 million, five-year issue of First Canadian Investments Ltd., a subsidiary of the Bank of Montreal, was offered at a premium of 100½ bearing a coupon of 10 percent to yield 9.87 percent. In the aftermarket, the Bank of Montreal-guaranteed issue was quoted at 98.88-99.38, which reflected the deterioration of the market during the week.

Among other issues on offer is a 25-million European Unit of Account, 12-year bond for Copenhagen bearing a coupon of 8¼ percent. The unit provides fixed but adjustable exchange rates for all the Common Market currencies except sterling. Payment is in Deutsche marks at 3.03524 DM per unit, making the issue equivalent to about 76 million DM.

### DM Calendar Cut

FRANKFURT, April 29 (Reuters) — West German banks have set a foreign loan calendar totalling a maximum 475 million Deutsche marks for the period to May 18, bond market sources report.

The maximum total represents a sharp drop on last month's calendar of 670 million DM and is a result of the market's present weak state. Three foreign loan issues totalling 275 million DM are planned for the period, while a further 200 million DM may be set aisde for a supranational issue. This is believed to be for the European Investment Bank.

[Seiyu Stores Ltd., a major Japanese chain store operator, said will float a 100-million DM, six-year convertible issue, AP-DJ reported from Tokyo.]

**Eurobond Yields***
Week Ended April 25
(U.S. Dollars)

| | |
|---|---|
| International institutions | 9.36 % |
| Industrials, long term | 9.55 % |
| Industrials, medium term | 9.61 % |
| Canadian dollars, medium term | 10.18 % |
| French franc, long term | 9.96 % |
| Unit of acc., long term | 8.34 % |

* Calculated by Luxembourg Stock Exchange

**Market Turnover**
Week Ended April 27
(Millions of U.S. Dollars)

| | Total | Dollar | Non-dollar Equivalent |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cedel | 832.30 | 473.00 | 359.30 |
| Eurocl. | 2,057.7 | 1,546.3 | 511.40 |

## WHO Discloses Cholera Hit 40 Countries in '78

GENEVA, April 29 (AP) — Forty countries recorded outbreaks of cholera last year, with individual cases higher than in the previous two years, the World Health Organization announced.

The organization said in a report last week that it received notification of 76,632 cases last year, compared with 58,087 the previous year and 66,020 in 1976. In 1975, more than 92,000 cases were reported.

The report said that 40 states had reported cholera — the same number as in 1974 — and the highest number since 1961.

Commenting on the new figures, the report criticized lack of surveillance of cholera in some countries. It charged that surveillance was being replaced only by the traditional examination of vaccination certificates.



Associated Press

Andre Dawson of the Expos scores in front of the Giants' catcher, Marc Hill, after his homer in Montreal's 14-8 victory.

## Major League Baseball Standings

**NATIONAL LEAGUE**

East

| | W | L | Pct. | GB |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia | 12 | 5 | .706 | — |
| Montreal | 12 | 5 | .706 | — |
| St. Louis | 9 | 8 | .529 | 3 |
| Chicago | 7 | 9 | .438 | 4½ |
| New York | 6 | 9 | .400 | 5 |
| Pittsburgh | 6 | 11 | .353 | 6 |

West

| | W | L | Pct. | GB |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Houston | 14 | 5 | .737 | — |
| Cincinnati | 10 | 10 | .500 | 4½ |
| San Francisco | 9 | 12 | .429 | 6 |
| Los Angeles | 9 | 12 | .429 | 6 |
| San Diego | 9 | 12 | .429 | 6 |
| Atlanta | 7 | 12 | .368 | 7 |

Friday's Games
Montreal 14, San Francisco 8
Atlanta 3, Chicago 2
Houston 9, Pittsburgh 8, 11 innings
Cincinnati 4, St.Louis 3
Los Angeles at New York, ppd., rain
Philadelphia 2, San Diego 0

Saturday's Games
Los Angeles 3, New York 1
Montreal 6, San Francisco 4
St. Louis 12, Cincinnati 1
Houston at Pittsburgh, ppd., rain
Atlanta 7, Chicago 2
San Diego 5, Philadelphia 0

Sunday's Games
Los Angeles (Messersmith 1-1 and Sutton 2-2) at New York (Allen 0-2 and Scott 1-),2
Houston (Ruhle 1-3) at Pittsburgh (D. Robinson 2-1)
San Francisco (Blue 4-1) at Montreal (Grimsley 2-0)
San Diego (Mura 1-0) at Philadelphia (Lerch 1-1)
St. Louis (Sykes 1-1) at Cincinnati (Seaver 2-r)
Chicago (Lamp 2-0) at Atlanta (Solomon 1-1 or Mahler 0-1)

**AMERICAN LEAGUE**

East

| | W | L | Pct. | GB |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 12 | 6 | .667 | — |
| Milwaukee | 11 | 8 | .579 | 1½ |
| Baltimore | 12 | 9 | .571 | 1½ |
| New York | 10 | 9 | .526 | 2½ |
| Detroit | 7 | 8 | .467 | 3½ |
| Toronto | 6 | 13 | .316 | 6½ |
| Cleveland | 5 | 13 | .278 | 7 |

West

| | W | L | Pct. | GB |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| California | 14 | 7 | .667 | — |
| Minnesota | 11 | 7 | .611 | 1½ |
| Texas | 10 | 7 | .588 | 2 |
| Kansas City | 11 | 8 | .579 | 2 |
| Chicago | 9 | 10 | .474 | 4 |
| Oakland | 7 | 13 | .350 | 6½ |
| Seattle | 7 | 14 | .333 | 7 |

Friday's Games
Milwaukee 8, Toronto 5
Minnesota 5, Detroit 3
Chicago 11, Texas 0
Kansas City 15, Cleveland 7
Baltimore 7, Oakland 1
California 8, Boston 6
Seattle 6, New York 5

Saturday's Results
Milwaukee 11, Toronto 8, 13 innings
Detroit 5, Minnesota 3
Oakland 8, Baltimore 5
Chicago 3, Texas 2
Kansas City 7, Cleveland 2
California 5, Boston 0
Seattle 3, New York 2

Sunday's Games
Milwaukee (Caldwell 3-1 and Travers 0-1) at Toronto (Clancy 1-3 and Lemanczyk 1-0), 2
Minnesota (Erickson 0-3) at Detroit (Billingham 1-2)
Texas (Ellis 0-1) at Chicago (Wortham 3-1)
Cleveland (Wise 2-2) at Kansas City (Gura 1-2)
Boston (Renko 0-1) at California (Aase 2-1)
Baltimore (Palmer 3-1) at Oakland (Johnson 0-3)
New York (John 4-0) at Seattle (Jones 0-1)

## West Ponders Coaching Future

By Sam Goldaper

NEW YORK, April 29 (NYT) — The Los Angeles Lakers had just beaten the Knicks in New York and a reporter asked Jerry West: "What's the fascination with coaching in the NBA?"

The Laker coach hesitated for a moment and then with a smile said: "Fascination? I haven't found it yet."

West's third season as the Laker coach ended in Seattle last Wednesday night, when his team was beaten by the SuperSonics, 106-101, and eliminated in five games of the National Basketball Association Western Conference semifinal.

West slept late Thursday after his team returned to Los Angeles and then began to consider his coaching future.

"My intentions will be known within a week to 10 days," West said then. His contract expires in June.

### Curious Friends

While West pondered his decision, his friends are still wondering why, after 14 seasons as one of the NBA's greatest guards, he went into coaching. They say it is not for the money. He is known to have made prudent investments that have taken care of his financial future. They also know that West enjoys privacy. Yet they have often heard him say: "Coaching is a challenge. We all have egos and we all think we can coach. When you're away from the dressing room, you miss it."

At various times during the Lakers' season of ups and downs, West said that this would be his last year of coaching. Some of his players believe that.

"West has already told us he was quitting and that was months ago," said Lou Hudson, a Laker guard. "When you make a statement like that, there is no going back."

But one of West's close friends was not so sure.

"Everytime he says it, I try to believe him," a business confidant said. "I think Jerry believes he will leave coaching, but he changes his mind about his future very often."

### Overhaul Likely

Whether or not West returns, the Lakers are almost certain to undergo an overhaul next seasn, especially since Jack Kent Cooke, the owner, is back in Los Angeles after a 2½-year self-imposed exile because of a bitter divorce case.

The regular season and the quick eliminations from the playoffs have pointed up the Lakers' need for a power forward and a quick guard. Cooke has never been known to be patient. He has the No.1 and the No.14 picks in the college draft to start the rebuilding process.

# Friday and Saturday Line Scores

**Friday's Games**
**NATIONAL LEAGUE**

San Francisco 000 100 511—8 14 0
Montreal 311 105 30x—14 17 1
Knepper, Moffitt (4), Roberts (7), Lavelle (8) and Hill; B.Lee, Bahnsen (7) and Carter, Dyer (8). W—B.Lee, 2-0. L—Knepper, 1-2. HRs—San Francisco, D. Evans (2), Ivie 2 (4); Montreal, Dawson 2 (5), Carter 2 (3).

Chicago 200 000 000—2 5 2
Atlanta 100 010 01x—3 8 1
Krukow, Moore (6), Hernandez (8) and Foote; Niekro and Murphy. W—Niekro, 2-4. L—Moore, 1-2. HR—Chicago, Kingman (7).

St. Louis 000 030 000—3 10 1
Cincinnati 000 000 202—4 7 2
Denny, Littell (9) and Simmons; LaCoss, Borbon (7), Pastore (9) and Bench. W—Pastore, 1-2. L—Littell, 3-1.

San Diego 000 000 000—0 4 0
Philadelphia 110 000 00x—2 9 0
Perry, Rasmussen (8) and Tenace; Espinosa and Boone. W—Espinosa, 3-0. L—Perry, 2-1.

Houston 302 100 101 01—9 15 1
Pittsburgh 000 120 302 00—8 13 1
Forsch, Andujar (7), McLaughlin (10), Riccelli (10) and Bochy; Candelaria, Bibby (6), Romo (8), Tekulve (9), Whitson (11) and Ott. W—Riccelli, 1-0. L—Whitson, 1-1. HRs—Houston, Cabell (1), Howe (2); Pittsburgh, Parker (3), Stargell (4).

**AMERICAN LEAGUE**

Milwaukee 140 010 200—8 10 1
Toronto 200 020 001—5 13 1
Sorensen, McClure (9) and Martinez; Huffman, Willis (2), Murphy (7), Jefferson (7) and Cerone. W—Sorensen, 3-2. L—Huffman, 2-1. HR—Milwaukee, Thomas (4).

Minnesota 040 100 000—5 11 0
Detroit 002 000 001—3 8 0
Koosman, Marshall (9) and Wynegar; Rozema, Burnside (5) and Parrish. W—Koosman, 4-0. L—Rozema, 1-2. HRs—Detroit, LeFlore (1), Wockenfuss (3).

Texas 000 000 000—0 6 2
Chicago 011 313 02x—11 15 0
Alexander, Medich (6), Farmer (8) and Sundberg, Ellis (7); Baumgarten and Foley. W—Baumgarten, 2-0. L—Alexander, 1-1. HR—Chicago, Lemon (2).

Cleveland 020 031 100—7 10 0
Kansas City 452 003 01x—15 17 1
Garland, Barker (2), Cruz (6) and Alexander, Diaz (7); Splittorff, Rodriguez (6) and Porter, Wathan (9). W—Splittorff, 3-2. L—Garland, 0-2. HRs—Kansas City, White (2), Brett (1).

Baltimore 110 300 002—7 12 0
Oakland 001 000 000—1 3 1
Flanagan and Dempsey; Keough, Hamilton (4), Lacey (9) and Essian. W—Flanagan, 3-2. L—Keough, 0-1. HRs—Baltimore, Singleton (5), May (4), Roenicke (1).

New York 320 000 000—5 11 0
Seattle 002 001 03x—6 11 0
Guidry, Tidrow (7) and Munson; Honeycutt, Parrott (2), Rawley (9) and Cox, Stinson (9). W—Parrott, 1-0. L—Tidrow, 1-1. HRs—New York, Piniella (1), Jackson (4). Seattle, Paciorek (1), Horton (3), Stinson (2), Meyer (2).

Boston 202 100 001—6 8 4
California 004 040 00x—8 13 4
Torrez, Hassler (3), Burgmeier (7) and Allenson, O'Berry (8); Knapp, Miller (2), Clear (4) and Downing. W—Clear, 2-0. L—Hassler, 1-1.

**Saturday's Games**
**NATIONAL LEAGUE**

Los Angeles 000 021 000—3 4 0
New York 000 010 000—1 4 1
Hooton and Yeager; Falcone, Murray (8), Bernard (9) and Stearns. W—Hooton, 2-2. L—Falcone, 0-1. HRs—Los Angeles, Yeager (3); New York, Youngblood (3).

San Francisco 100 101 010—4 7 0
Montreal 103 001 01x—6 10 1
Halicki, Lavelle (7) and Tamargo; Sanderson, Fryman (7), Sosa (8) and Carter. W—Sanderson, 1-1. L—Halicki, 1-2. HRs—San Francico, Clark (3); Montreal, Perez (3)

St. Louis 248 030 010—12 17 0
Cincinnati 000 001 000—1 4 1
Vuckovich, S.Martinez (8) and Simmons, Swisher (8); Hume, Capilla (2), Borbon (2), Tomlin (7), Pastore (9) and Bench, Correll (5). W—Vuckovich, 2-0. L—Hume, 2-2. HR—St. Louis, Tyson (2).

Chicago 100 010 000—2 9 3
Atlanta 004 100 20x—7 9 0
Reuschel, Burris (7) and Foote; Matula, Garber (7) and Murphy. W—Matula, 2-2. L—Reuschel, 1-3. HR—Atlanta, Murphy (8).

San Diego 000 003 002—5 12 0
Philadelphia 000 000 000—0 4 1
Jones, D'Acquisto (4) and Tenace; Carlton, Bird (8) and McCarver, Reder (8). W—D'Acquisto, 2-1. L—Carlton, 2-3.

**AMERICAN LEAGUE**

Milwaukee 001 020 203 3—11 14 1
Toronto 220 100 030 0—8 13 0
Haas, Galasso (4), Castro (8), McClure (9) and Moore; T.Underwood, B.Moore (7), Freisleben (7), Jefferson (9), Willis (10), T.Murphy (10) and Cerone. W—McClure, 3-0. L—Willis, 0-1. HR—Toronto, Carty (4).

Minnesota 100 011 000—3 10 0
Detroit 100 120 10x—5 10 2
Goltz, Redfern (7), Holly (7), Serum (7) and Wynegar; Young, Hiller (6) and Parrish. W—Young, 1-0. L—Goltz, 2-3. HRs—Minnesota, Kusick (1), Wynegar (1). Detroit, Whitaker (1).

Baltimore 101 101 010—5 14 1
Oakland 030 005 00x—8 6 2
McGregor, T.Martinez (6), Stewart (6) and Dempsey; Norris, Todd (6), Heaverlo (8) and Newman. W—Todd, 2-1. L—McGregor, 0-1. HRs—Baltimore, Dauer (2). Oakland, Newman (1).

Texas 001 100 000—2 3 4
Chicago 010 101 00x—3 5 1
Comer, Lyle (7) and Sundberg; Barrios, Proly (8) and Foley. W—Barrios, 2-1. L—Comer, 1-3. HR—Texas, Jorgensen (2).

Cleveland 000 200 000—2 8 1
Kansas City 000 510 01x—7 13 0
Waits, Hood (4), Cruz (8) and Alexander; Leonard and Porter. W—Leonard, 3-2. L—Waits, 2-3. HRs—Cleveland, Thornton (4). Kansas City, Cowens (2), McRae (2).

New York 011 000 000—2 4 1
Seattle 020 000 01x—3 7 1
Hunter and Munson; Abbott, Rawley (8), Montague (9) and Stinson. W—Rawley, 1-3. L—Hunter, 0-2. HR—Seattle, Bochte (3).

Boston 000 000 000—0 6 1
California 000 011 12x—5 7 1
Rainey, Wright (7) and Allenson, O'Berry (8); Frost and Downing. W—Frost, 2-0. L—Rainey, 1-1. HR—California, Grich (6).

More Sports On Page 13

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## American Exchange Options

| Option & price | | Vol. | Last | Vol. | Last | Vol. | Last | Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | — May — | | — Aug — | | — Nov — | | N.Y. |
| F | 15 | 20 | 1 9-16 | 13 | 1⅝ | 14 | 2¼ | 16⅝ |
| F | 20 | a | a | 116 | 3-16 | 8 | 7-16 | 16¼ |
| A | 20 | 120 | 5¼ | 23 | 5⅝ | 11 | 6⅛ | 25¼ |
| A p | 20 | 16 | 1-16 | 112 | 3-16 | 7 | ⅜ | 25¼ |
| A | 25 | 1262 | ¾ | 328 | 1 15-16 | 83 | 2¼ | 25¼ |
| A p | 25 | 288 | 9-16 | 163 | 1 3-16 | 29 | 1 9-16 | 25¼ |
| A | 30 | 337 | 1-16 | 297 | ½ | 223 | 1 1-16 | 25¼ |
| A p | 30 | 20 | 4⅝ | 10 | 5 | 8 | 4⅝ | 25¼ |
| t | 15 | a | a | 4 | 4½ | a | a | 19⅝ |
| t | 20 | 90 | ¼ | 82 | 13-16 | a | a | 19⅝ |
| | 30 | 22 | 46⅝ | 91 | 46¾ | b | b | 76⅝ |
| | 35 | a | a | 3 | 41½ | b | b | 76⅝ |
| | 40 | 113 | 36½ | 2 | 37¼ | b | b | 76⅝ |
| | 45 | 23 | 31¼ | 22 | 32 | b | b | 76⅝ |
| | 50 | 25 | 26½ | 42 | 27¼ | 46 | 29 | 76⅝ |
| | 60 | 928 | 16⅝ | 252 | 19¼ | 160 | 22 | 76⅝ |
| | 70 | 3465 | 7½ | 654 | 12¼ | 133 | 15⅝ | 76⅝ |
| | 80 | b | b | 1584 | 7¼ | 448 | 10¼ | 76⅝ |
| p | 55 | 73 | 15-16 | 83 | 2⅝ | 31 | 3⅝ | 55 |
| p | 60 | 560 | 1-16 | 88 | ⅞ | 22 | 1¼ | 55 |
| Ed | 20 | 12 | 3 | a | a | 35 | 3 | 22⅝ |
| Ed | 25 | a | a | 2 | ⅛ | 86 | ¼ | 22⅝ |
| ip | 15 | 87 | 9-16 | 98 | 1 7-16 | 87 | 1 11-16 | 15¼ |
| ip | 20 | 100 | 1-16 | 176 | 5-16 | b | b | 15¼ |
| s | 15 | 20 | 3½ | 20 | 3⅝ | 36 | 3⅞ | 18½ |
| s | 20 | 16 | 1-16 | 78 | ½ | 74 | ⅞ | 18½ |
| w | 10 | 118 | ⅛ | 29 | 1 1-16 | 26 | 1 7-16 | 18¼ |
| w | 15 | 8 | 1-16 | 4 | 3-16 | a | a | 18¼ |
| | 25 | 2 | 3⅝ | a | a | a | a | 28⅝ |
| | 30 | 69 | 1-16 | 107 | ⅝ | 14 | 1 | 28⅝ |
| :a | 19⅝ | 71 | 2 | 16 | 2 11-16 | 10 | 3¼ | 21¼ |
| :a | 24¼ | a | a | 125 | ½ | 5 | ⅞ | 21¼ |
| ic | 20 | 28 | 1⅞ | 24 | 2¼ | 7 | 2 13-16 | 21¼ |
| | 20 | 92 | 1 5-16 | 72 | 2⅝ | 20 | 3⅛ | 21¼ |
| | 25 | 210 | 1-16 | 149 | 9-16 | 37 | 1¼ | 21¼ |
| t | 20 | 7 | 2⅝ | 3 | 2¾ | a | a | 23 |
| t | 25 | a | a | 23 | ⅜ | 3 | ⅜ | 23 |
| nl | 15 | 10 | 6½ | a | a | a | a | 21⅝ |
| nl | 20 | 58 | 1⅞ | 24 | 2⅞ | 4 | 3½ | 21⅝ |
| nl | 25 | 156 | ⅛ | 119 | ⅞ | a | a | 21⅝ |
| nl | 35 | 52 | 1-16 | b | b | b | b | 21⅝ |
| o | 14⅝ | 8 | 1¼ | b | b | b | b | 15⅝ |
| i | 15 | 10 | ⅜ | a | a | a | a | 15⅝ |
| i | 20 | a | a | 42 | ⅛ | a | a | 15⅝ |
| y | 30 | 58 | ⅛ | 26 | 1 7-16 | 31 | 2⅛ | 29⅝ |
| y | 35 | 1 | 1-16 | 45 | 3-16 | 10 | ⅝ | 29⅝ |
| | 25 | 29 | 11⅛ | a | a | b | b | 36⅛ |
| | 30 | 213 | 6 | a | a | 12 | 6⅝ | 36⅛ |
| | 35 | 686 | 1 3-16 | 140 | 2 3-16 | 107 | 2⅝ | 36¼ |
| G | 10 | 8 | 6⅝ | 18 | 7⅛ | a | a | 17 |
| G | 15 | 1175 | 2 | 534 | 2⅝ | 197 | 3¼ | 17 |
| G p | 15 | 139 | 1-16 | 35 | ½ | 65 | ⅝ | 17 |
| G | 20 | 1701 | ⅛ | b | b | b | b | 17 |
| | 10 | 34 | 5⅝ | 7 | 5⅝ | 25 | 6 | 15⅝ |
| | 15 | 561 | ⅜ | 133 | 1 7-16 | 171 | 1⅝ | 15⅝ |
| t | 10 | 758 | 1 15-16 | 363 | 2 5-16 | 62 | 2 11-16 | 11⅞ |
| t | 15 | 1118 | 1-16 | 728 | 7-16 | 229 | ¾ | 11⅞ |
| | 15 | 50 | 4 | 27 | 4⅛ | 22 | 4½ | 19⅝ |
| | 20 | 400 | ¼ | 305 | 13-16 | 240 | 1 3-16 | 19⅝ |
| | 30 | 85 | 2⅝ | 81 | 2 15-16 | 32 | 3¼ | 32¾ |

| Option & price | | Vol. | Last | Vol. | Last | Vol. | Last | Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tennco | 35 | 189 | ⅛ | 169 | ½ | 62 | ⅞ | 32¾ |
| Tiger | 20 | a | a | 1 | 5⅝ | a | a | 25⅝ |
| Tiger | 25 | 459 | 1 | 88 | 2⅛ | 56 | 2 13-16 | 25⅝ |
| Tiger | 30 | 243 | 1-16 | b | b | b | b | 25⅝ |
| Zenith | 10 | 2 | 5⅛ | 2 | 5⅝ | a | a | 15 |
| Zenith | 15 | 167 | ⅜ | 73 | 15-16 | 55 | 1 7-16 | 15 |
| | | — Jan — | | — Sep — | | — Dec — | | |
| Asarco | 15 | 242 | 3½ | 58 | 4 | 185 | 4½ | 18⅝ |
| Asarco | 20 | 659 | ½ | 134 | 1¼ | 138 | 1⅞ | 18⅝ |
| Beat F | 20 | a | a | a | a | 6 | 3 | 21½ |
| Beat F | 25 | a | a | a | a | 2 | ½ | 21½ |
| Chase | 30 | 26 | 4⅝ | 1 | 5¼ | 10 | 5¾ | 35 |
| Chase | 35 | 90 | 15-16 | 26 | 1⅝ | 10 | 2 1-16 | 35 |
| Coastal | 15 | 23 | 7⅝ | 21 | 8 | a | a | 22½ |
| Coastal | 20 | 630 | 3¼ | 202 | 3⅝ | 25 | 4½ | 22½ |
| Coastal | 25 | 641 | ⅛ | 212 | 1½ | 135 | 2⅛ | 22½ |
| Deere | 30 | 1 | 3⅞ | a | a | a | a | 33¾ |
| Deere | 35 | 33 | ¼ | 63 | 1⅛ | 35 | 1⅞ | 33¾ |
| Deere | 40 | 214 | 1-16 | 12 | 5-16 | a | a | 33¾ |
| G Tel | 25 | 15 | 3⅛ | 10 | 3¼ | 4 | 3⅛ | 27¾ |
| G Tel | 30 | 203 | 1-16 | 122 | ¼ | 81 | 7-16 | 27¾ |
| Gillet | 25 | 42 | ⅜ | 16 | 1¼ | 76 | 1 13-16 | 25⅝ |
| Gillet | 30 | 414 | 1-16 | 151 | ¼ | 9 | 7-16 | 25⅝ |
| Hercul | 15 | a | a | 5 | 4⅝ | a | a | 19⅝ |
| Hercul | 20 | 167 | ⅛ | 68 | 1⅛ | 29 | 1 7-16 | 19⅝ |
| Pfizer | 30 | 27 | 1 1-16 | 25 | 2 | 52 | 2⅜ | 30¼ |
| Pfizer | 35 | 173 | ⅛ | 3 | 7-16 | 12 | ⅞ | 30¼ |
| Ph Mor | 60 | 22 | 8 | 12 | 9⅝ | a | a | 67⅝ |
| Ph Mor | 70 | 48 | 13-16 | 16 | 2 7-16 | 3 | 3⅛ | 67⅝ |
| St Cal | 45 | 4 | 4⅝ | 13 | 5 | a | a | 48⅝ |
| St Cal | 50 | 89 | 1 | 26 | 1 15-16 | 12 | 2⅝ | 48⅝ |
| | | — Jul — | | — Oct — | | — Jan — | | |
| Aetna | 40 | 14 | 4⅝ | 13 | 5 | a | a | 43⅝ |
| Aetna p | 40 | 80 | 7-16 | 18 | 13-16 | 10 | 1 3-16 | 43⅝ |
| Aetna | 45 | 221 | 1⅛ | 7 | 2 | a | a | 43⅝ |
| Aetna p | 45 | 186 | 2¼ | a | a | a | a | 43⅝ |
| Aetna | 50 | a | a | a | a | 11 | 15-16 | 43⅝ |
| Am Cya | 25 | 2 | 2⅛ | 36 | 2 7-16 | 2 | 3⅛ | 26½ |
| Am Cya | 30 | 30 | ⅛ | 35 | ⅜ | 22 | 11-16 | 26½ |
| Am Exp | 30 | 14 | 1½ | 5 | 2¼ | 4 | 2⅝ | 30⅛ |
| Am Exp | 35 | 5 | ⅜ | a | a | b | b | 30⅛ |
| Am Exp p | 35 | b | b | b | b | 1 | ⅛ | 30⅛ |
| Am Hom | 25 | 4 | 1⅝ | 16 | 2¼ | a | a | 26½ |
| Am Hom | 30 | 56 | 1-16 | 14 | 5-16 | 43 | ⅝ | 26½ |
| Burrgh | 60 | 107 | 11 | 1 | 12 | a | a | 70¾ |
| Burrgh | 70 | 285 | 3⅝ | 11 | 6 | a | a | 70¾ |
| Burrgh | 80 | 111 | 11-16 | 135 | 1¾ | 110 | 2⅝ | 70¾ |
| C Tel | 15 | 1 | 1¾ | a | a | a | a | 16¾ |
| C Tel | 20 | a | a | 20 | ⅛ | a | a | 16¾ |
| Dig Eq | 45 | 166 | 10 | b | b | b | b | 54¼ |
| Dig Eq | 50 | 280 | 5⅛ | 41 | 7⅛ | 2 | 8⅝ | 54¼ |
| Dig Eq | 60 | 172 | 1 | 45 | 2 9-16 | 8 | 3⅝ | 54¼ |
| Disney | 35 | 27 | 3⅝ | 2 | 5⅝ | 1 | 6 | 37⅝ |
| Disney | 40 | 120 | 1⅛ | 68 | 2⅛ | 29 | 2⅝ | 37⅝ |
| Disney | 45 | 25 | ⅛ | 10 | ⅜ | b | b | 37⅝ |
| du Pnt | 120 | 30 | 14⅝ | 7 | 18 | a | a | 131⅝ |
| du Pnt | 130 | 242 | 7⅝ | 14 | 11¾ | 1 | 14 | 131⅝ |

| Option & price | | Vol. | Last | Vol. | Last | Vol. | Last | Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| du Pnt | 140 | 241 | 3⅝ | 30 | 7 | 3 | 9½ | 131⅝ |
| du Pnt | 150 | 218 | 1¼ | 43 | 4 | b | b | 131⅝ |
| Fst Ch | 15 | 50 | 2 1-16 | a | a | 1 | 3⅛ | 16⅞ |
| Fst Ch | 20 | 222 | ¼ | 41 | ⅝ | a | a | 16⅞ |
| Goodyr | 15 | a | a | 15 | 2⅝ | a | a | 17⅞ |
| Goodyr | 20 | 50 | ⅛ | 44 | 5-16 | 59 | 9-16 | 17⅞ |
| Greyhd | 10 | 4 | 1⅞ | 5 | 2⅛ | 1 | 2⅜ | 11¾ |
| Greyhd | 15 | 53 | 1-16 | 43 | 3-16 | 27 | 5-16 | 11¾ |
| Gulf O | 20 | 21 | 7⅜ | 5 | 7⅜ | b | b | 27⅝ |
| Gulf O | 25 | 174 | 2½ | 185 | 2 11-16 | 33 | 3 | 27⅝ |
| Gulf O | 30 | 272 | ¼ | 229 | ⅝ | 116 | 13-16 | 27⅝ |
| H F C | 20 | 50 | 3-16 | 34 | ⅜ | 1 | ⅝ | 18 |
| Lilly | 45 | 2 | 9 | a | a | b | b | 53⅝ |
| Lilly | 50 | 37 | 4½ | 6 | 5½ | 1 | 6⅝ | 53⅝ |
| Lilly | 60 | 34 | 7-16 | 39 | 1 5-16 | a | a | 53⅝ |
| Merril | 15 | 89 | 3⅝ | 11 | 4⅛ | a | a | 18⅝ |
| Merril | 20 | 746 | 13-16 | 179 | 1 7-16 | 78 | 1 15-16 | 18⅝ |
| MesaPt | 30 | 255 | 14 | 10 | 14½ | b | b | 44 |
| MesaPt p | 30 | 5 | 1-16 | a | a | b | b | 44 |
| MesaPt | 35 | 30 | 9 | 7 | 10 | a | a | 44 |
| MesaPt p | 35 | 5 | ⅛ | a | a | a | a | 44 |
| MesaPt | 40 | 168 | 5⅛ | 77 | 6⅝ | 473 | 7⅝ | 44 |
| MesaPt p | 40 | 104 | 13-16 | 21 | 1 7-16 | 465 | 1⅞ | 44 |
| MesaPt | 45 | 587 | 2½ | 170 | 3⅝ | 634 | 4⅝ | 44 |
| MesaPt p | 45 | 65 | 2⅝ | a | a | 470 | 4 | 44 |
| Motrla | 35 | a | a | 2 | 8⅛ | b | b | 42⅝ |
| Motrla | 40 | 54 | 3½ | 1 | 4⅝ | a | a | 42⅝ |
| Motrla | 45 | 24 | 1 | 25 | 1⅞ | 10 | 2⅜ | 42⅝ |
| Phelps | 20 | 1 | 7⅝ | a | a | a | a | 27⅛ |
| Phelps | 25 | 81 | 3¼ | 5 | 4⅛ | 115 | 4⅜ | 27⅛ |
| Phelps | 30 | 74 | 11-16 | 66 | 1⅜ | 173 | 2⅛ | 27⅛ |
| Pitney | 25 | 8 | 2⅝ | 2 | 3⅛ | a | a | 26¾ |
| Pitney | 30 | 28 | ½ | 5 | 15-16 | 20 | 1¼ | 26¾ |
| Proc G | 70 | 24 | 10⅝ | a | a | a | a | 79¾ |
| Proc G | 80 | 19 | 2½ | 25 | 3⅝ | 1 | 4⅝ | 79¾ |
| Proc G | 90 | a | a | 9 | ⅜ | a | a | 79¾ |
| Rite A | 20 | 5 | 1 13-16 | a | a | 1 | 2⅝ | 20⅝ |
| Rite A | 25 | 4 | ⅛ | 5 | ⅛ | a | a | 20⅝ |
| T R W | 35 | 5 | 2⅝ | a | a | a | a | 37 |
| T R W | 40 | 75 | ½ | a | a | 1 | 1⅛ | 37 |
| Tandy | 20 | 158 | 3¼ | 26 | 4 | 8 | 4⅝ | 22⅝ |
| Tandy | 25 | 890 | 13-16 | 776 | 1 13-16 | 144 | 2 7-16 | 22⅝ |
| Tandy | 30 | 59 | 3-16 | 315 | 11-16 | b | b | 22⅝ |
| Texaco | 20 | 11 | 7 | a | a | b | b | 27¼ |
| Texaco | 25 | 452 | 2⅛ | 121 | 2 5-16 | 277 | 2 9-16 | 27¼ |
| Texaco | 30 | 192 | 3-16 | 135 | 7-16 | 229 | 9-16 | 27¼ |
| U Carb | 35 | 25 | 2⅝ | 13 | 3⅛ | a | a | 37⅛ |
| U Carb | 40 | 352 | 9-16 | 29 | 1⅛ | 15 | 1½ | 37⅛ |
| U S St | 20 | 35 | 3⅝ | 25 | 3¾ | a | a | 23⅝ |
| U S St | 25 | 124 | ⅜ | 99 | ⅞ | 76 | 1⅛ | 23⅝ |
| U S St | 30 | 4 | 1-16 | a | a | b | b | 23⅝ |
| Wrn Lm | 20 | 2 | 3¾ | a | a | a | a | 23⅝ |
| Wrn Lm | 25 | 34 | ⅜ | 28 | 15-16 | 21 | 1 9-16 | 23⅝ |
| Westng | 15 | 58 | 3 | 5 | 3½ | 40 | 3⅝ | 17⅞ |
| Westng p | 15 | 28 | 3-16 | 72 | ⅜ | 28 | 9-16 | 17⅞ |
| Westng | 20 | 478 | 5-16 | 261 | ⅝ | 282 | 1 1-16 | 17⅞ |
| Westng p | 20 | 83 | 2⅝ | 70 | 2½ | 18 | 2 11-16 | 17⅞ |
| Westng | 25 | 7 | 1-16 | b | b | b | b | 17⅞ |

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# James Baldwin This Time

## *The Cassandra of the '60s Is Foretelling Gloom In Race Relations for the '80s*

*"If we do not now dare everything, the fulfillment of that prophecy, recreated from the Bible in song by a slave, is upon us: God gave Noah the rainbow sign, No more water, the fire next time!"*
—"The Fire Next Time," 1963

By Hollie I. West

NEW YORK (WP)— James Baldwin, the avenging prophet of American letters, the novelist-essayist who warned of a racial Armageddon in the 1960s, is still foretelling famine and gloom in race relations.

Though civil rights laws are on the books and the black middle class continues to grow, Baldwin says really not all that much has changed.

"To be very honest about my experience in the last decade," he says, "a great deal has changed on the surface. But nothing has changed in the depths. A great deal has changed on the surface in Atlanta, but nothing has changed in Georgia. Maybe we're in worse trouble than before."

He is sitting in the New York offices of his publisher, Dial Press, near the United Nations complex. He shifts his 5-foot-6, 135-pound frame within the narrow confines of a Danish-modern chair. His eyes, always big, look as if they're about to explode.

Baldwin is nearly as articulate in his speech as in his celebrated writing. And on this day his words have painted a paradox. All during the interview he has said he's an optimist. So why is he voicing such pessimism? "It's a contradiction," he concedes.

"When I say I'm not a pessimist, I mean that I don't consider that everything is lost even though I don't see how we're going to have a future, or even a present. Except that in some ways so much of it is up to black people now. And we're in a terrible position. I know that.

"The responsibility can't be placed anywhere else. We have to save our children by whatever means come to hand or they will attempt to save us, and those results will be cataclysmic.

"I'm not saying it's up to us," he says. "No one's going to clarify the situation for black people. They know that very well — the situation of the kids in the street who have no jobs and no future. We have to articulate that necessity because Mr. Carter can't do it. He never sees those people. Those people are numbers in the bulk of the American population. I suppose that what I'm suggesting is that we're going to have to create the help."

### Literary Beginnings

Baldwin burst upon the American literary scene in 1952 with "Go Tell It on the Mountain," a partly autobiographical novel about his days as a boy preacher in Harlem.

It was followed in 1955 by "Notes of a Native Son," a collection of graceful and biting personal essays.

Thereafter followed the novels, "Giovanni's Room," a study of homosexuality, and "Another Country," a nighmarish account of race and sex in Harlem and Greenwich Village, and more essays, "Nobody Knows My Name" and "The Fire Next Time."

By 1963, when the civil rights movement was in high gear and people were marching and demonstrating against racial discrimination, Baldwin had become a literary force. His fiction and essays stamped him as the chief black literary spokesman of his generation.

Today, at age 54, Baldwin is no longer the lionized literary figure. The lines in his face are heavier now and his hair is filled with patches of gray.

The issues he is identified with no longer are displayed prominently in the daily paper. The civil rights movement, for which he polemicized and marched, has taken a turn from street confrontations to boardroom negotiations. Now there is talk — much of it controversial — of the idea that race has been superseded by class as an important factor in determining life chances among blacks.

Nevertheless, Baldwin still speaks with the old fire. His message, delivered in taut apocalyptic tones, is the same: that whites had better recognize the "full weight and complexity" of black humanity before the world explodes over the issue of race, for the momentum of the civil rights movement has ground to a halt.

### Changed Situation

"Once Martin [Luther King] was dead, the situation had been irrevocably altered. And I think, like a great many other people, I'm lucky. After all, I'm more or less coherent and still here."

He knocks on wood and goes on: "A great many friends of mine got completely wasted. I don't just mean turning into corpses, but people who're still walking around and talking and will never, never be the same again.

"I don't want to mention names. Some of the leaders I've worked with in the Deep South and the North. There've been nervous breakdowns, ulcers, divorces — madness. Some are literally starving. Their whole frame of reference and reason for being was shattered that day in Memphis when Martin was murdered."

Baldwin lights another cigarette. He's been chain-smoking for an hour. He smokes in New York, he says, more than anywhere else because of the pressure he feels in the city. His home recently has been in the south of France, but he hasn't lived in this country since 1969.

Baldwin has just completed a novel, "Just Above My Head," the story of a gospel singer, scheduled to be published this fall.

Dial Press has inaugurated a fiction prize in his name, and Raymond Andrews was recently named the first recipient for his novel, "Appalachee Red."

But though the prizes and association with America continue, and though he insists it's hard not to stay in touch with America ("More and more of Europe is becoming more American") Baldwin has been trying to leave America since he was a young man. He first left for Paris in 1948 when he was 24.

He has written: "I left America because I doubted my ability to survive the fury of the color problem. (Sometimes I still do.) I wanted to prevent myself from becoming merely a Negro; or, even, merely a Negro writer . . . In my necessity to find the terms on which my experience could be related to that of others, Negroes and whites, writers and non-writers, I proved, to my astonishment, to be as American as any Texas GI . . ."

His first stay in Europe was critical. He lived in one of the poorest sections of Paris, one inhabited by transient workers from Algeria. For the first time he was brought face to face with who he was. In Harlem he had had the comforting surroundings of family, friends and his people.

Nonetheless, the lure of Europe has been so strong that he has lived there off and on since 1948. But his voice is still New York-sharp, and he always comes back to this city where he was born Aug. 2, 1924, the oldest of nine children.

Baldwin is about to begin a book of fresh essays. He says he is reading a lot of history now, even textbooks, for a piece he is writing on the cause and effects of the 1954 Supreme Court decision outlawing racial segregation in the public schools. He's also about to begin an essay on the meaning of the two television productions of Alex Haley's "Roots." Could he galvanize readers in the 1980s as he did in the 1960s?

"I don't know," he says. "There are some things you can't afford to think of because you won't be able to write. Writing is still an act of faith, a leap into the dark."



Gerald Martineau, Washington Post
**Author Baldwin: "A leap into the dark."**

Baldwin, who's written a novel about homosexuality and several short stories with a female point of view, is regarded as one of the few contemporary American writers who is truly sensitive to the psychic needs of women today.

So he is a logical person to ask about the growing tension between black men and women, a tension reflected in the expanding body of black feminist literature.

### 'Symptoms of Middle-Classdom'

Baldwin says, "I hazard that it [the sexual tension] is one of the symptoms of black middle-classdom. I doubt very much that the women I grew up with, my sisters, my mother, I doubt very much that that is their complaint. I think — and I'm talking about the women I knew — they had a very difficult time dealing with their men, their husband or lover, brother, nephew, son, because of the situation in which the men found themselves.

"But they understood that. And though the relationships were very stormy, they were also very real. I never felt the women I'm thinking of despise me or my father or my brother for the situation in which we found ourselves.

"The inevitable tension, fury, always erupts against the one closest to you. But they understood that. That had nothing to do with our manhood as such. The anti-male thing which is now beginning seems to me to be one of the offshoots of the American dream as ingested by blacks.

"It's impossible for black women to expect a black man to become Rockefeller or to be safe in this society, or not to be in some way at war and some way divided. It's simply part of the price.

"All these movements — women's liberation, gay liberation — all these eruptions. Perhaps I'm old-fashioned, but I feel very dubious about all that. You don't have to prove you're a woman, and if you happen to be homosexual or whatever, you don't have to form a club in order to learn to live with yourself.

"I take it for granted that there's a profound difference between a man and a woman. And when I say difference, I don't mean divorce. The difference is the point. The difference is the possibility. The difference is the joy. A woman is a woman. That's not putting her down. And a man's a man."

# PEOPLE: *Queen Elizabeth Unhur In Berkshire Car Crash*

**Queen Elizabeth II** emerged unscathed after her chauffeur-driven car was in a collision with an automobile carrying three Gypsy scrap dealers. A witness who has a shop at the scene in Berkshire County said: "The queen must have nerves of steel." He said that she showed no emotion as she stepped out of her car, carrying one of her pet corgi dogs, and continued on her way in an escorting police car. One door of her car was badly buckled in the Friday accident but nobody was hurt. The queen, 53, was going to Windsor Castle. One of the Gypsies said that a detective told him not to worry about the accident and to send the bill for any damage to Buckingham Palace. The police told him: "The queen sends her regards and hopes that you are all right."

* * *

Dancer **Juliet Prowse**, the 43-year-old South African star, has been divorced from her husband, **John McCook**, an American actor, the Sunday Times of Johannesburg reported. The newspaper said Miss Prowse and McCook, 35, ended their seven-year marriage because their careers kept them separated.

* * *

**Emperor Hirohito**, the world's longest-reigning sovereign, celebrated his 78th birthday yesterday as several thousand persons entered the palace grounds for one of the monarch's rare public appearances. Hirohito, who ascended the throne in 1926 as the 124th in the unbroken line of Japanese emperors, appears on the palace balcony on his birthday, a national holiday, and on New Year's Day. Imperial household doctors marked the birthday with their traditional announcement that the emperor is in good physical condition.

* * *

The air was blue with tobacco smoke this week in the cramped Newark conference room where a hearing of the State Board of Medical Examiners was going on. Presiding was **Sidney Goldmann**, the former presiding judge of the Appellate Division of Superior Court. Goldmann rummaged in his pockets for tobacco to fill his pipe. Finding none, he asked around if he could borrow a pipeful. The best anyone could come up with was a cigarette which Goldmann stripped, tamping the contents into his bowl. He then puffed happily away, adding to the clouds in the room. Just a year ago, Goldmann ruled that there was sufficient evidence on health grounds for state to ban smoking in such pul places. The proposed ban ran i stiff opposition from tobacco c tributors and hotel and restaur owners and it is yet to be imp mented. The 75-year-old judge s that his judicial decisions had no ing to do with his habits.

* * *

Every day **Olga Carew** leaves h home in Brooklyn's Bushwick s tion to go to work as a receptio at St. Luke's Hospital. Her s would like her to retire but she r members the hard times when s was lucky to get work in her nati Panama for $1 a day. Mrs. Carew son is **Rod Carew**, first baseman f the California Angels, who $800,000-a-year salary makes h one of baseball's highest-paid pla ers. On May 22, Simon & Schus will publish "Carew," a book th Carew wrote with **Ira Berkow**. the book, Carew says of mother: "I can never repay her f how she sacrificed for me and t rest of the kids. She still worri about us. She has always warn me not to eat at banquets or places where I don't know how t food was prepared. When I get New York she doesn't want me come out to visit her because sh afraid I'll get mugged on the su way. She doesn't even want me take a cab."

* * *

Striking a blow against acaden jargon the other day, **Gord Ambach**, New York state's educ tion commissioner, told his aid that he was drawing the line again four words that had droned th way too deeply into the bureauc cy: finalize, utilize, input and fac tate. "The people who read d documents are turned off by th words," Ambach said, "and th miss the substance of what we trying to say."

* * *

The search for ancestral ro isn't the exclusive preserve of thor **Alex Haley**. In their own w **Natalie Wood** and Peter Usti are on the same trail. They're Russia, working on a document about Leningrad's Hermitage M seum for NBC-TV. Ustinov's g uncle, **Alexander Benois**, was c tor of the museum in the 19 and both of Miss Wood's par were born in Russia. She was N sha Gurdin before she anglici her name for the marquee.

—SAMUEL JUST

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...alie Bill Smith of the Islanders is driven into the net by Walt Tkaczuk of the Rangers (arms ...ised) during the Islanders' 4-3 victory. Other Islanders in on the play are Bill Harris (15), Gerry ...art (2) and Mike Kaszycki (21). Doug Duguay (10) of the Rangers also helps out on the play.

## *Vuckovich Gains 2d Victory*

# Cardinals Bury Reds on 17 Hits, 12-1

CINCINNATI, April 29 (UPI) — Mike Tyson's second homer of the season started a six-run second inning burst, and Ken Reitz added a two-run double as the St. Louis Cardinals pounded five pitchers for 17 hits, six of them for extra bases, en route to a 12-1 victory yesterday over the Cincinnati Reds.

Pete Vuckovich, picking up his second straight victory, combined with Silvio Martinez to hold the Reds to four hits.

George Hendrick's bases-loaded single gave the Cardinals two runs in the second inning and they routed Tom Hume with the six-run burst in the second as they sent 11 batters to the plate.

The Cardinals continued their assault in the fifth inning, bunching four hits for three runs, including a two-run double by Ted Simmons.

Vuckovich blanked the Reds without a hit through five innings before Ken Griffey led off the sixth with a single. After Dave Concepcion and Joe Morgan walked to load the bases, George Foster hit a sacrifice fly for the Reds' run.

**Expos 6, Giants 4**

At Montreal, Tony Perez drove in four runs with a three-run homer and a single to pace Montreal to a 6-4 victory over San Francisco. The third-inning homer by Perez, his third of the season, came on the first pitch from the Giants' starter, Ed Halicki (1-2), snapping a 1-1 tie and providing a cushion for Scott Sanderson.

**Braves 7, Cubs 2**

At Atlanta, Dale Murphy took over the National League lead in homers with a two-run shot; his eighth, highlighting a four-run third inning that led Atlanta to a 7-2 victory over Chicago. Atlanta rocked the Chicago starter, Rick Reuschel, for four runs in the third. With two out, Jerry Royster and Gary Matthews singled and Jeff Burroughs followed with an RBI double to left. Matthews scored when the Chicago third baseman, Steve Ontiveros, bobbled the relay and Murphy then hit his eighth homer.

**Dodgers 3, Mets 1**

At New York, Steve Yeager hit a two-run homer and Burt Hooton pitched a four-hitter to power Los Angeles past New York, 3-1. With one out in the fifth, the Mets' left-hander, Pete Falcone (0-1), walked Derrel Thomas. Yeager then hit a 3-2 delivery into the screen halfway up the foul pole in left field for his third homer this season.

**Padres 5, Phillies 0**

At Philadelphia, Gene Tenace and Dave Winfield each drove in a pair of runs and John D'Acquisto turned in six innings of one-hit relief as San Diego defeated Philadelphia, 5-0 ,in a game delayed three times by rain. D'Acquisto picked up his second victory against one loss in relief of Randy Jones, who allowed three hits in three innings.

**A's 8, Orioles 5**

In the American League, at Oakland, Jeff Newman hit a three-run homer and Wayne Gross and Mario Guerrero added two RBIs each, sparking Oakland to an 8-5 victory over Baltimore, snapping the Orioles' nine-game winning streak. The A's managed only six hits, but Baltimore pitchers walked seven.

**Brewers 11, Blue Jays 8**

At Toronto, Cecil Cooper singled up the middle in the 10th inning to drive home Gorman Thomas with the go-ahead run and Paul Molitor followed with a two-run triple, giving him five RBIs in the game, to power Milwaukee to its fourth straight victory, an 11-8 decision over Toronto.

**Tigers 5, Twins 3**

At Detroit, John Hiller protected Kip Young's first victory with 3⅓ innings of two-hit relief and Dave Goltz, the loser, let in the tie-breaking run with a wild pitch in the fifth inning, as Detroit beat Minnesota, 5-3.

**Angels 5, Red Sox 0**

At Anaheim, Calif., Dave Frost, making his first start in two weeks, pitched a six-hitter and Bobby Grich drove in two runs with his sixth homer and a sacrifice fly as California beat Boston, 5-0, before a sellout crowd of 41,954. Grich's two-out homer in the fifth gave the Angels a 1-0 lead off the loser, Chuck Rainey (1-1), and he added a bases-loaded sacrifice fly in the eighth.

**Mariners 3, Yankees 2**

At Seattle, Willie Horton's two-out single in the eighth scored Dan Meyer from second base with the winning run, giving the Mariners their second straight triumph over the Yankees, 3-2. Horton's hit hung the defeat on Catfish Hunter (0-2).

**Royals 7, Indians 2**

At Kansas City, Al Cowens and Hal McRae hit back-to-back homers to highlight a five-run fourth inning and lead Kansas City to its sixth straight victory, a 7-2 verdict over Cleveland. Cleveland took a 2-0 lead in the top of the fourth on a two-run homer by Andre Thornton. Kansas City stole five bases in the game for a total of 11 in three games thus far against the Indians.

**White Sox 3, Rangers 2**

At Chicago, Al Oliver's sixth-inning throwing error allowed Ralph Garr to score the tie-breaking run from third base and push Chicago past Texas, 3-2. Francisco Barrios (2-1) who pitched into the eighth inning, allowed just three hits, including a run-scoring single by Oscar Gamble in the third that tied the game, 1-1, and Mike Jorgensen's homer that put Texas ahead in the fourth inning. Barrios was relieved by Mike Proly, who picked up his fourth save by hurling the final two innings without allowing a hit.

# ...slanders Even Series With Rangers

## *NHL: Canadiens Also Win*

...NIONDALE, N.Y., April 29 ...) — Denis Potvin drilled a 40-... slap shot off Carol Vadnais at ... of sudden-death overtime last ...t, giving the New York Islan-... a 4-3 victory over the New ...k Rangers and squaring their ...-of-seven Stanley Cup semifinal ...es at one game apiece.

...Mike Kaszycki, who did not ...ss for the first game of the ...ies, started the play by carrying ... puck into the Ranger zone. He ... a drop pass that nearly floated ... the blue line, but Potvin kept ... puck in the zone, took three ...des and then drilled a shot that ...t the Ranger goaltender, John ...vidson, between the legs.

...hil Esposito sent the game into ...rtime with 4:12 remaining in ...ulation time with a 15-foot wrist ...t that beat the Islander goalie, ...y Smith.

...ob Nystrom snapped a 2-2 tie ...giving the Islanders their first ... of the game — at 9:35 of the ...d period, when he took a pass ...n Wayne Merrick and snapped ... puck past Davidson for his first ... in the playoffs.

...he Rangers took a 1-0 lead at ... of the opening session when ...ter Tkaczuk bounced a re-...nd past Smith. With both teams ...rt-handed, Merrick tied the ...re at 1:37 of the second period ...r executing a neat criss-cross ...h teammate Bob Bourne.

...he Rangers regained the lead at ... on the power play when Bob-...Sheehan picked up the rebound ... a Carol Vadnais shot and ...ped it past Smith. Bob Lorimer ...ed another tie for Islanders at ... of the third period, when he ...med in a soft shot from the ...t.

**Canadiens 5, Bruins 2**

...t Montreal, Jacques Lemaire's ...er-play goal at 17:41 of the sec... period sparked a three-goal ...t in a span of 1:24 that ...ered Montreal to a 5-2 victory ... Boston and a 2-0 lead in their ...s.

The Bruins, who lost the opener of the semifinal series, 4-2, appeared to be on the way to tying the series in the second period. Goals by Rick Middleton at 7:42 and Peter McNab at 10:54 gave Boston a 2-0 lead and silenced the crowd of 16,552 in Montreal.

But the fans began roaring again when Lemaire fired a shot past the Boston goaltender, Gerry Cheevers, from the left point with the Bruins' Bobby Schmautz serving a tripping penalty.

Bob Gainey, at 18:11, and Mario Tremblay, at 19:05, completed the decisive scoring surge. Guy Lafleur added his fourth playoff goal at 4:50 of the third period and Doug Jarvis scored on a screened shot with 4:17 left in the game.

The Canadiens had 20 shots at Cheevers. The Bruins fired 23 at the Montreal netminder, Ken Dryden.

## *WHA: Jets Increase Lead*

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, April 29 (UPI) — Rich Preston and Peter Sullivan scored two goals each for Winnipeg as the Jets defeated the Quebec Nordiques Friday night, 9-5, and took a 3-0 game lead in their best-of-seven World Hockey Association semifinal series.

Real Cloutier opened the scoring for Quebec at 3:16 of the first period on a long slapshot. Preston tied it for the Jets and Steve West's power-play goal put the Jets ahead at 19:14. Curt Brackenbury's slapshot made it 2-2 at 4:52 of the second period and a 20-foot blast by Danny Geoffrion then gave the Nordiques their only lead of the night.

The Jets scored twice to regain the edge on goals by Paul Trebenche and Sullivan, but Quebec deadlocked it with less than two minutes to play in the second period, when Paulin Bordeleau was set up in front of the net by Geoffrion.

The eventual winning goal was Sullivan's second goal of the night at 13:45 of the third period. Other Winnipeg scorers in the third period were Preston, Roland Eriksson, Morris Lukowich and Willy Lindstrom. Marc Tardif added Quebec's fifth goal.

**Oilers 9, Whalers 5**

At Edmonton, the Oilers skated to a 9-5 victory over New England to take a 2-0 lead in their semifinal series.

"The Oilers probably have had tougher practices," said Don Blackburn, the Whaler coach.

Brett Callighen led the way with three goals, while linemates Wayne Gretzky and Blair MacDonald had one each — bringing the trio's goal production in the first two games to eight.

Dave Semenko, with two, Bill Flett and Al Hamilton were the other Edmonton marksmen. It was the first time that the Oilers have won two games in a WHA playoff series.

The best Whaler on the ice was 51-year-old Gordie Howe, who scored one of the New England goals and set up three other scoring opportunities that were thwarted by the Edmonton goaltender, Dave Dryden. Mike Antonovich, Al Hangsleben, Larry Pleau and Mark Howe were the other New England scorers.

### *WHA Playoffs*

Semifinals
(Best of Seven)

Series B
Winnipeg vs. Quebec
(Winnipeg leads series, 3-0)
April 22—Winnipeg 6, Quebec 3
April 25—Winnipeg 9, Quebec 2
April 27—Winnipeg 9, Quebec 5
April 29—Quebec at Winnipeg
x-May 1—Winnipeg at Quebec
x-May 3—Quebec at Winnipeg
x-May 5—Winnipeg at Quebec
x-if necessary

Series C
Edmonton vs. New England
(Edmonton leads series, 3-0)
April 26—Edmonton 6, New England 2
April 27—Edmonton 9, New England 5
April 29—Edmonton at New England
May 1—Edmonton at New England
x-May 3—New England at Edmonton
x-May 5—Edmonton at New England
x-May 7—New England at Edmonton
x-if necessary

# *Suns Oust the Kings From NBA Playoffs*

PHOENIX, April 29 (AP) — Paced by Paul Westphal's 32 points, the Phoenix Suns defeated the Kansas City Kings Friday night, 120-99, and won their NBA Western Conference semifinal series, four games to one.

Phoenix will meet the SuperSonics in Seattle on Tuesday as they open their best-of-seven series for the Western Conference crown.

"I thought it was an excellent first half for us," said John MacLeod, whose Suns took a 70-46 halftime lead. "Kansas City did not shoot the ball well, and we played well, except for the offensive boards. I think this is really the first time that Kansas City had dominated the boards."

Sam Lacey, Kansas City center, agreed.

"I thought we came to play but we just couldn't get the shots to fall," said Lacey, who wound up with a team-high 10 rebounds. "We got 29 offensive rebounds but we just didn't capitalize on it. The effort was there but again we just played poorly offensively."

The second period proved to lead to the Kings demise as they were able to hit only 18 percent of their shots from the field, connecting on five of 28 attempts. The Suns, meanwhile, outscored the Kings, 40-25, in that period, with Westphal picking up half of his 24 first-half points along the way. In that 12-minute stretch, Westphal was 4-4 from the field and 4-4 at the free throw line.

Trailing by 24 points, the Kings came on strong at the onset of the third period, outscoring the Suns, 15-6, in the first 5½ minutes. But after the Kings had whittled the Suns' lead to 15 points (76-61), two fouls and a traveling call allowed the Suns to come up with three straight points and regain their momentum. The Suns wound up the quarter with a 26-point lead and the Kings never threatened the rest of the way.

### *NBA Playoffs*

Conference Semifinals
(Best of Seven)
Eastern Conference
Atlanta vs. Washington
(Series tied, 3-3)
April 15—Washington 103, Atlanta 89
April 17—Atlanta 107, Washington 99
April 20—Washington 89, Atlanta 77
April 22—Washington 128, Atlanta 118 (ot)
April 24—Atlanta 107, Washington 103
April 26—Atlanta 104, Washington 86
April 29—Atlanta at Washington
Philadelphia vs. San Antonio
(San Antonio leads series, 3-2)
April 15—San Antonio 119, Philadelphia 106
April 17—San Antonio 121, Philadelphia 120
April 20—Philadelphia 123, San Antonio 115
April 22—San Antonio 115, Philadelphia 112
April 26—Philadelphia 120, San Antonio 97
April 29—San Antonio at Philadelphia
x-May 2—Philadelphia at San Antonio
Western Conference
Phoenix vs. Kansas City
(Phoenix wins series, 4-1)
April 17—Phoenix 102, Kansas City 99
April 20—Kansas City 111, Phoenix 91
April 22—Phoenix 108, Kansas City 93
April 25—Phoenix 108, Kansas City 94
April 27—Phoenix 120, Kansas City 99
Los Angeles vs. Seattle
(Seattle wins series, 4-1)
April 17—Seattle 112, Los Angeles 101
April 18—Seattle 108, Los Angeles 103 (ot)
April 20—Los Angeles 118, Seattle 112 (ot)
April 22—Seattle 117, Los Angeles 115
April 25—Seattle 106, Los Angeles 100

### NHL Playoffs

Semifinals
(Best of Seven)

Series I
N.Y. Islanders vs. N.Y. Rangers
(Series tied, 1-1)
...26—N.Y. Rangers 4, N.Y. Islanders 1
...28—N.Y. Islanders 4, N.Y. Rangers 3 (ot)
...—N.Y. Islanders at N.Y. Rangers
...—N.Y. Islanders at N.Y. Rangers
5 or 6—N.Y. Rangers at N.Y. Islanders
...8—N.Y. Islanders at N.Y. Rangers
...10—N.Y. Rangers at N.Y. Islanders

Series J
Boston vs. Montreal
(Montreal leads series, 3-0)
...6—Montreal 4, Boston 2
...8—Montreal 5, Boston 2
...—Montreal at Boston
...—Montreal at Boston
5 or 6—Boston at Montreal
...8—Montreal at Boston
...10—Boston at Montreal
...cessary

## Friday Baseball

# *Brewers Defeat Blue Jays, 8-5*

TORONTO, April 29 (UPI) — Gorman Thomas' controversial three-run homer capped a four-run second inning for Milwaukee as the Brewers went on to defeat the Toronto Blue Jays on Friday, 8-5.

With Toronto ahead, 2-1, Sixto Lezcano was safe on an error opening the Milwaukee second and took second base on a balk by the starter, Phil Huffman (2-1).

Jim Gantner's one-out single scored Lezcano and with two gone Robin Yount walked. On a 2-2 pitch, Thomas appeared to take a called third strike and the Toronto infield headed for the dugout. However, the home plate umpire, Rich Tanas, ruled it a ball and Thomas hit the next pitch into the left field seats for his fourth homer.

**Twins 5, Tigers 3**

At Detroit, Jerry Koosman and Mike Marshall combined on an eight-hitter and Bombo Rivera drove in two runs with two singles as Minnesota defeated Detroit, 5-3. Koosman (4-0) struck out eight before getting relief help from Marshall in the ninth after John Wockenfuss hit a leadoff homer.

**White Sox 11, Rangers 0**

At Chicago, in 36-degree weather, Chicago got 15 hits in an 11-0 rout of Texas. Ross Baumgarten allowed only five hits, and Chet Lemon and Claudell Washington batted in three runs each for the White Sox.

**Mariners 6, Yankees 5**

At Seattle, pinch-hit home runs by Bob Stinson and Dan Meyer in the eigth inning capped a three-run rally and led Seattle past New York, 6-5, snapping an 11-game losing streak. Meyer delivered off Dick Tidrow after Willie Horton and Stinson hit solo homers in the eighth.

**Royals 15, Indians 7**

At Kansas City, Frank White reached base six times on three walks, two singles and a homer, scored four times and drove in two runs to lift Kansas City to a 15-7 victory over Cleveland.

**Angels 8, Red Sox 6**

At Anaheim, Calif., Dan Ford collected three singles and scored twice as California ended a four-game losing streak with an 8-6 victory over Boston.

**Orioles 7, A's 1**

At Oakland, Mike Flanagan stopped Oakland on three hits and his teammates supported him with three home runs as Baltimore defeated Oakland, 7-1. Flanagan (3-2) completed his first game in five starts and helped Baltimore to its 20th victory in 21 games against Oakland.

**Reds 4, Cards 3**

In the National League, at Cincinnati, George Foster, who had knocked in the tying run, scored in the bottom of the ninth inning on a wild pitch by Mark Littell to give the Cincinnati Reds a 4-3 victory over St. Louis. Frank Pastore, a rookie, pitched one inning of no-hit relief and got the victory while Littell took the loss.

**Astros 9, Pirates 8**

At Pittsburgh, Art Howe drove in four runs with four hits, including a tie-breaking single in the 11th inning, to lead Houston to a 9-8 conquest of Pittsburgh. Pittsburgh fell behind by six runs early in the game and trailed, 8-6, before sending the game into extra innings on consecutive home runs by Dave Parker and Willie Stargell in the ninth.

**Expos 14, Giants 8**

At Montreal, Andre Dawson and Gary Carter each hit a pair of home runs to pace a 17-hit attack that powered Montreal over San Francisco, 14-8. Every Montreal starter except Chriss Speier and the pitcher had at least one hit. Speier walked twice.

**Braves 3, Cubs 2**

At Atlanta, Jeff Burroughs lined an eighth-inning check-swing double to right, scoring Pepe Frias with the winning run, to give Atlanta a 3-2 victory over Chicago. The hit came off Donnie Moore (1-2) and enabled Phil Niekro to win his 199th career game.

**Phillies 2, Padres 0**

At Philadelphia, Nino Espinosa pitched a four-hitter and singled twice as Philadelphia shut out Gaylord Perry and San Diego, 2-0, in a cold, damp game. The 40-year-old Perry, last year's National League Cy Young Award winner, struggled through the first few innings as Philadelphia scored its runs.



Associated Press

Darrel Porter slides across the plate with the Royals' 7th run as the Indians' pitcher, Len Barker, awaits the return of his wild throw during Friday's game, which was won by Kansas City, 15-7.

More Sports On Page 11

# ...Depaillier Captures Spain Grand Prix

...DRID, April 29 (UPI) — Pa... Depaillier led from flag to fin... day to win the Spanish Grand ... scoring the second Formula ... victory of his career and the ... of the season for Ligier.

...e 34-year-old Frenchman ...ed ahead of the polesitter, his ...nate, Jacques Laffite, at the ...of 75 laps around 158.30 miles ... twisting Jarama circuit and ... steadily pulled out an impressive lead over Carlos Reutemann of Argentina, who finished second, in the Lotus 79.

With the victory Depaillier jumped into a tie for first place in the season's standings with Gilles Villeneuve of Canada, the Ferrari ace.

Mario Andretti, the world champion, racing in the new Lotus 80 for the first time, was third, and Jody Scheckter of South Africa finished fourth in a Ferrari.

Jean Pierre Jarier of France was fifth in a Tyrrell and his teammate, Didier Pironi, also of France, sixth.

Laffite, winner of the first two races of the season, withdrew from the race after 25 laps while Villeneuve, winner of the other two races, went off the track twice and never managed to challenge.

Niki Lauda of Austria, in a Brabham, bowed out on the 65th lap after a seesaw battle with Scheckter for third place.

Scheckter clocked the fastest lap of the race in 1:16.64. Andretti set the old record last year at 1:20.6.

Grand Prix Results

1. Patrick Depailler, France, Ligier JS 11, 1 hour 39 minutes 11.84 seconds, average speed 95.91 mph.
2. Carlos Reutemann, Argentina, Lotus 79, 1:39.32.78.
3. Mario Andretti, U.S., Lotus 80, 1:39.39.15.
4. Jody Scheckter, South Africa, Ferrari, 312 T4, 1:39.40.52.
5. Jean-Pierre Jarier, France, Tyrrell 009, 1:39.42.23.
6. Didier Pironi, France, Tyrrell 009, 1:40.00.27.
7. Gilles Villeneuve, Canada, Ferrari 312 T4, 1:40.04.15.
8. Jochen Mass, West Germany, Arrows A2, 1:40.26.68.
9. Rene Arnoux, France, Renault TS 10, one lap behind.
10. Riccardo Patrese, Italy, Arrows A2, one lap.

Grand Prix Standings
1. (tie) Gilles Villeneuve, Canada, 20 points.
1. Patrick Depailler, France, 20.
3. (tie) Jacques Laffite, France, 18.
3. Carlos Reutemann, Argentina, 18.
5. Jody Scheckter, South Africa, 16.
6. Mario Andretti, U.S., 12.
7. Jean-Pierre Jarier, France, 7.
8. (tie) John Watson, Britain, 4.
8. Alan Jones, Australia, 4.
8. Didier Pironi, France, 4.
11. (tie) Niki Lauda, Austria, 1.
Emerson Fittipaldi, Brazil, 1.

# *...bday Wins ...ain Open Golf*

...DRID, April 29 (UPI) — ...n Hobday of Rhodesia shot a ...round two-under-par 74 over ...928-yard Puerto de Hierro ... today to win the $10,500 ...rize in the Madrid Open Golf ...ament.

...bday, 38, finished with a 72-...otal of 285, two shots ahead ...nearest rivals. Gordon Brand ...tain and Tienie Britz of South ... both shot three-under-par ... move through the field and ...second place with Tito Abreu ...in (73) at 287.

...nard Gallacher, 30, a British ... Cup player, who finished ...n last week's Spanish Open, ...ed a level par 72 for fifth ...n 288.

# Italy Grand Prix To Rotate Sites

ROME, April 29 (AP) — The Italian Auto Racing Commission has decided to rotate the Italian Grand Prix at the race tracks in Monza, Imola and Mugello.

This September's Formula One race is expected to be held as usual at Monza, where work is already under way to improve safety conditions as demanded by drivers, and shift to Imola in 1980.

## A Reporter's Notebook

# *The Serendipitous Side of Moscow Hockey*

By Samuel Abt

MOSCOW (IHT) — There were many moments at the just-ended World Ice Hockey Championships that brought the crowd to its feet, but the first of them was a misunderstanding.

Just before the opening game, between Canada and the United States, players from both teams lined up along their blue lines. As had been rehearsed, the loudspeakers in the Central Army Sports Palace then began blaring the fanfare of the International Ice Hockey Federation, a pompous piece for trumpet and organ that opened each game.

When the music started, the 3,000 fans quickly rose and some even took off their hats. A Russian-speaking Canadian student reported later that two Muscovites behind him had argued about exactly whose national anthem it had been, the Americans' or the Canadians'.

* * *

Only three games of the two-week tournament were played at the Central Army rink. The others were held in the Luzhniki Sports Palace, which seats 14,000 people. Each seat was filled for each game.

During the first round, when four games were played every day, this meant a turnover of 56,000 fans and foreigners began wondering how all those people had gotten the afternoon off. Who was minding the store, reporters asked Soviet officials, who was filling the norms?

The answer was always fuzzy. The most c... mon explanation was that the 56,000 had '... ranged it." Had they called in sick at the office or said that their grandmother had died and that they needed the day off for her funeral? No, they had "arranged it."

Finally an informed and reliable source, as any Russian who can chat in English is known here, explained that most of the tickets had not been sold but had been allocated to deserving organizations, a tractor factory on target here, a meritorious bureau there.

The tickets were then distributed by lot and the boss knew all along that the absent worker was at the hockey game.

* * *

The Soviet fans usually sat in silence during the games, occasionally breaking into the chant of "shaibu" (pronounced shy-boo, it means simply "goal.") After a goal, the fans often chanted "molodtsi" ("well done, boys") followed by applause.

Usually, however, there was silence so total that the only noise in the vast Sports Palace was the whoosh of skates on ice.

This changed whenever the Czechs played. The 500 or so Czech fans sounded like 5,000 of anybody else and they were well-placed acoustically in their end-zone seats to let everybody hear their fervor. The Russians always reacted by whistling in disapproval but not by attempting to drown out the Czech cheering with their own.

The Czechs' favorite rallying cry was "do to ho" (pronounced doe toe hoe, it means "go to it.") To the ear untrained in the Czech intonation, the cry sounds remarkably like "deck the hall." In Prague, screamed by 10,000 fans at the last world championships, it sounded like the end of the world, not with a whimper but a bang.

* * *

In another difference between the Russian and Czech fans, Muscovites showed no interest in trading hockey club pins with foreigners. The Russians wear all sorts of pins and medallions but nobody seemed interested in swapping a Dynamo Riga for a Team Canada maple leaf.

In Prague, the action was so intense that a visitor from London got a Dukla Jihlava and two Skoda Pilsens for an old pin he bought the week before in the Portobello Road junk market. It showed a young and smiling Shirley Temple.

Tournament officials seemed concerned at reports that the United States and Canadian teams had brought food with them to Moscow, as if this was a slur on the accommodations here.

"We hear that they have brought their own steaks, milk and even bread," a Russian said with a hurt look. An unofficial investigation confirmed that the Americans had indeed brought some steaks, but not much else.

The Canadians were less inclined to live off the land. They flew in such assorted staffs of life as peanut butter, ketchup, cold cuts, chocolate bars and beer.

It was possible, in the hospitality lounge run by a Canadian brewery, Carling O'Keefe, to drink a Canadian ale while eating a sandwich of Canadian pickle loaf, heavy on the Canadian mustard — but the bread was definitely Russian.

* * *

Despite the gastronomical link to home, the North American players pined for their native culture. The following conversation was heard three or four times between different pairs of Canadian players:

Player A: What are you doing tonight?

Player B: I guess I'll just go downtown and hang out. Shoot a little pool, play some pinball, maybe have a burger.

The players then exchanged wan smiles. Their hotel was 100 feet from the approaches to Red Square, which is as close to downtown as anybody can get in Moscow, and the only bright lights there illuminate the walls of the Kremlin.

Members of the U.S. team were similarly affected. Curt Bennett, a forward with the St. Louis Blues of the National Hockey League, said midway through the tournament: "I would kill for a cheeseburger."

He probably was joking.

# *Staub Ends Holdout With Tigers*

DETROIT, April 29 (UPI) — Rusty Staub yesterday agreed to rejoin the Detroit Tigers, saying that he would be in uniform Tuesday, when the club is in Chicago for a series against the White Sox.

Staub, 35, apparently was abandoning his demand for a three-year extension of his contract, which has two seasons yet to run. He has not been paid this season because he did not report for spring training and was placed on the disqualified list when the season opened.

Staub has been running at his homes in Houston and New York and has taken some batting practice, but he probably will need about two weeks of serious practice before he can rejoin the lineup on a full-time basis.

Philip McLaughlin, Staub's representative, notified Jim Campbell, the Tigers' president-general manager, that Staub had agreed to join the club under the terms of his current pact. "Rusty is confident that his future with the club will be resolved during the season," McLaughlin said.

Campbell said that "sometime later in the season" or "at the end of the season" he would meet Staub and McLaughlin to discuss the hitter's future with the Tigers.

*After Accident in U.S.*

# Bonn Indicates Freezing Of Big Nuclear Project

*From Agency Dispatches*

BONN, May 4 — The West German government signaled a delay in its ambitious nuclear energy program yesterday, in an apparent bid to defuse criticism after the nuclear accident five weeks ago at Three Mile Island in the United States.

Government sources confirmed reports that plans for the country's proposed nuclear waste storage complex at Gorleben, in Lower Saxony near the East German border, would be sharply curtailed for the time being.

The planned $6 billion complex — West Germany's biggest industrial project — was to provide nuclear waste treatment and reprocessing facilities, as well as an ultimate burial site for waste in underground salt domes. Provision for waste disposal is a statutory prerequisite for the construction of new nuclear power plants in West Germany.

Government sources indicated that plans for the waste reprocessing unit were being dropped for the time being, and that waste burial in the salt domes might now be regarded as only a temporary solution.

The move is seen as a strategic retreat by the government of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt from its strong support of nuclear power, in the face of increasing anti-nuclear protests in the country. The protests often link the Gorleben project and Harrisburg.

The delay gives the government time to consider the staying power of the anti-nuclear forces on the national political scene. It should avert a clash between Mr. Schmidt and the anti-nuclear wing of his Social Democratic Party before the national elections due next year.

The decision on temporary curtailment of the waste disposal plan followed a meeting on Monday between Mr. Schmidt and Ernst Albrecht, governor of Lower Saxony. Mr. Albrecht, a Christian Democrat, reportedly told the chancellor that a pending license for the reprocessing plant would not be approved.

The state government's final decision on the project is not expected to be made public until May 16. Apparently anticipating the decision, Economy Minister Otto Lambsdorff said on Wednesday that the core of the country's energy policy was the integrated nuclear waste disposal site at Gorleben, even if there should be changes in the timing.

A delay in the West German project would be welcome in the United States. President Carter announced in May, 1977, that the United States was deferring indefinitely its own plans for reprocessing nuclear waste.

The U.S. announcement was widely interpreted as an indirect appeal to other countries to await the outcome of the International Nuclear Fuel Cycle Evaluation. This study, supported by 30 countries, is examining the long-term problems of supply, power generation and disposal of radioactive waste. It is due to be completed late this year or early next year.

**Military By-Product**

Because the reprocessing technology produces weapons-grade plutonium, the Carter administration fears that reprocessing plants could contribute to proliferation of nuclear weapons. West Germany is so far the only other country to announce delay of a reprocessing project.

Britain and France are the only European countries with reprocessing facilities in operation. In addition to the Marcoule military plant, France has a commerical reprocessing plant at La Hague. Besides handling their own radioactive waste, the French have big reprocessing contracts with Japan, Sweden and West Germany. France intends to use the plutonium by-product in its new fast-breeder reactors.

The French government has said that it intends to maintain its nuclear program. A poll published this week found that 62 percent of the French public favored the program.

Britain, which plans to expand its Windscale nuclear reprocessing plant, has signed a contract to dispose of Japanese waste. The British and French plants are of about the same size as the Gorleben project.

If West Germany cancels the Gorleben project, the Bonn government will have no way to dispose of the radioactive waste from its nuclear-power plants, other than export or burial. West Germany has a contract to build a similar reprocessing facility for Brazil.

## 25 Gaullists Meet In Protest Over Chirac's Tactics

PARIS, May 4 (Reuters) — Twenty-five Gaullist deputies met yesterday in revolt against their leader, Jacques Chirac, whose autocratic style and open hostility to President Valery Giscard d'Estaing has alarmed other party leaders.

The meeting was the result of growing dissatisfaction with Mr. Chirac's tactics in the campaign for the first direct elections to the European Parliament June 10.

Mr. Chirac, who is mayor of Paris, is fighting the international election on a platform of defending national interests in direct opposition to his coalition partners, the pro-Giscard Union for French Democracy, whose candidates support European integration.

Olivier Guichard, a former minister and a member of the Gaullist establishment, sent out invitations to dissidents after Mr. Chirac warned the president at an election rally in Limoges last week to keep out of the campaign if he did not want to risk his job.

## 3 Prisoners Killed In French Jailbreak

EVRY, France, May 4 (AP) — Three prisoners were killed and one wounded here yesterday following a jailbreak and shootout with guards, officials said.

The four inmates broke out of the prison in suburban Paris using rifles, a revolver and a grenade smuggled into the jail attached to the chassis of a truck, prison authorities said.



Associated Press

Workers clear rubble, including hundreds of destroyed files, after raid on Soweto police station.

**1 Dead, 4 Injured — Building Burns**

# *Raiders Attack Soweto Police Station*

JOHANNESBURG, May 4 (AP) — Three black guerrillas stormed a police station in the black satellite city of Soweto last night, killing a black constable and injuring two other black policemen and three civilians before setting the building ablaze.

A police spokesman said that the guerrillas threw grenades, sprayed automatic fire and burned the three-room building to the ground, then escaped into the night. They scattered leaflets calling for support of "Umkhonto We Sizwe" (Spear of the Nation), the militant wing of the banned African National Congress.

Officials called the raid the boldest yet by guerrillas in South Africa. Police set up roadblocks and made house-to-house searches today in Soweto, which has a population of one million. The township was quiet.

The dead policeman was named as Brian Temba, assigned as a guard at the front gate of Moroka police station in Soweto. He was said to have been hit by an initial burst of gunfire when the guerrillas charged. Another black policeman, Edward Moreni, was reported to be in serious condition. The other wounded, including a woman civilian, were treated at a hospital for minor injuries and released.

**First Major Attack**

The raid was the first major attack on a police station by black insurgents, although bombings caused slight damage at another Soweto police station in 1976 and at a Johannesburg station in 1977. No one was hurt in either attack.

Late last year there were two incidents near the Botswana border west of here. In one, a white police sergeant was wounded in a guerrilla ambush. In the other, guerrillas threw a hand grenade at a police patrol but it failed to explode.

In June, 1977, two white men were killed when three black youths armed with submachine guns entered a department store warehouse in downtown Johannesburg. The investigation indicated that this was not a planned attack but rather a panic reaction after the men believed that they had been spotted.

One of the trio was beaten so badly at the time of his arrest that he was declared unfit to stand trial and is now in a mental institution. Another fled the scene. The third, Solomon Mahlangu, was hanged last month.

# Kreisky Hints of a Deal If Socialists Fail Sunday

*From Agency Dispatches*

VIENNA, May 4 — Chancellor Bruno Kreisky hinted today that his Socialist Party may be ready for a political deal to stay in power if it fails to win an outright majority in Sunday's general election.

The 68-year-old leader faces a serious challenge from two other parties which could wipe out the parliamentary margin of three seats that has enabled him to govern Austria since 1971.

About 5 million voters will chose a new parliament with 183 members. The Socialists currently hold 93 seats, the conservative People's Party 80 and the right-center Freedom Party 10.

If the Socialists lose even two of their seats, Mr. Kreisky would become dependent on outside support or on a defector from the opposition to keep power.

He said today he would accept a mandate to try to form a new government even if the Socialists fail to get an absolute majority over the combined strength of the others.

The election is almost certain to be close. Opinion surveys have predicted that the Socialists will remain the strongest party but said that they would fail to maintain the absolute majority that they won in the last two general elections in 1971 and 1975.

Mr. Kreisky said: "If we get 90 or 91 seats, then there is virtually a stalemate and we will have to see what can be done. I am not a man for a coalition government, but there might be other possibilities."

If the Socialists emerge as the strongest party and he were asked by President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger to form a government, he said that he would have talks with other party leaders, but "I am not going to negotiate with them."

**Former Coalition**

The chancellor said that he had seen the disadvantages of a coalition government in the years between 1945 and 1965 when the Socialists ruled with the People's Party.

He pointed out that Austria, in nine years of Socialist rule, had hardly any strikes, no labor unrest, no unemployment and a very low inflation rate.

The People's Party, led by Josef Taus, 46, a former bank executive, has promised to end budget deficits by 1984 if a 4-percent rate of growth can be achieved.

Mr. Taus promises that taxes, now taking close to 40 per cent of the gross national product, are to be cut and the civil service slashed by 1 percent a year under his program.

## *Poland Drops Reporter Tax*

WARSAW, May 4 (AP) — Kazimierz Kakol, minister of church affairs, said today that the Polish government had decided to drop plans to charge foreign reporters $350 apiece to cover the visit of Pope John Paul II early next month.

At a weekly meeting with reporters, Mr. Kakol defended the fee as justified by the expense for the Polish government of receiving an expected 3,000 reporters.

He gave no reason for dropping the fee, which had drawn protests from international news agencies and the U.S. State Department as undue restriction on the free exchange of information.

## Diplomat's Son Is Arson Suspect

WASHINGTON, May 4 (WP) — A Maryland junior high school has suspended the 15-year-old son of a diplomat at the Gabonese embassy after police and fire authorities identified the youth as their chief suspect in two fires that caused $31,000 worth of damage at the school last month.

Montgomery County authorities said that they were unable to arrest the youth and charge him with two counts of arson and a count of burglary because, as the son of an embassy counselor, he has diplomatic immunity from criminal prosecution.

"If it were a normal situation, he would have been arrested. It's as simple as that," said Lt. Carvel Harding, Montgomery County fire investigator. The youth has denied the charges.

## *Royal Visit Planned In Madrid-Rabat Rift*

RABAT, Morocco, May 4 (AP) — The Moroccan government announced today that King Juan Carlos of Spain would pay a visit of friendship here on June 4 and 5. The announcement came four days after Spanish Premier Adolfo Suarez expressed support for self-determination of the disputed Western Sahara.

Morocco claims most of the territory, and Mr. Suarez's statement touched off a crisis in relations with Madrid. Today the Moroccan press revived old Moroccan claims to Ceuta and Melilla, two Spanish enclaves on Morocco's Mediterranean coast.

## Heroin Seized in Britain

LONDON, May 4 (AP) — Customs agents in Harwich last night seized nine pounds of high-grade heroin worth an estimated £2 million (about $4 million) hidden in a limousine on a car ferry from the Netherlands, Scotland Yard reported.

# The Thatcher Credo: 'Free Choice Is All'

(Continued from Page 1)

controlled," she once explained. "I was brought up to be. My parents taught us that you never lost your temper, at least not in public — that you didn't complain, you counted your blessings."

That control, which enables her to answer questioners crisply and logically, is also one of the problems of her public image; it leads some people to the conclusion that her appearances are contrived and artificial. After a careful program of study with media advisers — it is said to have included humming to make her voice less shrill — she has gotten over the habit of never permitting interruptions by television interviewers. She has also learned to be a better listener, or at least to look like one.

"It all seems so practiced and polished," said a businessman who knows her casually, "that I sometimes wonder who the real Margaret Thatcher is." The real Margaret Thatcher, her defenders would reply, besides being a shrewd political leader, is a devoted wife and mother with normal if a bit hidden human attributes.

She and her husband, Denis Thatcher, a prosperous retired business executive 10 years her senior, were brought together 30 years ago by their common interest in Conservative politics, and although he has never run for office, she says that he is a principal adviser. Both he and their two unmarried children, 25-year-old twins named Carol and Mark, worked in the campaign. Her husband shepherded the candidate through crowds, sometimes murmuring, "Walk, dear, don't talk."

The Thatchers live in a neat, three-story brick town house in a stylish part of Chelsea, between King's Road and the Thames. She said before the campaign began that if she won she would happily make the two-mile move to No. 10 Downing Street, the prime minister's residence, adding, with characteristic confidence, that she would make sure it had some "nice cozy furniture because I intend to be there a long time."

Mrs. Thatcher has had that self-confidence since childhood, when, as a longtime friend recalls, other girls' mothers said that they should try to emulate her.

Margaret Hilda Roberts was born on Oct. 13, 1925, in Grantham, a small town 100 miles north of London, where her father, Alfred, a shoemaker's son, ran a grocery store. The Robertses lived over the store in a modest apartment that had no indoor toilet. Though the business prospered over the years, Mrs. Thatcher's background is anything but privileged, which confounds liberal critics of her uncompromising conservatism when they try to portray her upbringing as typically Tory.

Her father, Alfred, who was active in local politics and encouraged Margaret's interest in books, was a major force in her life, she says, teaching her that "you do not follow the crowd because you are afraid of being different; you decide what to do yourself and if necessary you lead the crowd." Mr. Roberts was also a Methodist lay preacher, and Mrs. Thatcher's upbringing had a religious basis that directly influences her political thinking.

Margaret Roberts attended Grantham Girls' School and went on to Somerville, a women's college at Oxford, where she became the president of the University Conservative Association. She was 24 years old and working as a research chemist when she made her first run for Parliament and lost. Trying again, she was elected in Harold Macmillan's 1959 sweep, and she has been in Parliament ever since, representing a comfortable middle-class neighborhood, Finchley, in north London. She also switched from chemistry to a lucrative practice in tax cases in court after being called to the bar in 1953.

It was in the 1970s, when she was secretary of state for education and science, that she began to receive national notice, some of it bad, particularly after she took the unpopular step of cutting back the free-milk program in the schools.

That is the only Cabinet position that Mrs. Thatcher has held — she was joint parliamentary secretary to the minister of pensions and national insurance in the early 1960s — making her relatively inexperienced for the prime ministry. Soon after being elected party leader in 1975, she reacted with typical vigor and directness to allegations of inexperience. She made a successful and well-publicized swing through the United States; her attacks on the Soviet Union provoked it to protest and to refer to her as "the iron lady," an epithet that so delighted her that she is still talking about it.

Mrs. Thatcher cites the economic resurgence of continental Europe in contending that the Labor Party is responsible for the decline of Britain. The trouble is, she said recently, that traditional British attributes such as initiative and innovative skills "can no more flourish in the wrong climate of government than seeds can grow and bear fruit in a drought."

The solution that she proposes, an outlook that she professes to share with "the ordinary, quiet people who work hard, pay their taxes, look after their families and who like to feel that what they are doing is not only useful but right," lies in less taxation, more law and order, restraints on union power and less governmental interference.

# *Brussels Expecting Shift In U.K.'s Policy on EEC*

(Continued from Page 1)

the U.S. world role and anxious to build up Europe as a counter.

Thus, any narrowing of the political divide between Britain and its continental partners under Mrs. Thatcher's administration is likely to be matched by some loosening of the close ties the outgoing Labor government enjoyed with the Carter administration.

There is also speculation in diplomatic circles that the gradual emergence of an informal political alliance between Britain, France and Germany as Europe's three most powerful countries, will lead in time to the emergence of new defense links between them, that reflect Europe's concern at the Soviet military buildup and its doubts about the Carter administration's true commitment to NATO.

Mrs. Thatcher has repeatedly called for closer defense ties between the nine Common Market countries within the NATO framework. And there are persistant reports in Paris that the French government wants to cooperate with Britain and Germany on strengthening Europe's nuclear defenses and may already have made a proposal along these lines to the outgoing Labor administration.

Nevertheless, observers agree that European suspicion of Britain is now so deep-seated that the changes they forsee in its relations with the other Common Market countries under the Conservatives will only come about gradually.

**Privileged Relationship**

"Mrs. Thatcher will have to earn a privileged relationship with France and Germany," is how a Brussels official put it.

In recent months, Mrs. Thatcher has strongly criticized the Labor government for its undisguised hostility toward the Comon Market which Britain joined when the Conservatives were last in power.

But while the Conservative government may feel instinctively more friendly toward the EEC than its predecessor, it is still committed to continue the Labor government's divisive and difficult attempt to negotiate sweeping changes in Britain's present membership terms.

This chiefly involves reforming the Common Market's expensive and wasteful farm policy which produces mountains of unwanted food, securing Britain's own oil and fish supplies against attempts by its partners to russle in on them and obtaining more community aid for Britain's creeking economy in exchange for linking the pound to the other community currencies under the new European Monetary System.

These are all formidable tasks. European diplomats readily concede. But they argue that Germany and several other EEC members are sympathetic to much of the British case. What they are looking for, however, is an assurance that Britain is basically pro-European and this is why a change of government and diplomatic style could prove of decisive importance.

## *Carter to Burn Wood for Heat At White House*

DES MOINES, Iowa, May 4 (UPI) — President Carter will put a wood-burning stove in the White House next winter, he said today in a speech to a group of Iowa visitors on energy matters.

The President, after disclosing that 750,000 Americans had bought wood-burning stoves to heat their homes last year, added that he would do the same.

He did not say where the stove would be installed in the historic mansion.

# Mrs. Thatcher Takes Office As British Prime Minister

(Continued from Page 1)

ister, an Oxford-educated chemist and lawyer, was reaching the pinnacle of her public life, other well-known figures lost their seats in the Tory tide. Among them were Shirley Williams, the secretary of state for education and science in the Callaghan government, and Jeremy Thorpe, the former Liberal Party leader who will stand trial Tuesday for conspiracy and incitement to murder.

The Tories' most damaging loss was that of Teddy Taylor, the party spokesman on Scotland, who yielded his seat at Glasgow Cathcart to John Maxton, the nephew of one of the founders of the Labor Party.

**Owen Wins**

David Owen, the boyishly handsome foreign secretary under Mr. Callaghan, successfully defended his narrow majority at Plymouth. The national trend and the controversies stirred by his policies and personality had suggested that he might be beaten.

With results declared in all 635 constituencies, the standing of the parties was: Conservative, 339 seats, 13,697,753 votes (43.9 percent); Labor, 268 seats, 11,509,524 votes (36.9 percent); Liberal, 11 seats, 4,313,931 votes (13.8 percent); Scottish Nationalist, 2 seats, 504,259 votes (1.6 percent); Welsh Nationalist, 2 seats, 132,544 votes (0.4 percent); Ulster and others, 13 seats, 1,062,779 votes (3.4 percent).

For the Liberals, it was a frustrating election. They failed in their attempt to put together a centrist bloc of 20 to 50 members that would prevent the major parties from gaining an overall majority. In addition to Mr. Thorpe's seat, they also lost that of their deputy leader, John Pardoe, in Cornwall North, and that of Emlyn Hooson in Wales, which the party had held since 1880.

The Scottish Nationalists, who two years ago seemed on the verge of winning a majority of the Scottish seats, lost nine seats, retaining only two. The leader of the Welsh Nationalists also was beaten as two-party dominance suddenly reasserted itself after 10 years of increasing success by minor parties.

**Callaghan's Farewell**

Mr. Callaghan attributed his party's defeat, at least in part, to what he described as "the memories of the past winter." At a farewell news conference, he offered his congratulations to the new prime minister and said that it was "a tremendous moment in the country's history to have a woman occupy that office."

But he remained his strong-willed self, insisting that he had no regrets about his campaign and asserting that "I think we told the truth as we saw it, or tried to." Then he left for his farm in Sussex.

No immediate move to unseat him as party leader is expected, although many Labor loyalists will remember that Mr. Callaghan refused to call an election in October, when the party seemed in a strong position. Others will argue that with a few minor concessions to the Scottish Nationalists, Mr. Callaghan, 67, might have avoided the vote of confidence that he lost in March, forcing yesterday's election.

Mrs. Thatcher, who is the same age as the queen, assumed her new job after a meager apprenticeship in which her only ministerial post was secretary for state for education and science under former Prime Minister Edward Heath. But she plunged immediately into a round of conferences and telephone calls before sitting down to a working dinner with close associates.

She expects to have most if not all of her Cabinet ready to announce tomorrow evening, informed sources said tonight. It is William Whitelaw was the likely home secretary, Lord Carrington or Francis Pym the likely foreign secretary and Sir Geoffrey Howe the likely chancellor of the exchequer. It was not clear what job the prime minister had in mind for her economic tutor, Sir Keith Joseph.

Mrs. Thatcher used one of his favorite phrases before crossing the threshold of No. 10 today. "No," there's work to be done," she said.

**Unions Disappointed**

LONDON, May 4 (Reuters) — Britain's trade unions, which campaigned for the Labor Party, took Mrs. Thatcher's victory with disappointment.

But Tom Jackson, chairman of the Trades Union Congress, said that the unions would not seek to obstruct or sabotage the new government. Another union leader, David Basnett of the Municipal and General Workers' Union, pledged that his members would not use their industrial power for political ends.

The unions have bitterly criticized Conservative proposals to limit picketing and to end the closed shop at many workplaces. The Conservatives also want unions to organize secret ballots to decide on strike action.

Meanwhile, there was euphoria on the London Stock Exchange over the Conservative victory. The Financial Times index of key industrial shares closed at 558.6 — a record.

# Vietnam Ethnic Refugees Continue Massive Exodus

(Continued from Page 1)

intelligence organizations. He reported that they seem capable of holding 200 to 300 persons.

The refugees said that the departures of ethnic Chinese are not secret. The boats are loaded openly, not only with supplies for the voyage but also with goods that will be needed in Malaysia, for which most are headed. Included are sacks of salt and supplies of hammers, saws and nails to build temporary shelters — all said in Vietnam to be scarce in Malaysia.

Often, according to witnesses, relatives of those departing are allowed to offer farewell gifts.

Some refugees think that Vietnam connives at the departure of the Chinese to of recover their hidden gold and foreign-currency holdings and to relieve the country of an economic class for which it has no further use.

While all refugees who escape forfeit to the state their visible belongings, particularly houses and land, the Chinese, a largely landless merchant and artisan class, have, with traditional distrust of banks, put their savings in gold.

The refugees reported indications that the richest Chinese may have left by now, because, they say, the departure price demanded by government agents has been dropping. Depending on the region, prices have averaged about seven tablets of gold, but passages are said to be available for less.

Vietnamese who did not hold important positions under the old regime can in some areas buy Chinese identity cards with little trouble for two gold tablets, witnesses here said.

## *Friend of Nixon Is Found Guilty Of Tax Evasion*

SAN DIEGO, May 4 (UPI) — A Superior Court jury yesterday convicted financier Arnholt Smith, the former head of the collapsed U.S. National Bank and a political ally of Richard Nixon, on one count of state income tax evasion stemming from his business dealings in the early 1970s.

The jury also found Mr. Smith not guilty of one count of grand theft involving his sale of the San Diego Padres major league baseball team in 1974. Mr. Smith, 80, could face a maximum state prison term of five years and a $2,000 fine on the conviction for state income tax evasion.

The jury returned the verdict in its ninth day of deliberation following an eight-month trial, the longest and costliest criminal trial in San Diego County history. A total of 65 witnesses testified in the trial during which 2,000 documents were introduced as evidence.

## *Antigua Official Alleges Plotting*

ST. JOHN'S, Antigua, May 4 (AP) — A member of the Antigua Cabinet asserted yesterday that a "Communist plot" for a coup d'etat, similar to the one that ousted Prime Minister Eric Gairy in Grenada in March, had been uncovered here.

Reuben Harris, minister of education and culture, told a rally of the ruling Antigua Labor Party that the opposition Antigua Caribbean Liberation Movement had received Cuban help in planning a coup. He said that arms were to be shipped here from Guyana concealed in bags of rice.

ACLM leader Tim Hector denied the allegations, calling them "the feeble and miserable attempts of an unpopular regime to gain sympathy at home and abroad by drawing on the Communist bogey."


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